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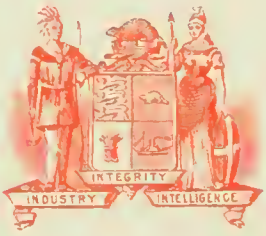

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1916, Volume 1, Parts a b and A to K; Volume II, Parts L to U; Volume III, Parts V to Z; Volume IV, Part ZZ. Presented by Sir George Foster April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1917...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1918, and in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 31, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1917, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 5, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, August 17, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

7. Report on certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange, dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1916: Part I.—Canadian Trade (Imports in and Exports from Canada). Presented by Sir George Foster, April 19, 1917.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10a. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916:—Part II.—Canadian Trade with France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, January 25, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916—Part III.—Canadian Trade with British and Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Sir George Foster, April 19, 1917... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916 (Part IV, Miscellaneous Information). Presented by Sir George Foster, June 4, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10d. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part V—Grain Statistics, compiled by the Inspection Branch of the Department, Ottawa, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, the crop year ended August 31, 1916, and the season of navigation ended December 14, 1916; and Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners Presented by Sir George Foster, June 8, 1917.. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916 (Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with Statistics showing Steamship Traffic to December 31, 1916, and Estimates for fiscal year 1917-1918). Presented by Sir George Foster, May 3, 1917 .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

10f. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916: Part VII—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions Presented by Sir George Foster, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 29, 1917.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916. Part I.—Excise. Part II.—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Sir James Lougheed, January 26, 1917...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 26, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1917... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15*c*. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1915-16, pursuant to Section 8, Chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, January 31, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

13. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year ending 31st March, 1916.—Volumes I, II and III. Presented by Sir George Foster, August 13, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September, 1915. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1915.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1917. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada held during the year 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 26, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of Navigation, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 7, 1917... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 24, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

20*c*. Eleventh Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 23, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1916. Presented by Hon Mr. Cochrane, April 25, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*f*. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*g*. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the general problem of transportation in Canada, comprising:—Report of Sir H. F. Drayton and Mr. W. M. Acworth; Report of Mr. A. H. Smith; and, Appendices A and B, being Report of Appraisal of Canadian Northern Railway System and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, by Mr. Geo. F. Swain, C.E. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 2, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

21. Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1915-16—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 23, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, September 4, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

23. Supplement to the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1915-16. (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 19, 1917... ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, February 1, 1917...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of Interior, 1915-16. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, June 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of Hydrometric Surveys (Stream Measurements), for the calendar year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*d*. Fifteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for year ended March 31, 1916. Presented, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

25*e*. Report of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey for the calendar year 1915 (Water Resources Paper No. 18 of the Dominion Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior). Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, July 5, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*f*. Progress Report of the Manitoba Hydrometric Survey for the calendar year 1915 (Water Resources Paper No. 19 of the Dominion Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior). Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, July 7, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

26. Summary Report of the operations of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, August 28, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1916. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, April 19, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, August 18, 1917... ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

30. The Civil Service List of Canada for the year 1916. Presented 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

31. Eighth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 31, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1917. Presented 1917... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented 1917...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir A. E. Kemp, February 3, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Ninth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37. Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 19, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*a*. Supplement to the Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Naval Service, Fisheries Branch,—Contributions to Canadian Biology, being studies from the biological stations of Canada, 1915-1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 4, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*c*. Lobster Conservation in Canada, by A. P. Knight, M.A.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1915-16. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 22, 1917.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

40. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, January 19, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

41. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 1917, dated the 15th day of July, 1916, respecting the appointment of a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs during the continuance of the war.

P.C. 2576, dated the 21st day of October, 1916, respecting the appointment of Hugh Clark, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of North Bruce, to the position of Parliamentary Under Secretary for Exernal Affairs, during the continuance of the present war.

P.C. 1720, dated the 15th day of July, 1916, respecting the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, during the continuance of the present war.

P.C. 1730, dated the 19th day of July, 1916, respecting the appointment of Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Shelburne and Queens, to the position of Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, during the continuance of the present war.

P.C. 2651, dated the 28th day of October, 1916, respecting the establishment of a ministry in London charged with the administration of the overseas forces of Canada, and the direction and control of the expenditures abroad in connection therewith.

P.C. 2656, dated the 31st day of October, 1916, respecting the appointment of Honourable Sir George Halsey Perley, to the position of Minister of Overseas Military Forces from Canada in the United Kingdom. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

42. Papers relating to the Imperial War Conference, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 22, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

42a. Copy of a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 8566), containing extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Imperial War Conference, 1917, and Papers laid before the Conference. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 15, 1917.

Printed for distribution and sessional popers.

43. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 64-15-25, dated the 29th June, 1916, authorizing the superannuation of Mr. Silas Blair Kent, a clerk in Sub-division "B" of the First Division, employed as chief fishing bounty officer of the Naval Service Department.

P.C. 3192, dated 30th December, 1916, Regulations governing the payment of Separation Allowance in the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

P.C. 3108, dated 19th September, 1916, Regulations governing payment of "Command Money" to officers on "Special Service," etc., in the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 2942, dated 29th November, 1916, Regulations governing payment of "Hardlying Money" in the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 2442, dated 11th October, 1916, Amendment to Order in Council P.C. 1334, dated 3rd June, 1916, establishing Rates of Pensions for the Military and Naval Forces of Canada.

P.C. 2130, dated 9th September, 1916, Regulations for enrolment of men in the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve for service in the Royal Navy.

P.C. 1939, dated 18th August, 1916, Order made under War Measures Act, 1914, to reduce risk of persons of enemy nationality landing in Canada under guise of neutrals. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 22, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

43a. Copy of extract from Order in Council No. P.C. 942, dated 5th April, 1917, with reference to Regulations governing the Payment of Separation Allowance in the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 11, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43b. Copy of extract from Order in Council No. P.C. 1397, dated 21st May, 1917: Rules and Regulations to apply to persons who are employed in or who are in or in the vicinity of any store, wharf, etc., in or upon which any ammunition, etc., is handled. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 14, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

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43*c*. Copy of Extract from Order in Council No. P.C. 1576, dated 11th June, 1917: Regulations instituting the rank of Chief Skipper and Skipper in the Royal Canadian Navy Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 20, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43*d*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 69/1774, dated 28th June, 1917, containing Regulations for the Payment of Specialist Allowance to R.N.C.V.R and R.N.C.V.R. Overseas Division. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, July 9, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed*

43*e*. Copy Extract from Order in Council, P.C. No 1783, dated 29th June, 1917:—Rules and Regulations governing the issue of Pay, Allowances and Pensions, Department of the Naval Service—Copy Extract from Order in Council, P C No. 1871, dated 6th July, 1917; —Amendment to the Regulations for the payment of Separation Allowance to the dependents of those on Active Service under the Naval Service Department. Presented by Sir James Lougheed, July 12, 1917 (Senate)... .. ..*Not printed.*

43*f*. Extract from Order in Council, P.C. 1993 of the 17th July, 1917: Scale of Subsistence Allowances to Officers and men of the Naval Service when travelling on duty.—And also.—Extract from Order in Council, P.C 1994 of the 17th July, 1917: Scale of Allowances in lieu of lodging, provisions, fuel and light, for Officers and men of the Naval Service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, August 6, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43*g*. Extract from Order in Council, P.C 2105, dated 9th August, 1917: Amendments to regulations for the issue of pay, allowances and pensions to officers, warrant officers and men invalided, etc., from the Naval Service Presented by Hon. Mr Hazen, August 27, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

43*h*. Extract from Order in Council ("Defence of Canada Order"), P.C. No. 2277, dated the 17th August, 1917:—Amendments respecting Naval Service The Senate..*Not printed.*

43*i*. Extract from Order in Council, No P.C 2433, dated 1st September, 1917:—Regulations *re* Pay and Allnwances to Officers and Men after discharge from the Canadian Naval Service. The Senate.. .. ..*Not printed.*

44. Correspondence relating to the withdrawal of the Ross Rifle from the Canadian Army Corps Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 22, 1917.
Printed for sessional papers only.

45. Report of the War Purchasing Commission, covering period from its appointment on May 8, 1915, to December 31, 1916 Presented by Hon. Mr. Kemp, January 23, 1917.
Not printed.

46. Copies of Orders in Council respecting the establishment of a National Service Board of Canada, and appointments thereto, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 23, 1917.
Printed for sessional papers only.

47. Copy of Agreement between His Majesty the King and The Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., concerning the lease of the Vale Railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 23, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Copy of Agreement between His Majesty the King and The Quebec and Saguenay Railway Co., The Quebec Railway Light, and Power Co. The Lotbinière and Megantic Railway Co., and The Quebec Railway Light Heat and Power Co., respecting the acquisition by the Government of the said railways Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 23, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48*a*. Return to an Order of the House, of the 23rd April, 1917, for a copy of all proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and judgment of Mr. Justice Cassels concerning the reference of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, the Quebec and Montmorency Railway and the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway. Presented June 21, 1917. Mr. Lemieux.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

48*b*. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Cassels on the 24th day of January, 1917, in the matter of fixing the price to be paid by the Government for the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, and the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway, under the statute of last session, Chapter 22, 6-7 George V. Presented June 27, 1917. Mr. Graham.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1916-17. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.
Not printed.

49*a*. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the adjournment of Parliament on February 7, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 24, 1917..*Not Printed.*

50. Copy of Amendments to the Radiotelegraph Regulations since the 1st August, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 25, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

50*a*. Copy of Amendment to subsection (*d*) of section 104 of the Radiotelegraph Regulations; Operation of ship stations within a Canadian harbour. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 29, 1917.. .. .. *Not printed.*

50*b*. Copy of Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulations issued by the Minister of the Naval Service, under Section 11, Chapter 43, of the Radiotelegraph Act, 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 19, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1916, to the 18th January, 1917, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Statement of Temporary Loans issued since April 1, 1916, to 18th January, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Report and Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.
Not printed.

54. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917...*Not printed.*

55. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.. ..*Not printed.*

56. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1916, showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, January 25, 1917.
Not printed.

58. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 26, 1917.
Not printed.

59. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1916, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, January 26, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Copy of the evidence taken before the Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, Kt., Commissioner appointed to inquire into the purchase by and on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, of Arms, Munitions, Implements, Materials, Horses, Supplies, and other things for the purpose of the present war, and as to the expenditures and payments made or agreed to be made therefor; together with the Report of the said Commissioner concerning the sale of Small Arms Ammunition; purchase of Submarines, and Military Cloth (Auburn Woollen Mills Co.). Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, January 30, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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61. Report submitted by the officer in charge of the Canadian Records Office, London, Eng., to The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, on the work of the Canadian War Records Office since the date of its foundation to the 11th January, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 31, 1917.
Not printed.

62. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, January 31, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

63. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (22nd January, 1916) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, January 31, 1917... ..*Not printed.*

64. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st January, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

66. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st January, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

67. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st January, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68. Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year, from the 1st October, 1915, to 30th September, 1916, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 9, Section 8. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

69. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 1, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th November, 1916, giving authority for the cancellation on and from the 1st January, 1917, of the agreements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, respecting the services of the Royal North West Mounted Police in those provinces. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 1, 1917.
Printed for sessional papers only

70a. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence, etc., respecting the termination of the agreements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in reference to the Royal North West Mounted Police. Presented June 1, 1917. Mr. McCraney.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House, of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and correspondence concerning the appointment of Mr. Alfred Gravel, Harbour Commissioner of Quebec, and concerning all other candidates for the position of Commissioner on the Harbour Board of Quebec, to represent the South Shore. Presented February 2, 1917. Mr. Bourassa... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

72. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, petitions, telegrams and other papers or documents bearing date between the years 1885 and 1914 in any way relating to the prohibition of the export of Sockeye Salmon from the Province of British Columbia. Presented February 2, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Seventh Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 5, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Copy of correspondence between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting proposals for the extension of the term of Parliament, November 3, 1915, to January 3, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 23, 1917.

Printed for sessional papers only.

75. Detailed Statement of Customs Duties and the Refund thereof, under Section 92, Consolidated Revenue Act, for the year ended March 31, 1916. (Senate)... ..*Not printed.*

75*a*. Detailed Statement of all Remissions and Refunds of the Tolls or duties for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.—Also,—Supplementary statement of the Remissions and Refunds of Tolls and Duties from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, April 19, 1917.. .. .. *Not printed.*

76. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in 1916. (Senate). *Not printed.*

76*a*. Return of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Section 18, of Chapter 63, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to provide for the Government of the Yukon Territory." Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, April 19, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*b* Return of Orders in Council passed in the year 1917, under the provisions of Section 18, of Chapter 63, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to provide for the Government of the Yukon Territory." Presented by Hon. Mr. Sevigny, July 5, 1917.

Not printed.

77. Copy of extract from Order in Council No. P.C. 43/263, dated 27th January, 1917, authorizing Regulations governing the payment of Allowance for the Accountant Officers in the Royal Canadian Navy of Receiving Sbips and Depot Ships, in accordance with the provisions of Secton 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 6, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence respecting the appointment of a Commission to investigate the financial and economic condition of Canadian railways, showing the names of the Commissioners, the rate of their remuneration, along with the names of the secretaries and engineers appointed by them, or by the Commission, and the rate of their remuneration. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the removal of Mr. H. D. McKenzie as mechanical foreman at Stellarton on the Canadian Government Railways, and the appointment of his successor. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Mr. Maedonald.*

Not printed.

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a return showing the quantity of freight carried over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Lévis and Moncton since that portion of said railway has been operated by the Canadian Government Railways System. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a Return showing:—1. How many clerks there are in the Interior Department who belong to and are paid from the outside service vote and who work in the inside service? 2. The names of said clerks? 3. Salary paid to each? 4. How long each has been in the service of the Department? 5. If all or any of these clerks have passed any examination. If so, what examination and on what date or dates? Presented February 6, 1917.—*Mr. Turriff*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Provinces, regarding increased co-operation in the promotion of immigration and land settlement, commencing with a letter of the Minister of the Interior to the Provincial Prime Ministers, in November, 1911. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*... .. ..*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a Return showing:—1. The names and salaries of the persons employed in the Immigration Service in the City of Montreal; their respective salaries when appointed and what they receive at the present time? 2. Which of such employees are given travelling or other expenses, and how much has been been paid to each on that account since their respective appointments. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a return showing the quantities of timber cut, and the sum paid therefor, to date, under the lease or sale of timber made by the Indian Department to Mr. Arthur Webber from lands situated near Ship Harbour Lake, Halifax County, together with the name or names of all surveyors of the timber cut from the said Indian lands under the above-mentioned sale or lease, and copies of all reports made in connection therewith by said surveyors. Presented February 6, 1917.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

85. A copy of the Special Report made by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, together with the Order in Council passed on the 28th March, 1916, and all other papers and correspondence relating to the Report. (Senate). *Not printed.*

86. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments inviting them to a conference on the subject of making provisions for returned soldiers, including a copy of the proceedings of the conference which took place on the 10th of January at Ottawa on the same subject. Presented February 7, 1917.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

87. Return to an Order of the House, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence between any Member of the Government and Sir Thomas Tait referring to his appointment to, and resignation from, the National Service Board. Presented February 7, 1917.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

87*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Murray, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and any Member of the Government, or Sir Thomas Tait, as head of the National Service Board, concerning his suggested appointment as Secretary of the National Service Board. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition concerning the formation of a Parliamentary National Service Commission. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1917... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

89. Return to an Order of the House, of the 5th February, 1917, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the closing of the Canard and Splitlog Post Office and the opening of Loiselleville Post Office, in the County of Essex, together with a copy of all petitions and documents relative to the establishment of rural mail routes from the Loiselleville Post Office. Presented February 7, 1917.—*Mr. Wilcox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Report on the Canadian Army Medical Service, by Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, Special Inspector General, Medical Services, Canadian Expeditionary Force, dated at London, England, 20th September, 1916. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1917. *Not printed.*

90*a*. Report on the Canadian Army Medical Service, by a Board of Officers, presided over by Surgeon-General Sir William Babtie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C., dated at London, England, December 22, 1916. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1917..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

90*b*. Copy of Interim Report of the Surgeon-General G. C. Jones, Director Medical Services, Canadians, in reply to the Report on the Canadian Army Medical Service by Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, Special Inspector-General, Medical Services, Canadian Expeditionary Force, dated London, September 28, 1916. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, May 31, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1917, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents relative to the closing of the Marine Agency at Pictou last autumn, and as to the re-opening of said agency. Presented April 19, 1917. —*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. The number of horses that have been bought in Canada for war purposes in each of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, respectively, (*a*) for the Canadian Army; (*b*) for Britain; and (*c*) for France and our other Allies. 2. The amount paid for the horses in each of the years for the different countries mentioned. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. The names, home addresses and former occupations of all censors, decoders or other employees of the Government in the different cable stations in Nova Scotia during the calendar year 1916. 2. The name of the person who recommended each of the said censors, decoders or employees. 3. What salary was paid to each of said persons for the calendar year 1916. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. ..*Not printed.*

94. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between December 30, 1915, and February 8, 1917. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, April 19, 1917. *Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Frank Dunlop, of Graves Point, at Sydney Mines, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and the expenses of such investigation in detail. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the staff in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London? 2. Whether any of these officials are natives of Canada. If so which ones? 3. Whether it is true, as alleged, that Canada is the only British Dominion which employs none of its natives in its High Commissioner's Office. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Proulx*. *Not printed.*

97. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all Orders in Council, memoranda, correspondence or other documents in the possession of the Government, or any Department thereof, relating to the trade in dried fish and wines between Portugal and Canada. Presented April 19, 1917.— *Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a tabulated statement showing the number of divorces granted by the Parliament of Canada since 1867. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, including tenders, relating to the mail contract from Tatamagouche to New Annan and Tatamagouche Mountain, in the County of Colchester. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Copy of new Rule in substitution of Rule 236 of the General Rules and Orders now in force regulating the practice and procedure in the Exchequer Court of Canada, made on the 16th day of February, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, April 19, 1917. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

100a. Copy of Rule 200 of the General Rules and Orders now in force regulating the practice and procedure in the Exchequer Court of Canada; also, Copy of General Order respecting fees and costs in the Exchequer Court in the exercise of its jurisdicton as a Court of Admiralty. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, May 3, 1917.....*Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1917, for a return showing a list of all persons employed during the year 1916 in the round-house of the Canadian Government Railways at Pirate Harbour, N.S., as brakemen, telegraphers, cleaners and labourers, showing the dates of their appointments and length of time employed respectively, and also the monthly rate of wages paid to each of said employees. Presented April 19, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

Forces or the Militia Forces of Canada since the present war was declared. 2. Whether these Members or any of them were, or are in receipt of pay from the Militia Department and in receipt of their indemnity as Members at the same time. 3. Whether the wives of these Members, or any of them were, or are in receipt of separation allowance. Presented April 20, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109*a*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The names of the Members of Parliament who now belong, or who did belong to the Overseas Forces or the Militia Forces of Canada since the present war was declared. 2. Whether these Members, or any of them were, or are in receipt of pay from the Militia Department and in receipt of their indemnity as Members at the same time. 3. Whether the wives of these Members, or any of them were, or are in receipt of separation allowance. Presented April 24, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. ..*Not printed.*

109*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many Members of the House of Commons are serving or have served in the Canadian Army. 2. The names of each of said Members, the date of appointment, and rank. 3. The names of those Members who have resigned or have withdrawn from military service and the date of withdrawal or resignation. 4. How much has been paid to each for military salary, expenses and separation allowance to wife or relatives, respectively. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109*c*. Corrected copy of a return to an Order of the House of the 25th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many Members of the House of Commons are serving or have served in the Canadian Army. 2. The names of each of said Members, the date of appointment, and rank. 3. The names of those Members who have resigned or have withdrawn from military service and the date of withdrawal or resignation. 4. How much has been paid to each for military service, expenses and separation allowance to wife or relatives, respectively. Presented June 14, 1917.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. What amounts have been given to the Canadian Patriotic Fund to December 31, 1916, and what amounts have been promised for 1917, by the different counties, towns and cities in each of the different provinces. 2. The names of the different counties, towns and cities, and the respective amounts subscribed and promised by each. 3. What counties, cities and towns in each province, if any, have not contributed any amount to the said fund up to the present time. Presented April 24, 1917.—*Mr. Edwards*.. ..*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How much money has been subscribed and voted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund by each of the different provinces to December 31, 1916. 2. How much money has been paid to the Canadian Patriotic Fund by each of the different provinces during the same time. 3. How much money has been promised by county, township, city or other grants by each province for the year 1917. 4. How many persons in each province have received assistance from the Canadian Patriotic Fund to December 31, 1916. 5. The total amount so expended in each province. Presented April 24, 1917.—*Mr. Edwards*.. ..*Not printed.*

111. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 802, dated 23rd March, 1917, in respect to taking over of the Ross Rifle Factory by the Government of Canada. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, April 24, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of the Interior, relating to grazing leases numbers 2785, 2803, 2843, 3701, 3998, 4603, 5566, 6220 and 6221. Presented April 25, 1917.—*Mr. Steele*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Memorandum from the Superintendent of Immigration respecting the advertising by the Canadian Government in United States newspapers for farm hands to work in Canada; together with a copy of the advertisements and instructions concerning the same. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, April 25, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

114. Copies of Orders in Council:—

P.C. 341, dated the 7th day of February, 1917, respecting the exportation of newsprint paper in sheets or rolls by license only under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

P.C. 445, dated the 17th day of February, 1917, containing orders and regulations respecting the price, sale, control, distribution, transport, etc., of newsprint paper in sheets or rolls.

P.C. 1059, dated the 16th day of April, 1917, empowering the Minister of Customs to fix the quantity and price of newsprint paper furnished or to be furnished to the publishers in Canada by the manufacturers; and controlling the distribution and delivery of the same.

P.C. 1060, dated the 16th day of April, appointing R. A. Pringle a commissioner to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the manufacture, sale, price and supply of newsprint paper within the Dominion of Canada. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 26, 1917.. .. .. .

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and all other persons, concerning either the construction or repairing or purchase of the wharves at the following places: Ile Perrot Sud, the Church in the Village of Ile Perrot, the Village of Vaudreuil, Pointe Cavagnal, Hudson, Rigaud, Graham, Pointe Fortune, and Ile Perrot Nord. Also, a copy of all specifications and reports already brought down at my request in relation to the documents prior to and since 1904, and a statement of the amounts that have been paid for such construction or repairs, and to whom they were paid. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

122a. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports, exchanged between the Government, the engineers residing in the district, and all other persons, concerning the construction and repairing done to the wharves mentioned below, since 1904, and of all data and reports already produced at my request and relating to documents prior to 1904; also the amounts of money paid for such construction and repairing, and to whom paid:—The wharf at Ile Perrot North, South, and at the Church; of the Village of Vaudreuil; of Pointe Cavagnal; of Hudson; of Graham; of Rigaud, and of Pointe Fortune. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

122b. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports exchanged between the Government, the resident engineer and all other persons, concerning the construction and repairing done to the wharves at Ile Perrot North, South and at the Church; Village of Vaudreuil, Pointe Cavagnal, Hudson, Graham, Rigaud and Point Fortune since 1904. Also, a copy of all data and reports regarding above already produced at my request relating to documents prior to 1904, showing the amounts of money paid for such construction and repairing, and to whom paid. And also, return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Government, the district engineer, and any other persons concerning either the construction, repairing or purchase of the wharves at Ile Perrot South, the Church in the Village of Ile Perrot, Village of Vaudreuil, Pointe Cavagnal, Hudson, Rigaud, Graham, Pointe Fortune and Ile Perrot North, since 1904. Also a copy of all specifications and reports already brought down at my request in relation to above prior to, and since 1904, giving a statement of the amounts that have been paid for such construction or repairs, showing to whom they were paid. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Boyer.*

Not printed.

123. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Government, its resident engineer, and all other prsons, concerning the dredging work done at the following places:—Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Pointe Fortune, Ottawa River Channel between Ile au Foin and Ile à Paquin, Graham channel, Rigaud channel, Hudson Heights channel, Hudson, Como, Pointe Cavagnal, channel at Vaudreuil Village, Dorion Bay channel, Ile Perrot Church, Ile Perrot Sud Wharf, and Ile Perrot Nord Wharf. Also, a statement of the amounts paid to different persons, companies, etc., for such work, the dates, etc., and a copy of the estimates already brought down at my request, the whole since 1904. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

123a. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports exchanged between the Government, the resident engineer of the district, and all other persons, concerning the dredging work done at the places below named, and the amount of money paid to divers, persons companies, etc., for such work, as well as the statements already presented at any request, the whole since 1904:—At the wharf of Ile Perrot, North, South and at the Church: in Dorion Bay channel; at Vaudreuil Village channel; at Pointe Cavagnal; at Como; at Hudson; at Hudson Heights channel; at Graham channel; in the Rigaud River channel; in the Ottawa river; Ile aux Poires channel; at Pointe Fortune, and at Ste-Anne de Bellevue channel. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, bills, vouchers and memoranda in connection with the repairs to the wharf at Upper Prospect, Halifax County, N.S., in 1915. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, bills, vouchers and memoranda in connection with the repairs to the wharf at Shad Bay, Halifax County, N.S., in 1915. Presented April 30, 1917.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The names, former post office addresses, occupations and salaries paid to the censors and decoders in the employ of the Government at Hazel Hill and Canso during the year 1916. 2. How much has been expended in connection with this service at Canso and Hazel Hill since the first of August, 1914, up to the present date. 3. How much has been expended in connection with the said service in embracing all the stations in the province of Nova Scotia from August 1, 1914, up to the present date. Presented May 2, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. 7. How many civil servants were appointed by said Department since October 10, 1911, under the provisions of Seotion 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. .

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by said Department since 1st of August, 1914. 4. How many temporary civil servants and employees were employed by said Department since August 1, 1914, 5. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses to both permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. 6. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses of all permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. 7. How many civil servants were appointed by said Department since October 10, 1911, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, July 10, 1917.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many permanent civil servants or officials were in the employ of the Department of Agriculture on the 10th day of October, 1911, and how many on the 31st day of March, 1917. 2. How many temporary civil servants and employees of all kinds were in the employ of the said Department on the 10th day of October, 1911, and how many on the 31st of March, 1917. 3. How many permanent civil servants or officials were appointed by said Department since the 1st of August, 1914. 4. How many temporary civil servants and employees were employed by said Department since August 1, 1914, 5. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses to both permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. 6. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses of all permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. 7. How many civil servants were appointed by said Department since October 10, 1911, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented August 15, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many permanent civil servants or officials were in the employ of the Department of State and Mines on the 10th day of October, 1911, and how many on the 31st of March, 1917. 2. How many temporary civil servants and employees of all kinds were in the employ of the said Department on the 10th day of October, 1911, and how many on the 31st of March, 1917. 3. How many permanent civil servants or officials were appointed by said Department since the 1st of August, 1914. 4. How many temporary civil servants and employees were employed by said Department since August 1, 1914, 5. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses to both permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911. 6. What was the gross amount paid by said Department for salaries and expenses of all permanent and temporary civil servants and employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. 7. How many civil servants were appointed by said Department since October 10, 1911, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Return to an address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 23rd April, 1917, for a copy of the Order in Council and all other papers in connection with the awarding of the contract to J. C. Shields and others, or to the Inland Express Company for carrying the mails from Ashcroft to Fort George, B.C. Presented May 2, 1917.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged with the Governement of the Province of Manitoba concerning a statute passed by the Legislature of Manitoba at its last session, entitled, "An Act to amend the Jury Act"; together with copies of all Orders in Council respecting same. Presented May 3, 1917.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. *Not printed*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The number of interned aliens, and nationality of each, employed on public works since the 4th August, 1914. 2. The number employed in industrial work in the provinces of Canada, and the nationality of each, since the 1st of August, 1914. 3. The number so employed at the present time. Presented May 3, 1917.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1917, for a copy of the report of the Royal Commission appointed by Order in Council, 20th September, 1916, to inquire into and report upon the conditions in regard to the delivery of cargoes of coal to coasting vessels in the Maritime Provinces. Presented May 7, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many applicants for enlistment in the Canadian Overseas Forces have been rejected on account of being physically unfit. 2. How many have been discharged after enlistment for the same reason. Presented May 7, 1917.—*Mr. Steele*.. ..*Not printed.*

143*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many Americans have enrolled in Canadian Regiments since the commencement of the war. 2. How many natives of the British Isles are so enrolled in Canada since the 1st of August, 1914. Presented July 31, 1917.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1917, for a return showing:—1. How many men have enlisted in Canada for overseas service. 2. How many of these have been subsequently discharged as unfit. 3. How many of these were discharged in Canada, and how many overseas. Presented May 7, 1917.—*Mr. Graham*..*Not printed.*

143*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a return showing:—1. Whether the Minister of Militia or any of the authorities of the Militia Department has official statistics as to the recruiting of soldiers in Canada for overseas service. 2. If so, what the correct figures are of enlistments in the different overseas regiments raised since August, 1914, to date (*a*) Canadian speaking the French language; (*b*) Canadians speaking the English language and born in Canada; (*c*) British subjects by birth born outside of Canada; (*d*) British subjects by naturalization; (*c*) British subjects by birth born outside of Canada; (*d*) British subjects by naturalization; (*e*) French Canadian soldiers in regiments commanded by officers speaking the English language raised in the province of Quebec; and (*f*) French Canadian soldiers in battalions raised in the other provinces of Canada. Presented June 14, 1917.—*Mr. Lanctôt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143*d*. Copy of Census Statistics showing Summary of Strength of all Units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in England, period 14th May, 1917, together with statement showing number of Canadian troops in France, England, in the Near East, St. Lucia and in Canada, June, 1917. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, June 15, 1917.. ..*Not printed.*

144. P.C. 2314, dated 7th October, 1916, appointing a Special Seed Commissioner and three assistants, with authority to purchase seed wheat to fill requisitions for seed from municipal governing bodies in districts that have suffered crop failure due to the prevalence of rust and frost. Also, P.C. 3073, dated 14th December, 1916, authorizing the Special Seed Commission to purchase seed oats and seed barley to fill requisitions for seed from municipal governing bodies and farmers' organizations in districts where there is no supply. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, May 8, 1917.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1917, for a copy of all communications, reports and documents concerning the alleged treatment of Thos. Kelly, a prisoner in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary. Presented May 9, 1917.—*Mr. Buchanan.* *Not printed.*

146. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1183, dated 28th April, 1917, authorizing the granting, at the request of His Majesty's Government in England, of a further 300 miles of rails for use in France in connection with the war. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 10, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th June, 1917, for a return showing:—1. Between what points on the Canadian Northern Railway Line west of Edmonton the rails are to be taken up to be placed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Line. 2. Between what points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Line west of Edmonton the rails of the Grand Trunk are to be replaced by rails of the Canadian Northern Railway. Presented June 14, 1917.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

146b. Tabulated statement showing list of points on the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway from which rails were lifted for shipment overseas to France, mileage lifted at each point and replaced with rails from Intercolonial Railway (together with a map accompanying same). Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, June 21, 1917.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

156. Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd March, 1916, for a Return showing:—1 The number of conductors, brakemen, drivers and firemen, respectively, who were on duty on the Canadian Government Railways between Moncton and Campbellton during the month of February, 1916. 2. The number of hours each of the above mentioned trainmen and enginemen were on duty each trip between said points during said month of February, 1916. Presented May 21, 1917.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

157. Report of Exchequer Court proceedings under Section 49A of the Indian Act, in respect to the removal of the Indians from Sydney Reserve, Nova Scotia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, May 22, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Report of the work of the Military Hospitals Commission from its inception to the present date. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 23, 1917. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Copy of correspondence between Members of the Government and the Canadian Manufacturers Association respecting the purchase of supplies for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in England and at the Front. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 23, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the ex-Minister of Militia and Defence, which led to the latter's resignation or dismissal from the Government. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 23, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an humble Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th day of January, 1917, for a statement showing the date and object of all commissions instituted by the Government of the day, since its accession to power in 1911, up to the present date; the number of days during which each of these commissions sat, giving the names of the individuals who formed part of such commissions, and what was the cost of each to the country. *(Senate.)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

161a. Part Return to an humble Address of the Senate, dated the 7th day of February, 1917, to His Excellency the Governor General, for:—A statement showing the date, the object and the personnel of all commissions instituted by the late Government from its accession to power in 1896, up to the accession to power of the present Government in 1911, the number of days during which each of these commissions set, and what was the cost of each to the country. *(Senate.)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

162. Order in Council P.C. 1433, dated 24th May, 1917, containing regulations concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable to or capable of national service of a military or other character. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, May 29, 1917. *Not printed.*

163. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 23rd May, 1917, for a copy of the Order in Council, if any, providing that preference in appointments to the Civil Service should be given to returned soldiers. Presented May 29, 1917.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd February, 1917, for a copy of all reports findings, evidence, memoranda, etc., in connection with the inquiry into the damages sustained by H.M.C.S. *Grilse* en route from Halifax to Bermuda. Presented May 30, 1917.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports in any way referring to the dismissal or retirement of D. McDermid, Superintendent of Fish Hatchery at East Margaree, and the appointment of his successor. Presented May 30, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm.* *Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House, of the 25th April, 1917, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other papers and documents relative to the application of Willis Keizer of Hall's Harbour, King's County, N.S., for a license to operate a fishing weir at Square Cove, King's County, N.S. Presented May 30, 1917.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax.)* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

167. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 23rd April, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, Orders in Council, etc., in reference to the dismissal of Moses H. Nickerson, as Inspector of Life-saving Stations in Nova Scotia. Presented May 30, 1917.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

168. Copies of Pension Regulations with amendments and as amended to February 28, 1917, with copies of Orders in Council relating thereto. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 30, 1917.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

168*a*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 277, dated 30th January, 1917, regarding pensions of officers or their dependants in respect of the exchange of officers between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, August 20, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, petitions, telegrams and reports between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and any person or persons in any way referring to the removal of the salmon nets on that portion of the coast of Inverness extending east and west from the mouth of the Margaree River. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd May, 1917, for a copy of the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the Military Hospital at Halifax, with a copy of the evidence taken by said Commission at Halifax and all other documents in the possession of the Department of Militia and Defence in connection with such investigation. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th May, 1917, for a return showing the amount paid or spent by the Department of Militia in advertising for recruits in Canada, showing the persons, firms and corporations to whom the payments were made, up to April 1, 1917. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Finding of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Adjutant-General by Orders dated the 1st May, 1917, for the purpose of collecting and recording evidence in connection with the allegations contained in several newspapers that Troop Trains had been stoned passing through Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, and other places, and for the purpose of collecting and recording any other evidence which, in the opinion of the Members of the Court, in any way relates to or has a bearing on this matter. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, May 31, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Finding of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Adjutant-General by Orders dated the 1st May, 1917, for the purpose of collecting and recording evidence in connection with the allegations contained in several newspapers accusing the citizens of Quebec of maltreating or allowing to be maltreated, soldiers returning from the War and passing through or sojourning in Quebec, and for the purpose of collecting and recording any other evidence which, in the opinion of the Members of the Court, in any way relates to or has a bearing on the matter. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, May 31, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th May, 1917, for a copy of all accounts, letters, claims, correspondence and other documents relating to the following amounts mentioned in the Report of the Auditor General 1916, Vol. 11, page L—11:—Mr. Justice L. P. Pelletier, travelling expenses, $577; Mr. Justice I. N. Belleau, travelling expenses, $1,984 44; Mr. Justice T. H. Chauvin, travelling expenses, $1,421.25; Mr. Justice B. LeTellier, travelling expenses, $1,923.80. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House, of the 30th May, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. The number of persons appointed to permanent position on the Canadian Government Railways from January 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, who were not previously employed on the said Railways. 2. Their names, salaries and the positions to which they were appointed. Presented May 31, 1917.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

176. Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th February, 1915, for a Return showing how many persons of German nationality are employed in the several Departments of the Federal Government, in what capacity and the salaries received respectively. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Delisle*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st May, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and papers relating to the change in the location of the post office at Roseberg, Alberta. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th May, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams relating to the dismissal of Augustin D. Lauteigne as Postmaster of Island River, Gloucester County, N.B. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

179. Return to an Order of the House, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all letters and telegrams in the Post Office Department in reference to the removal of Pearson's Post Office, Township of Casey, in the Constituency of Nipissing, from where it was located to its present location. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Turriff*.. ..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House, of the 5th February, 1917, for a copy of all letters, reports, papers and other documents relative to the dismissal of John R. McIntosh as Postmaster of Cummings Mountain, Pictou County, and the appointment of James Cummings as his successor. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd May, 1917, for a Return showing:—The gross amount paid by the Government since October, 1911, to H. P. Duchemin, of Sydney, N.B., for services and disbursements under the Public Inquiries Act, or otherwise. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd February, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents concerning the cancelling by the Post Office Department of the rural mail contract granted to Hyppolite Lambert of St. Antoine, in the County of Lotbinière, Que. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Fortier.*
Not printed.

183. Reports, pursuant to a Resolution of the House adopted on the 18th May, 1916, based on a recommendation of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing of Parliament, requesting information from the several Departments of Government with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing and the distribution of public documents, and the extent, if any, to which such recommendations have been carried into effect. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, June 1, 1917.. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House, of 21st May, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and recommendations, if any, from the Grain Commission to the Department of Trade and Commerce or any other Department of the Government at Ottawa, following a meeting of the Grain Commissioners held in Lethbridge this year. Presented June 1, 1917.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

185. Order in Council passed in conformity with provisions of 4-5 George V., Chapter 20, 8-15 (C. N. Railway.)—(*The Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd February, 1917, for a return showing the quantity and value of exports in following commodities for the first nine months of present fiscal year:—Horses; brass and manufacturers of same; wheat, breadstuffs; oats and grain other than wheat; automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles and parts of same, including engines and tires; railway cars and parts; chemicals; copper and manufactures of same; cotton manufactures; explosives; iron and steel and manufactures of same; firearms and munitions; leather and manufactures of same; meat and dairy products; alcohol; vegetables, dried and canned; lead; wearing apparel of all kinds; zinc and manufactures of same; paper and manufactures of same. Presented June 4, 1917.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

187. Return to an Order of the House, of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, telegrams, memoranda and reports exchanged between the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons and the Honourable Albert Sévigny; the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Justice Department, and between the Department of Justice and the Honourable Albert Sévigny, concerning certain effects, furniture and ornaments connected with the Speaker's Apartments. Also, copy of all accounts, receipts, bills of lading and transportation accounts concerning the said effects, furniture and ornaments. Presented June 5, 1917.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1457, dated the 29th May, 1917, respecting pay to members of the Civil Service who join the Military forces of Canada either by voluntary enlistment or otherwise from and after the date hereof. Presented by Sir Thomas White, June 6, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Copy of General Reports of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Acting Commissioner *re* Cost of Living, concerning the production, cost, selling prices, and distribution system of refined sugar. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, June 6, 1917

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

190. Copy of Reports of W. F. O'Connor, on the subject of the Anthracite Coal business in Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, June 6, 1917.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

191. Return to an humble Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd of May last, showing a copy of:—All correspondence exchanged between the Government or its Ministers, the Minister of Militia, the Militia Council, Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General, or any other person, and Lieutenant-Colonel Armand Lavergne, O.C., the 61st Regiment or any other person, on the subject of the territorial defence of the Province of Quebec, as well as copy of all Orders in Council or documents relating to this subject.—*(Senate)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

192. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1579, dated 8th June, 1917, appointing a Fuel Controller for Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, May 12, 1917.

Printed for sessional papers only.

192*a*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1460, dated 16th June, 1917, *re* the appointment of an Officer to be known as Food Controller for Canada, and specifying his powers and duties. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 19, 1917.

Printed for sessional papers only.

193. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1604, dated 11th June, *re* the establishment of "The Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada." And also, Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1605, dated 11th June, 1917, appointing certain persons as members of "The Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada." Presented by Sir George Foster, May 12, 1917.

Printed for sessional papers only.

194. Copies of Census Statistics of male population of Canada, Census of 1911, between the ages of 20 and 45, both years inclusive, according to conjugal condition and nativity. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, June 13, 1917.

Printed for sessional papers only.

195. Copies of The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1912, re-printed with amendments published in Army Orders up to 1st August, 1914. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, June 13, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

196. Copies of Manual of Military Law, War Office, 1914. Presented Sir Edward Kemp, June 13, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 987, dated 10th April, 1917, as amended by Order in Council No. 1451, dated 25th May, 1917: Regulations, being as Consolidation of and additions to various Orders in Council made in consequence of the War, the whole to be known as the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917." Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 13, 1917... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

198. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports in any way referring to dismissal, retirement or resignation of John McDonald, as Janitor of public building at Inverness, and the appointment of his successor. Presented June 15, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm. Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the extension and repairs to McKay's Point Wharf, Inverness County. Presented June 15, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

206. Letter of the Honourable E. L. Patenaude, M.P., to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, resigning his position as Secretary of State for Canada, and the letter of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 18, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd May, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. How much merchandise has been exported from Canada into Foreign Countries since the first of August, 1914, to the present time? 2. How much of these goods have gone through the Port of Hamburg? 3. What countries have imported this merchandise from Canada, and the respective amounts for each of them? Presented June 18, 1917.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the itemized disbursements of Ward Fisher, Inspector of Fisheries for Western Nova Scotia, for the year 1912, amounting to $388.40, and the year 1913, amounting to $1,009.84. Presented June 18, 1917.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House, of the 23rd April, 1917, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, memoranda, correspondence, etc., with the Government of British Columbia or any member thereof with the Fishery Officers of the Marine and Fisheries Department resident in said Province. and with any Company, person or persons relating to prohibition of the export of British Columbia salmon since January 20, 1913. Presented June 18, 1917.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Statement of Amount and Price of Commodities purchased and sold (including export and home consumption) by Cold Storage Companies in Canada from January 1 to December 1, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, June 18, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210*a*. Report of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Acting Commissioner *re* Cost of Living, concerning Cold Storage Conditions in Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, July 13, 1917. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

210*b*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2021, dated 23rd July, 1917, recommending the further investigation into the premises, books, papers and records of the William Davies Company, Limited, and Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., as disclosed by the report of W. F. O'Connor, Acting Commissioner on the Cost of Living, on the subject of cold storage conditions in Canada, and appointing G. F. Henderson, A. B. Brodie and Geoffrey Clarkson with all the powers of Examiners under Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the books, papers, etc., of the said companies; also to recommend in writing to the Minister of Labour a standardized system of costs accounting applicable to the cold storage business by which the net profits of cold storage companies in Canada may from time to time be readily ascertained. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, July 25, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed*

211. Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th June, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, requests, petitions and other papers in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce relating to providing a supply of salt for the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. Presented by Sir George Foster, June 22, 1917. *Not printed.*

212. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. No. 1725, dated the 25th June, 1917, creating the position of Director of Coal Operations for the southeastern coal fields of the Province of British Columbia and the suthwestern coal fields of the Province of Alberta, known as District 18. And also,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. No. 1726, dated the 25th June, 1917, appointing W. H. Armstrong, of the City of Vancouver, Director of Coal Operations under the provisions of the above Order in Council, P.C. No. 1725, dated 25th June, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 25, 1917... ..*Not printed.*

212*a*. Return to an Order of the House, of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, reports, communications and documents passing between the Minister of Labour and the Department of Labour and the officials of District No. 18, United Mine Workers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

of Alberta, and the officials of the Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Coal Operators' Association, concerning the requests made by the Miners for an increase in wages due to the increase in the cost of living, between September 1, 1916, and the present time. Presented July 12, 1917.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

213. Return to an Order of the House, of the 13th June, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. How many battalions of infantry left Canada with the First Contingent? 2. The number, and the designations of the different units of artillery which left with the First Contingent? 3. The number and the designation of the different medical corps which left Canada with the First Contingent? 4. The number and the designation of all the other units which left with the First Contingent? 5. The names, rank and duties of the supernumerary officers who left with the First Contingent. Presented June 26, 1917.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 30th May, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, cables and other documents exchanged between the Imperial Government or any of its members or officials with the Canadian Government or any of its members or officials, relative to the question of the proposed legislation by the Imperial Parliament to validate certain Acts and proceedings of the Legislature of British Columbia. Presented June 27, 1917.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th June, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence between the Chief of the *Hansard* Translation Staff of the House, the Clerk of the House and the Speaker, since April 19, 1917, to date. Presented June 28, 1917.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

216. Return to an Order of the House, of the 27th March, 1916, for a return showing the amounts paid by the Federal Government from the 1st July, 1896, to the 1st October, 1911, to the following newspapers: Le *Canada*, *La Presse*, *La Patrie*, *Le Pays*, of Montreal, *La Vigie* and *Le Soleil*, of Quebec. Presented June 28, 1917.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd May, 1917, for a Return showing the number of employees of the following Departments after 1896, and after 1911, respectively, viz.:—Inland Revenue, Interior, Public Works, Marine and Fisheries, Militia and Defence, Labour and Department of Trade and Commerce. Presented June 28, 1917.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th May, 1917, for a Return showing the number of returned soldiers who have been given employment in the various departments of the Government. Presented June 28, 1917.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House, of the 25th June, 1917, for a copy of the reports made by the Penitentiary Surgeons in connection with the release from Penitentiary of Edward Levi Baugh. Presented July 4, 1917.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

220. Return to an Order of the House, of the 21st May, 1917, for a return giving the names and salaries of employees of the Interior and Indian Departments, (*a*) Inside Service and (*b*) Outside Service, who volunteered for overseas service, and who were paid their full civil salary in addition to their military pay and allowances.

Those who volunteered for overseas service and who were paid a sufficient portion of their civil salary in addition to their military pay and allowances to bring their pay up to the amount of their civil salary.

Those who volunteered for overseas service and who received consideration (stating consideration) on account of their civil employment in addition to their military pay and allowances.

Those who volunteered for overseas service and who do not receive any consideration on account of their civil employment in addition to their military pay and allowances. Presented July 5, 1917.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

221. Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy, May-September, 1916. Presented by Sir George Foster, July 5, 1917... ..*Not printed.*

222. Return to an Order of the House, of the 13th June, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. The total expenditure connected with Agriculture by the Federal Government in each of the fiscal years from 1904-05 to 1916-17, inclusive. 2. How much money was set apart by the Agricultural Aid Act of 1912 to assist the Provincial Departments of Agriculture to improve and extend their work? 3. How much of above amount was given to each Province, and what was accomplished in each Province as a result of such assistance? 4. How much money was set apart by the Federal Government under the Agricultural Instructions Act of 1913, and under the provisions of the said Act what amounts were respectively allotted each year to the several Provinces? 5. What the general purpose of said Act is, and to what extent that purpose has been made effective in each Province. Presented July 5, 1917.—*Mr. Edwards.*
Printed for sessional papers only.

223. Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th June, 1917, for a Return showing:—1. Whether Mr. Giard, ex-M.P.P. for Compton, is an employee of the Government? 2. If so, since when? 3. The number of employees under his orders and their respective names? 4. What salary does said Giard receive? 5. The salary of each employee under his charge? 6. Whether he has bought, for the Government, any animals for breeding purposes? 7. If so, how many, and the price paid for each? 8. Where these animals were bought? 9. How many of them have been rejected or returned to the Government or to Mr. Giard? 10. If any have been refused or returned, why? 11. Where the said breeding animals are at present? 12. What the Government or the Department of Agriculture intends to do with the animals so refused and returned to Mr. Giard? Presented July 5, 1917.—*Mr. Gauvreau* *Not printed.*

224. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence, reports and particularly an Order in Council dated 6th December, 1898, respecting the exemption from military service of the Doukhobors. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, July 9, 1917. —*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

225. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 31st January, 1917, for a copy of all Orders in Council and other documents on file in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the requisitioning of Canadian ships by the Canadian Government. Presented July 11, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. ..' ..*Not printed.*

226. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th June, 1917, for a return showing the number of recruiting officers which have been appointed in the province of Quebec, with the names, addresses, nature of functions and salaries of the same. Presented July 11, 1917.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

226a. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th June, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The names and addresses of the parties on Prince Edward Island who have been engaged or who are now engaged in recruiting for the army and navy or doing other work of a like military character, since August, 1914. 2. The remuneration or pay each of the said parties receives and the allowance given for travelling or other expenses. 3. The total amount each person has received up to the 1st of June, 1917. Presented July 31, 1917.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

227. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many clerks there are in the Post Office Department who belong to and are paid from the outside service vote, and who work in the inside service. 2. The names of said clerks. 3. Salary paid to each. 4. How long each has been in the service of the Department. 5. If all or any of the clerks have passed any examination. If so, what examination, and on what date or dates. Presented July 14.—*Mr. Turriff*..*Not printed.*

228. Copy of a memorandum presented by the Southern Slav Committee to the representatives of the British Dominions, setting forth the aims and aspirations of the Jugo-slavs (Serbs, Croats and Slovens) subject to Austro-Hungarian rule. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 20, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

229. Claims made by Minister of Justice relating to payment of duties by certain provinces. (*Senate.*).. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th June, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The names of the members of the military staff at North Vancouver. 2. Their respective duties or occupations. 3. The rank and rate of pay of each. 4. The amount that has been paid to each. 5. Upon what date or dates the members of the said staff enlisted, and how long they have been attached to the staff. Presented July 31, 1917.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

235*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st June, 1917, for a return showing the names, rank, pay, and nature and place of employment of all officers attached to headquarters at Halifax and the various departments of the military service or connected in any way with Military Division No. 6. Presented August 2, 1917.—*Mr. Tobin*.. ..*Not printed.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th July, 1917, for a return giving a list of the different Commissions created since the beginning of the war, concerning the soldiers, their pensions, hospitals, etc., showing the names of the various Commissioners who have comprised said Commissions. Presented July 31, 1917.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

237. Copy of Financial Statements in respect to the Canadian Northern Railway System: 1. Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1916. 2. Statement of Securities Issued and Fixed Charges, 30th June, 1917. 3. Statement of Liabilities, 15th June, 1917. 3*a*. Statement of Equipment Account. 4. List of Securities for Loans. 5. Gross and Net Earnings, 30th June, 1917. 6. Comparison of Earnings, 1915, 1916 and 1917. 7. Statement *re* Capital Expenditure and Betterments, year ending 30th June, 1917. 8. Mileage. And also,—Statements showing bonds, etc., authorized, issued and outstanding, and net proceeds therefrom; interest payable during the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918; and estimated cash requirements for period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, in respect to the Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 20, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

237*a*. Copy of Mortgage Deed of Trust securing an issue of $45,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway securities, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, issued under the legislation of 1914. Also,—Copy of Mortgage Deed dated 26th June, 1916—The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company to His Majesty the King—securing certain advances from a loan of $15,000,000 made by His Majesty to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. And also,—Copy of Audit of Revenue and Expenditure Accounts of the Canadian Northern Railway System for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1916, and for January and February, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, August 8, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

237*b*. Statement of amounts advanced by the Government of Canada to the Canadian Northern Railway Company on interest account to date. And also,—Financial Statements of the Canadian Northern Railway, as follows:—1. Interim Condensed Balance Sheet as at April 30, 1917. 2. Statement of estimate of cost to complete lines and terminals under construction and financial provision for same. 3. Statement of Contractors' and other Construction accounts outstanding, 30th June, 1917. 4. Memorandum *re* unsold lands. 5. Estimate of amount required for betterments and rolling stock for three years. Presented by Sir Thomas White, August 13, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

238. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1881, dated 19th August, 1916, recommending that in the case of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers reverting to lower rank in order to proceed to the front, no reduction in separation allowance or pension shall be made. And also,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2008, dated 20th July, 1917, cancelling Order in Council, P.C. 1615, dated 13th June, 1917, and amending Order in Council, P.C. 1881, dated 19th August, 1916, in respect to separation allowances and pensions to those reverting to lower rank, in order to proceed to the front. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, August 2, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th July, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec and the Prime Minister on the subject of the Report of the Special Commission on Railways. Presented August 2, 1917.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

240. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th June, 1917, for a statement showing the travelling expenses of Maurice LeBlanc, general foreman of the Department of Public Works, Bonaventure County, since his appointment to date. Presented August 8, 1917. —*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Government, the resident engineer and all other persons concerning the dredging work done at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Pointe Fortune, Ottawa River channel between Ile au Foin and Ile Paquin, Graham channel, Rigaud channel, Hudson Heights channel, Ile Perrot Church, Ile Perrot South wharf and Ile Perrot North wharf, since 1904. Also a statement showing the amounts paid to different persons or companies for such work, giving the dates of payment, along with a copy of the estimates already brought down at my request regarding the above, previous to 1904. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports exchanged between the Government, the resident engineer of the district, and all other persons, concerning the dredging work done since 1904 at the wharf of Ile Perrot North, South and the Church, Dorion Bay channel, Vaudreuil Village channel, Pointe Cavagnal, Como, Hudson Heights channel, Graham channel, Rigaud River channel, Ottawa River, Iles aux Poires channel, Pointe Fortune and Ste. Anne de Bellevue channel. Also a statement showing the amount of money paid to divers persons, companies, etc., for such works, along with copy of statements already presented at my request in connection with the same work, previous to 1904. Presented August 8, 1917. —*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the extension and repairs to Finlay Point wharf. Presented August 8, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of Public Works bearing date after September 1, 1915, relating to wharves, breakwaters and other public works situate in the County of Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Presented August 8, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

244. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1917, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, reports, accounts, pay-lists, etc., in connection with the work done on the Government wharves at Cross Point, Miguasha, St. Omer and New Carlisle, Quebec, since 1912. Presented August 8, 1917.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*... ..*Not printed.*

245. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the wharf at Marble Mountain. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

246. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the extension of the pier at Margaree Harbour. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

246a. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the breakwater at Margaree Harbour. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

247. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the Port Hood wharf. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

248. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present time, in any way referring to the opening of Inverness Harbour. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

249. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1917, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, memoranda, correspondence, etc., with reference to the Government of the Dominion of Canada building competing telephone lines in British Columbia paralleling lines already in operation of the Okanagan Telephone Company, Limited Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

250. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence in the Department of Public Works bearing date after September 1, 1915, relating to wharves, breakwaters and other public works in the County of Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Presented August 13, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

251. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1917, for a copy of all papers, records and other documents concerning the reference by the Dominion Government to the question relating to the exclusive right of fishing in the tidal waters of the province of Quebec. Presented August 15, 1917.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

252. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th July, 1917, for a return showing the names of all persons employed in connection with the Office of the Commissioner of Live Stock in the Province of Saskatchewan, showing the salaries and expenses paid them; and also showing the number of stallions and bulls placed in Saskatchewan when the said office was established. Presented August 15, 1917.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle)*.
Not printed.

253. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and reports between the Department of the Naval Service of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and any and all persons in connection with the seizure of certain fishery boats, fishing tackle and equipment being used in the illegal fishing of lobsters in the Straits of Northumberland in the fall of 1916, together with a copy of the evidence taken before one M. G. Teed, Esquire, acting as a commissioner to inquire into this matter, and his report and finding thereon. Presented August 16, 1917.—*Mr. Copp.*
Not printed.

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th July, 1917, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, the War Purchasing Commission of Canada, and the British War Office, concerning a target practice rod or the use of same by the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented August 20, 1917.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

255. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th June, 1917, for a return showing:—1. Whether the Department of Agriculture supply thoroughbred bulls for improvement of stock to applicants for the same. 2. If so, if any such bulls have been sent into the County of Dorchester, Quebec, and when. 3. At whose request these bulls were sent, and if they belonged to the Department of Agriculture. 4. If so, on what condition they were supplied. 5. From whom the department purchased the animals referred to. 6. The price paid. 7. If any official of the Department of Agriculture has made an investigation as to where these bulls are at the present time. 8. If so, the substance of their report. 9. Whether the said bulls are being used for the purpose for which they were intended. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. Lanctôt*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

256. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st August, 1917, for a return showing the amount which has been paid to the Sydney *Daily Post*, newspaper, by all the departments of the Government for printing and advertising, since the 1st of November, 1911. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

257. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st August, 1917, for a return showing the gross amount paid to the Halifax *Herald*, the *Evening Mail*, Halifax, and the Royal Print and Lithographing Company, Halifax, by all the departments of the Government for printing, advertising and all other services since November 1, 1911. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

258. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th June, 1917, for a copy of all accounts, papers, claims and correspondence regarding demands put forward by all persons who have claimed to have sustained loss or damage by the fire in the Parliament Buildings in February, 1916. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. Lanctôt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

259. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all communications, letters, reports, petitions and other documents on behalf of the Physicians and Medical Associations of this country, asking for the repeal of The Proprietary or Pateut Medicine Act and the presentation of a new Act on the matter in order to render more efficient the control of these medicine preparations, and to add on the prohibition list such drugs or medicines as are generally dangerous to health and conducive to certain criminal practices. Presented August 21, 1917.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.

Not printed.

260. Copy of correspondence between the Honourable Robert Rogers and the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, with reference to the resignation of the former as Minister of Public Works of Canada.—(*The Senate.*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

261. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 11th day of July, 1917, for a Statement showing the number of officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been classed as unfit for military service; whether the military authorities have given consideration to the possibility of utilizing the services of those men in a secondary capacity; whether those who have been classed as unfit continue to draw military pay; the number who have deserted from the various units between 1st October, 1914, and 1st June, 1917; and the number discharged from the various units since 1st October, 1914.—(*The Senate.*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

262. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 7th June last, for a return showing:—1. The name and rank of each person who at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, was an officer, commissioned or provisional, of the 78th Regiment (Highlanders), of Pictou County, Nova Scotia. 2. The length of time each of such persons was attached to said regiment. 3. (*a*) The name of each of said officers who joined the Canadian Overseas Forces. (*b*) The unit to which he was attached. (*c*) The rank with which he was attached. (*d*) The date at which he was attached. 4. The name of each person who since the outbreak of war became attached as provisional officers to said 78th Regiment and the date at which such person became attached and his rank. 5. (*a*) The name of each of the officers referred to in paragraph 4 who joined the Canadian overseas forces. (*b*) The unit to which he was attached. (*c*) The rank with which he was attached. (*d*) The date at which he was attached. 6. The name of each of the officers referred to in each of the foregoing paragraphs who were in active service at the fighting front, the units with which they served, and the length of time they served. 7. Particulars as to each of the said officers showing where each one was on May 1, 1917, to what unit he was attached, and what his rank was at that time. 8. If any of these officers have gone to the fighting front since May 1, state name, unit, rank and date.—(*The Senate.*)

Not printed.

263. Part return to an humble Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 8th instant, showing all the correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence and Clarence J. McCuaig; also, between the same and the first Purchasing Committee appointed by Sir Robert Borden, of which the Honourable Robert Rogers was Chairman, and between the said Clarence J. McCuaig and the Committee of which the Honourable Sir Edward Kemp is or was Chairman, or with any of the members of the said committee.—(*The Senate.*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

264. Eighth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, September 1, 1917.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th August, 1917, for a return showing:—1. The number of additional buildings and offices that have been rented by the various departments of the Government in the City of Ottawa during the calendar years, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. 2. The names of the lessors, the length of the lease and the respective rentals of said buildings. 3. What department in each case is occupying said premises. Presented September 3, 1917.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Continued.*

266. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th July, 1917, fo a copy of all correspondence and other documents relating to the granting to beam trawlers registered in the United States the privilege of using ports in the Province of Nova Scotia for the purchasing of supplies, the shipping of men, etc., without license therefor as required under the modus videndi. Presented September 3, 1917.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

267. Copy of contract dated 8th March, 1917, between His Majesty the King and Wallace Shipyards, Limited, for the construction and delivery of one wooden auxiliary sailing ship. Also,—Copy of contract dated 1st June, 1917, between His Majesty the King and Lamond and Harrison for the construction and delivery of one wooden auxiliary sailing ship. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, September 3, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

268. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 15th day of June last, for a return made to an Order of the House of Commons, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports on the claims of Sealers of British Columbia under the last treaty with the American Republic, and all papers connected therewith.—(*The Senate.*) *Not printed.*

269. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2245, dated 3rd September, 1917, appointing the Deputy Minister of Justice, Oliver Mowat Biggar, of the City of Edmonton, John H. Moss, of the City of Toronto, Louis Loranger, of the City of Montreal, and Lt.-Col. H. A. C. Machin, of the Town of Kenora, Ont., a council to advise and assist in the administration and enforcement of the Military Service Act, 1917, to be known as the Military Service Council. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, September 4, 1917.. ..*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1917, for a copy of all reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence and any other papers in connection with the question of locating the 210th Battalion at Regina and Moosejaw respectively during the winter of 1916-17. Presented September 6, 1917.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. . .*Not printed.*

271. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1917, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams and reports received by the Government since September, 1911, to the present day, in any way referring to the appointment of a man in charge of the storm signals at Grand Etang and Margaree Harbour. Presented September 6, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

272. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1917, for a return showing the different rural mail routes established in the constituency of Qu'Appelle since the 1st day of January, 1916, showing their location and date of establishment. Also, a list of all rural mail routes now being established or under consideration at the present time in the same constituency. Presented September 7, 1917.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle).* *Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to the change in the Inverness-Margaree mail route from the west to the east of the Margaree river, from a point at Margaree Forks to Chapel Bridge. Presented September 7, 1917.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

274. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2199, dated 10th August, 1917: Rules and Regulations enacted in lieu of the Classification, Rules and Regulations contained in Order in Council, P.C. 1296, of the 15th May, 1917, in respect to War badges for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, September 13, 1917. *Not printed.*

275. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2552, dated 13th September, 1917, recommending that Certificates of Naturalization may be issued under the Naturalization Act, 1914, to alien enemies who have resided for many years in Canada, on its being shown that they are clearly in sympathy with the United Kingdom and its allies in the present war, and that they have no pro-German or other alien enemy affiliations or connections. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, September 14, 1917.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21—*Concluded.*

276. Copy of *Canada Gazette* dated 12th September, 1917, containing a list and location of Local Tribunals established to hear and decide applications for certificates of exemption from Military Service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, September 14, 1917.
Not printed.

277. Copies of Orders in Council, dated 15th September and 17th September, 1917, respectively, appointing Registrars for the Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta and Prince Edward Island, under the provisions and for the purposes of the Military Service Act, 1917. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, September 17, 1917.. .. .. .

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

[No. 27—1917.]

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, October, 1916.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1916.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1916.

Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1916.

I am pleased to report a general improvement in the condition of the Indians as compared with the preceding year. The agricultural Indians shared in the general prosperity, and the hunting Indians received a better price for their furs, the fur trade having recovered from the depression that followed the beginning of the war and the hunt being successful.

The advance in agriculture is shown by the fact that the increase in land under crop is 8,459 acres, and the increased yield was 709,324 bushels. The increase in value of all agricultural produce was $432,888.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the Indian population by provinces. It will be noted that there is a considerable increase since last year.

While the increase shown arises to some extent from the difficulties which surround an accurate enumeration of the Indian population, it may be confidently stated that the aborigines are slowly increasing.

	Population.	
	1915.	1916.
Alberta	8,500	8,682
British Columbia	25,399	25,737
Manitoba	10,798	11,935
New Brunswick	1,862	1,874
Nova Scotia	2,042	2,119
Ontario	26,162	26,305
Prince Edward Island	288	302
Quebec	13,174	13,348
Saskatchewan	9,775	9,962
Northwest Territories	4,003	3,769
Yukon	1,528	1,528
Total Indian population	103,531	105,561
Eskimos	3,447	3,296
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	106,978	108,857

HEALTH.

There is nothing of importance to report under this heading; there have been no serious epidemics and the health of the Indians has on the whole been good during the past year.

The department continues to follow the policies that I have outlined in my last report. Great effort is being made to introduce more sanitary conditions in the Indian dwellings, and at the schools special attention is given to hygienic and prophylactic instruction.

The work carried on by our medical officers has met with satisfactory results, and a steady improvement is being made from year to year in all matters pertaining to health and sanitation.

BUILDINGS.

As I stated in my last report, it has been the policy of the department to replace the old boarding and industrial school buildings by modern structures with the latest sanitary improvements, and to erect any new buildings that may be required at the agencies, such as dwelling-houses, stables, storehouses and so forth. During the past year, however, the department has had a more limited appropriation at its disposal, and in consequence new building operations have not been undertaken to any extent.

Combined day schools and teacher's residences were erected at Manitou Rapids and Kaboni Settlement on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island; the latter is situated in the centre of a good agricultural district, and there is every indication that it will be a successful school. At Garden River a warehouse and root-house were built, and repairs were made to the council-house. A new stable was built at the Carcross school, in the Yukon Territory, and a root-house at Old Sun's boarding school. A temporary laundry was built at the Gordon's boarding school, and repairs were made to the school building.

At the Edmonton agency 20 dwelling-houses for the younger members of the Enoch's band are under construction.

The Cross Lake Roman Catholic boarding school, a stone building accommodating 60 pupils, and a new overseer's house at the Valley River reserve, were completed this year.

Additions and alterations were made to the Scotch Settlement day school, and an addition to the Glen Vowell day school.

The erection of a combined day school and teacher's residence at Sheshegwaning is being contemplated.

Various improvements were made to the sites of the Kuper Island and Kootenay industrial schools in British Columbia.

Alterations were made to the teacher's residence at Alderville, and alterations and repairs to the Walpole Island agency building.

New heating systems have been installed at the Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools, and also, at the latter institution, a new drainage system and a septic tank at the principal's residence; a new water-supply system has been installed at the Bella Coola agency.

Repairs have been made to All Saints' church and rectory at Tyendinaga, the Chapleau boarding school, the teacher's residence at Middle River, N.B., and the Lorette day school.

Repairs to the school building and an addition to the barn have been made at the Sarcee boarding school.

AGRICULTURE.

The department is making a great effort to arouse among the Indians a more active interest in agricultural pursuits and to convince them of the increased prospect of progress, profit, and general well-being that would result from the proper cultivation of their lands.

The system of agricultural instruction, that was initiated last year in Ontario, by the appointment of a departmental field agent to supervise the laying out of gardens at the Indian schools, has now successfully passed the experimental stage.

It has become evident that one man could not give sufficient attention to all the reserves in Ontario, and it was in consequence, this year, arranged to have Mr. I. F. Metcalfe, district representative of the Ontario Agricultural Departmeent, visit Gore Bay, Manitowaning, and Sault Ste. Marie agencies; while Mr. R. H. Abraham, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, was reappointed to supervise the work on the other Ontario reserves. Mr. Abraham reports that a great interest is evinced in this work both by teachers and pupils at all the schools. School fairs were held at a number of places last fall, and the children had some excellent exhibits of garden produce. The department co-operated in the fairs by the donation of prizes. A larger number of these school fairs will be held this fall.

In addition to the work of the schools, the department is endeavouring to create an interest in agriculture among the older Indians by holding standing crop competitions on a number of the reserves. These crop competitions will be held on the Deseronto, Caradoc, Walpole Island, Moraviantown, Wikwemikong, West Bay, and Sheshegwaning reserves. The department has offered four prizes for the best crops on each reserve. The competitions will be supervised and judged by the department's field agents, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Abraham. The seed provided for these competitions is of the best quality. At Walpole's Island each Indian will be given one-half bushel of pure North Dakota White Flint, enough to plant two acres. A garden and better home contest was held at the Rama reserve.

Instruction and advice is given to the Indian farmers with regard to the construction of open ditches and tiled drains where these are necessary, and helpful suggestions are made to them encouraging the proper short crops to grow, the time to plant, and so forth.

Although particular attention has been paid at present to Ontario, the department is not neglecting other provinces. The cultivation of school gardens is being encouraged wherever it is practicable, and the report shows that at many of the schools, both in the east and the west, the teachers and children are evidencing an encouraging and constantly increasing activity in this work.

The following table shows a very marked and gratifying increase in the value of agricultural products, in the acreage under crop, and the number of bushels harvested; the increase is particularly noticeable in the prairie provinces, where the Indians have fully availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the splendid crop.

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,682	13,010½	427,347	20,112	301,711
British Columbia	25,737	11,727	566,555	24,292	655,490
Manitoba	11,935	7,333	147,085	11,920	162,451
New Brunswick	1,874	209	5,663	167	6,482
Nova Scotia	2,119	269	7,848	890	18,990
Ontario	26,305	17,122	521,148	34,416	603,918
Prince Edward Island	302	60	1,186	87	1,425
Quebec	13,348	4,605	110,885	3,348	146,678
Saskatchewan	9,962	19,380	562,165	36,573	349,362
Total, 1916	100,264*	73,716	2,349,882	131,805	2,246,507
Total, 1915	98,000	65,256¾	1,640,558	132,355	1,813,619
Increase	2,264	8,459¼	709,324	.....	432,888
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	550	.....

*Not including 5,297 Indians in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following table shows the value of land in the Indian reserves by provinces:—

Alberta	$12,646,537
British Columbia	13,494,015
Manitoba	2,303,690
New Brunswick	71,200
Nova Scotia	86,665
Ontario	4,827,957
Prince Edward Island	20,214
Quebec	1,318,210
Saskatchewan	10,587,557
Total	$45,356,045

As compared with 1915, there is a reduction of one million four hundred thousand dollars; this reduction has been made in the estimated value of reserves in British Columbia. Last year the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia caused a careful valuation to be made of all the reserves, and the result is this year incorporated in the general statement.

The following table shows the value per capita of real and personal property:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Value per Capita of Real and Personal Property.
Alberta	8,682	14,370,485	1,655.20
British Columbia	27,737	17,666,178	686.41
Manitoba	11,935	3,101,161	259.80
New Brunswick	1,874	220,856	118.60
Nova Scotia	2,119	233,922	110.31
Ontario	26,305	8,717,950	331.42
Prince Edward Island	302	44,434	147 17
Quebec	13,348	2,759,780	206.76
Saskatchewan	9,962	12,321,323	1,234.82
Total	100,264*	59,436,089	593.79

* Not including 5,297 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

A table showing the sources and value of the income of the Indians given on page 114, may be summarized as follows:—

Value of farm products, including hay	$2,246,507 00
Value of beef sold, also of that used for food	307,779 00
Wages earned	1,530,373 00
Received from land rentals and from timber	117,126 00
Earned by fishing	665,528 00
Earned by hunting and trapping	790,886 00
Earned by other industries and occupations	593,298 00
Annuities paid, and interest on Indian Trust funds	450,496 41
Total income of Indians	$6,691,993 41

The above table discloses a very marked increase in the value of farm products, which may be ascribed in part to the good crop and in part to the added interest and activity in agricultural pursuits that is being evinced by the Indians on many of the reserves. There is a considerable increase since last year in the income derived from hunting, owing to the partial recovery of the fur market.

The diminishing hunts and the low price of raw furs entailed particularly severe hardship among the Indians of the North Shore and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Traders, who previously made advances to Indians to enable them to reach their hunting grounds, have discontinued to do so, and in consequence it has been necessary for the department to give the required assistance. With a view to enabling these Indians to better provide for themselves, especially in summer, the department has endeavoured to establish them in the cod-fishing industry at points where it appears practical. A satisfactory start was made last season, and greater and better results are anticipated in 1916.

The total income of the Indians shows an increase of over three-quarters of a million dollars.

The following table shows the per capita income of the Indians. It is gratifying to note that there is an average per capita increase of $6.26; the most notable individual provincial increase is that of $17.36 in the province of Alberta.

Province.	Population.	Total Income of Indians.	Per Capita Income of Indians.
Alberta	8,682	653,677 72	75.29
British Columbia	25,737	1,733,137.69	67.34
Manitoba	11,935	751,143.59	62·10
New Brunswick	1,874	82,236.85	43.88
Nova Scotia	2,119	125,088 43	59.03
Ontario	26,305	1,966,903.49	74.77
Prince Edward Island	302	11,125·00	37.17
Quebec	13,348	570,305.49	42.73
Saskatchewan	9,962	795,375.15	79·84
Total	100,264*	6,691,993.41	66·74

* Not including 5,297 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education and the report of the inspectors of schools and agencies, and the tabular statements, contain full information on the subject of Indian education.

There were in operation during the year 269 day, 59 boarding, and 17 industrial schools, a total of 345. As compared with the previous year, this is an increase of 12 day schools, and a decrease of one in each of the boarding and industrial school classes. The increase in the day schools is mainly due to a number of summer schools of this class being opened in remote districts for the summer months only, and also to returns having been received from white schools where Indian children are allowed to attend, and for which the department pays a tuition grant.

Several day schools were closed during the year, owing to lack of attendance and inability to secure a teacher; while on the other hand several were re-opened.

The above changes will account for the increase of 12 schools in this class.

In the boarding school class, the Port Simpson Boys' Home was closed during the previous fiscal year, and the name of this school does not appear in the schedule of the school statement for this fiscal year. The Crowstand boarding school was closed on November 30, 1915; but, as it was in operation during part of the fiscal year, it is included in the statement.

The Battleford industrial school, which was included in the tabular statement of last year, has been discontinued in the statement for the present year, as this school was closed during the former fiscal year.

The total enrolment for the year was 12,799 pupils, namely, 6,528 boys and 6,271 girls. This, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 331 pupils—161 boys and 170 girls. There was an enrolment of 8,138 in the day schools, 2,854 in the boarding schools, and 1,807 in the industrial schools. The average attendance of

pupils enrolled was 8,070, being a decrease of 641 as compared with that of the previous year. The percentage of attendance of pupils enrolled during the year was 63·05.

In addition to the above, about 120 Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, are being cared for and educated in various institutions throughout the Dominion.

The schools in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices:—

Undenominational, 51 day and 2 industrial; Roman Catholic, 93 day, 32 boarding and 8 industrial; Anglican, 77 day, 16 boarding and 3 industrial; Methodist, 41 day, 3 boarding and 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 5 day and 8 boarding; Salvation Army, 2 day schools.

The total expenditure on Indian education during the past fiscal year from the government appropriations, amounted to $911,377.89.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate, and public school inspectors under arrangements with the department of education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated in the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

During the last fiscal year 21 girls and 34 boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of $4,908.11. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year $1,348.07.

In addition to the above expenditure, the ex-pupils of the File Hills Colony were assisted to purchase seed-grain to the amount of $2,663.74. This assistance was given on account of the severe losses these ex-pupils suffered through having their crops hailed out during the summer of 1915. This aid will be refunded by these ex-pupils from the proceeds of their crops.

THE WAR.

A laudable and gratifying spirit of loyalty has been evinced by the Indians throughout the Dominion; their contributions to the various war funds have been most liberal, and they have signified their intention of continuing to offer them so long as the war may last. Many Indians have enlisted, and recently a signally successful recruiting campaign has been conducted on the reserves in Ontario; nearly one-

half of the total strength of the 14th Battalion, Haldimand Rifles, has been recruited from the Indian reserves in eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the 52nd, popularly known as the Bull Moose Battalion. The Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from the Cape Croker reserve, where the total male population between the ages of 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were recruited from the remote regions of the Hudson's Bay district.

In all about 1,200 Indians have enlisted. They are distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 862; Quebec, 101; Manitoba, 89; Saskatchewan, 57; Prince Edward Island, 24; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9; Yukon, 2; total, 1,187. Of this number eight are commissioned officers,—Capt. George Smith, 4th Batt.; Capt. Ormond Picard, 12th Batt.; Capt. Charles Smith, 114th Batt.; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, 4th Batt. (killed at Ypres); Lieuts. Milton Martin, James D. Moses, John R. Steacey, and C. A. Cooke, 114th Batt.

A notable demonstration of the traditional loyalty of a distinguished Indian family was the death in action at Langemarck of Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, who was the first man from Brant county to be killed at the front. The late Lieut. Brant was a great-great-grandson of the famous Capt. Jos. Brant who rendered such valuable service to the British cause in 1776. Two other lineal descendants of this great chieftain, Corporal Albert W. L. Crain, 4th Battalion, 1st Brigade, and Pte. Nathan Monture, were severely injured at Ypres.

Pte. Belanger, an Indian, of the 52nd Battalion, has received the Military Medal for bravery; his brother was severely wounded.

Pte. W. F. Lickers, a Six Nation Indian who went overseas with the 48th Highlanders, is now a prisoner in Gottingen Camp, Germany. Pte. Alex. Moore, of the 28th Batt., a nephew of the chief of the Norway House band, is also a prisoner in Germany.

The Indians who have gone to the front have displayed qualities of courage, endurance and intelligence that have placed them among the most valuable members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. They excel as sharpshooters, and some of them have excellent records in this branch of the service.

The Indian women have also given evidence of patriotism in a manner that reflects greatly to their credit; they knit socks and mufflers, and supply various comforts for the soldiers and take an active part in Red Cross activities.

The following contributions have been made by the Indians to the Patriotic, Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other war funds since my last report:—

Ontario:—	
The Dokis Indians	$1,000 00
Nipissing Indians	500 00
Chippewas of Walpole Island	100 00
Henvey Inlet Band	100 00
Pottawattamie Band, Walpole Island	25 00
Alnwick Indians	100 00
Six Nations to the Women's Patriotic League	50 00
Mississaguas of the Credit to the funds of the 114th Battalion	200 00
Manitoba:—	
The Sioux Indians of Oak River, a further contribution	51 00

Saskatchewan:—

The Indians of File Hills Colony	$ 502 10
White Bear Band	1,000 00
Councillor Saulteaux, Carry-the-Kettle Band, Assiniboine reserve, a further contribution of	20 50
Beardy and Okemassis Bands, Duck Lake agency	100 00
Indian Bands in the Onion Lake agency	25 70
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake agency	100 00
Stony, Red Pheasant, Moosomin and other Indians	156 20

Alberta:—

Whitefish Lake, Indians and whites	15 00
Enoch's Band, further contribution of	200 00
Stony Indians to the Cochrane Patriotic Fund	50 00
" wood to the Patriotic Fund	39 00
" and to the Associated Charities in Calgary	48 75
Blackfoot Indians to the Gleichen Patriotic Fund	207 00

British Columbia:—

Stuart Lake Indians	24 80
Metlakatla Indians to the Prince Rupert Red Cross	1,000 00
Stuart Lake Indians to local Patriotic Fund	278 00

In addition to the foregoing, the following amounts were offered. The department was unable to accept them, as the bands in question could not afford the expenditure:—

Chippewas of the Thames, Caradoc	$200 00
Bay of Quinté, Mohawk	100 00
Obidgewong	200 00
Rice Lake	100 00

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The commission closed its labours on June 30, and disbanded. The printed report containing maps and illustrations is now being completed and will in due course be placed before the interested governments.

SURVEYS.

The following are the surveys made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916:

Prince Edward Island.—A disputed limit on the northeast boundary of the Morell reserve was re-established by survey.

Quebec.—The limits of the Restigouche reserve were re-traced, as they had become practically obliterated.

In connection with the claim for damage to an Indian house on the Lorette reserve, a survey was made to define the limit at that point of the right of way for the water-supply of the city of Quebec.

Ontario.—An examination and report was made in connection with an application to purchase Myers island, in the Trent river, township of Murray.

The unsold islands in lake Couchiching were surveyed and valued. Chief's island, in the same lake, was subdivided into small lots and valued for sale for camping purposes.

Wild Lands, Paskoukin, The Bishop, Little Forks, and Long Sault reserves Nos. 1 and 2, in the Rainy river district, having been surrendered for sale, were subdivided and valued for that purpose.

The Manitou Rapids reserve, Rainy River district, has been subdivided into lots for Indian occupation.

The limits of certain grazing lots, the property of the band in the Tyendinaga reserve, were defined on the ground, and a plan prepared showing them.

At the especial request of the band, all the lots in the West Bay reserve, whose limits have become very much obliterated, were re-traced and posted.

Saskatchewan.—The Big Head reserve, No. 124, situated at Lac des Isles, was located and surveyed, under the provisions of Treaty No. 6, for the Cree band, of whom Big Head is the chief.

The Makwa Lake reserves, Nos. 129 and 129A, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 6 for the Cree band residing there.

The north boundary was surveyed of the Cold Lake reserve, No. 149B, which was received in exchange for the portions surrendered of the Cold Lake reserve No. 149.

On account of certain discrepancies in the original survey of the Kylemore townsite in the Fishing Lake reserve No. 89, a re-survey was necessary.

Alberta.—A tract in the Blood reserve containing about twenty square miles was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Reserves No. 173 and 173A, situated in townships 102 and 103, range 9, and township 104, range 10, west of the fifth meridian, were surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Tall Cree band.

The Fort McKay reserve, No. 174, Namur River reserve, No. 174A, and Namur Lake reserve, No. 174B, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Chipewyan band of Fort McKay.

The Clearwater River reserve, No. 175, and Gregoire Lake reserves, Nos. 176, 176A, and 176B, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Cree Indians of the locality.

British Columbia.—A part of the Industrial School reserve at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, has been subdivided into village lots for Indian occupation.

A serious discrepancy having been discovered between the limits of an adjacent lot and the Musqueam reserve No. 2, the limits of the reserve, which were very much obliterated, were re-traced.

Yukon.—A small reserve for the resident Indians has been surveyed at the Six Mile river between lakes Tagish and Marsh.

A small reserve, containing three hundred and twenty acres, near Whitehorse on the west bank of the Fifty Mile river, has been surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown on the tabular statement on page 160, Part I, and during the past year 29,347·50 acres were sold, realizing $66,741.16.

During the year 212 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the district in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of 32 were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within that province.

The Indians of the Rainy River district having surrendered the Wild Lands reserve, the Hungry Hall reserve, the Long Sault reserve and the Little Forks reserve, to be sold for their benefit; these were duly subdivided into lots and advertised for sale by public auction in May, 1916.

A number of sales of lots that were made many years ago, in the township of Bedford, in the county of Hastings, were cancelled, and the lands examined and valued, and disposition made of a number of them to parties who were resident thereon.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners, for lands on the reserve, were issued during the past year to the number of 136, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,948 location tickets.

A new subdivision survey of the Golden Lake reserve, in the county of Renfrew, having been made, the old location tickets held by the Indians which were issued in 1888, were called in, and new location tickets issued to the Indians in accordance with the new survey.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 123, and on March 31, last, there were 1,245 leases current.

The regulations adopted in connection with the issue of leases requiring that applications should be passed on by the band and tenders called for by the local agents seem to give very satisfactory results.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 23, being 9 less than the previous year, two having been cancelled by the department for contravention of the regulations, eight having reverted to the department by consent of the licensees, whilst a new license was issued covering the spruce and balsam timber on the Weymontachi reserve.

This report covers the lumbering operations for the season 1914-15, as the timber returns for the season of 1915-16 are not available until the end of the year.

The total amount of timber cut on Indian reserves for sale was considerably less than the quantity cut during the previous season of 1913-14, owing to the trade depression, resultant from the outbreak of the war.

The exact quantities of different material cut for sale were as follows:—

Lumber of various kinds	3,195,198	ft. B. M.
Boom timber of various kinds	21,772	cu. ft.
Ties of various kinds (No.)	86,839	
Pulpwood (spruce and fir) (cds.)	19,516	
Cordwood of various kinds (cds.)	1,077	
Posts (cedar) (No.)	25,075	
Shingle bolts (cds.)	70	

This material had a stumpage value of approximately $150,000, a certain proportion of which, amounting to the sum of $50,545.20, being credited as dues paid in cash to the trust funds of the interested reserves.

Statistics are not available to show accurately what quantity of timber was cut on reserves by the Indians for their own domestic use, but it is not improbable that the amount would approximate 5,000,000 feet b.m. of lumber of various kinds for building purposes, and 30,000 cords of firewood, besides other material cut for the native manufacture of axe-handles, snowshoe bows, and baskets.

The total receipts from the sale of timber on Indian reserves during the same period were:—

Bonus from sale of timber, Weymontachi	$20,000 00
Bonus from sale of burnt timber, Shawanaga	3,000 00
Dues on timber cut under license	46,113 48
Dues on timber cut under permit	3,713 49
Trespass dues	395 99
Penalty dues	322 24
License fees	104 00
Ground rents	1,227 00
Total	$74,876 20

Prompt action in regard to the prosecution of trespassers on reserves, and the infliction of fines for cutting undersized timber, has resulted in an appreciable abatement of these two evils.

Estimates of timber and reports on land, respecting twenty reserves in the eastern provinces, have been prepared during the last two seasons, the statistical data thus obtained being placed on record for future reference, and it is anticipated that this work of computing the timber and land resources of the various reserves will be of great value and assistance in the administration of the same.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island (unceded), Christian Island, West Bay, Garden River, Bersimis and other reserves take out timber annually for sale under contract, and, where necessary, assistance is afforded them by the department to market the product of their labour.

Cash advances to the extent of $800 were made by the department to the Indians of the Bersimis reserve to enable them to purchase supplies whilst engaged in cutting pulpwood.

Successful representations were made to the Governor in Council asking that the "Manufacturing Conditions" clause, which prohibits the export of pulp or boxwood from Indian reserves, should be temporarily waived, in order that the Garden River Indians might have an opportunity of cutting a quantity of this class of material at a reasonable profit, thereby relieving considerable distress.

A circular letter has been distributed to all Indian inspectors and agents dealing with matters in connection with forest conservation and management, and through the influence of these outside officers it is hoped that the Indians will be led to realize the importance of exercising every precaution against the outbreak of forest fires, the adoption of careful lumbering methods, and the co-ordination of their lumbering operations with the clearing and preparation of their lands for cultivation.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1916, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $7,738,145.97, had increased to $7,741,491.92.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, $1,980,552.17, and annuities by statute, $210,549.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses; was $56,743.14. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $32,278.18, and withdrawals $44,214.94.

The manner in which the officers both of the Inside and Outside Service have performed their respective duties has been eminently satisfactory, and I desire to express my gratification at the conscientious and co-operative spirit that has characterized their services throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.								
Blackfoot Agency—								
Blackfoot	731	250	....	.	. ....	250	.....	231
Blood Agency—								
Blood	1,154	278	.....	.....	.... .	225	.....	651
Edmonton Agency—								
Alexander's	138	....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Enoch's	114	...	.....	9	.....	105	.....	.....
Joseph's	170	....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....
Michel's	119	.....	. ...	....	.....	119	...	.....
Paul's	167	....	.....	147	. .	20	. .	.....
Total	708	...	.....	156	.	552	....	.....
Hobbema Agency—								
Ermineskin's	206	.....	....	.. ..	.....	206	....	.....
Louis Bull's	84	.....	.....	62	.....	22	....	....
Montana (Little Bear's)	76	.....	.....	15	..	9	....	52
Rain's	19	.....	.....	9	...	10	.....	.. ...
Samson's	410	. ...	.....	265	.....	138	.....	7
Total	796	...	.....	351	.....	385	....	59
Peigan Agency—								
Peigan	432	189	.....	.....	.....	180	. .	63
Saddle Lake Agency—								
Beaver Lake	109	.....	. ..	...	.....	109	.....	...
Chipewyan	73	....	.. ..	. ...	.....	73	.....	.....
James Seenum's	274	.....	.....	187	.....	87	....	.....
Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's	408	....	....	197	.....	211	. .	.....
Total	864	.....	.....	384	.....	480	....	.....
Sarcee Agency—								
Bull's Head	188	75	.. .	.....	.....	24	.....	89
Stony Agency—								
Bear's Paw	247	.....	.....	247	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Chiniquay's	122	.. ..	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesley's	290	.....	... ..	290	... .	.....	.....	.....
Total	659	.. ..	.....	659	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,531	792	.....	1,550	.....	2,096	.....	1,093

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration
68	56	62	56	32	27	211	202	8	9	.....	3	31	8	35	7
111	146	96	94	67	56	271	268	14	31	16	.....	50	9	41	2
23	21	7	6	8	1	32	38	1	1	....	8	6	7	9	12
11	10	15	8	2	3	29	26	5	5	3	.....	7	6	7	3
16	24	18	18	10	11	32	36	2	3	9	.....	6	5	1	1
15	18	10	9	6	9	20	27	2	3	6	.....	7	2	2	1
25	20	17	9	9	10	37	32	4	4	20	.....	12	10	2	....
90	93	67	50	35	34	150	159	14	16	38	8	38	30	21	17
20	22	14	13	12	17	51	48	3	6	13	...	6	7	.....	...
11	8	7	9	8	10	15	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...
8	9	7	4	8	3	14	18	2	3	4	....	2	2	.....	....
8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
35	45	47	33	46	25	81	83	5	10	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23
82	87	77	59	74	55	164	168	10	19	37	23	9	28	.....	23
51	37	45	43	13	16	110	101	4	12	8	.....	26	6	24	....
13	17	12	10	10	10	18	19	.....	.....	4	.....	7	2	1	4
6	4	6	10	7	6	15	19	....	.....	3	.....	4	2	3	....
26	36	29	24	18	17	60	62	.....	2	11	.....	10	9	6	2
55	63	44	39	33	37	63	72	1	1	16	.....	24	8	15	1
100	120	91	83	68	70	156	172	1	3	34	....	45	21	25	7
21	29	15	9	4	6	56	41	3	10	.....	5	8	.....	12	1
19	22	27	32	14	19	46	64	.....	4	5	.....	11	.....	6	....
9	8	13	13	9	9	26	33	1	1	.....	7	4	.....	5	6
22	24	34	30	22	18	65	68	1	6	7	.....	9	6	8	....
50	54	74	75	45	46	137	165	2	11	12	7	24	6	19	6
573	622	527	469	338	310	1,249	1,276	56	111	145	46	231	108	177	63

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA INSPECTORATES.								
Babine Agency—								
Andimaul	96						96	
Fort Babine	190					190		
Getammax (Hazelton)	219	211						8
Glen Vowell	107						107	
Kisgegas	194	130						64
Kispiox	229			214				15
Kitsegukla	68			62				6
Kitselas	76			76				
Kitwanga	158	145						13
Kitwankool	49	36						13
Kuldoe	35			12				23
Moricetown	155					155		
Old Fort Babine	144					144		
Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget)	181					181		
Total	1,901	522		364		670	203	142
Bella Coola Agency—								
Bella Bella	311			311				
Bella Coola and Tallio	215			200				15
China Hat (Kitasoo)	115			115				
Hartley Bay (Kitkahta)	88			88				
Kimsquit	41			6				35
Kitimat	270			270				
Kitkatla	221	221						
Kitlope	70			10				60
Rivers Inlet (Owekano)	106			6				100
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake	89					89		
Total	1,526	221		1,006		89		210
Cowichan Agency—								
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	30					16	14	
Clemclemaluts	111			10		101		
Comeaken	62					62		
Comox	34				2	32		
Cowichan Lake	10			10				
Discovery Island								
Esquimalt	17					17		
Galiano Island								
Hellelt	28					14	14	
Khenipson	40			1		39		
Kilpaulus	4					4		
Koksilah	16			3		13		
Kulleets	70					70		
Llmalche								
Lyackson	81					81		
Malakut	10					10		
Mayne Island	17					17		
Nanaïmo	170			170				
Panquachen	62					62		
Penelakut	226					226		

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	2	.....	2	..	.....	....
16	17	14	16	9	14	45	45	6	8	32	.....	15	17	.....	...
3	2	22	22	16	10	72	74	1	3	....	13	...	...	13	....
5	6	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	2	...	2	.....	.....	...
6	6	17	18	15	15	58	48	5	6	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36
7	8	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	1	....	1	.....	.. .	....
5	4	10	4	4	14	14	11	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	...
4	4	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.. .
7	8	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	4	.....	4	...	.....	.. .
4	4	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4	3	.....	3	...	.....	....
1	2	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...
4	4	14	16	8	10	49	47	3	3	.	10	.....	.....	10	....
8	7	11	12	9	9	40	44	. ..	4	7	.....	7	.....	.....	....
10	11	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	6	.....	6	... ..	.. .	....
87	88	188	189	109	131	505	503	44	57	60	60	43	17	24	36
30	28	36	36	15	14	65	64	13	10	4	.....	11	2	9	...
18	16	22	22	12	7	57	38	16	7	6	.....	9	3	6	...
14	12	15	10	6	4	26	24	3	1	1	.....	4	.....	2	1
10	7	8	9	6	1	22	17	4	4	2	....	5	...	3	....
1	2	2	1	1	.....	16	12	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
30	28	39	35	13	11	52	41	11	10	1	....	10	.....	9	....
21	14	22	23	14	9	58	40	14	6	3	.. .	7	.....	4	.
5	6	6	8	2	1	19	19	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	7	....
5	4	8	10	6	6	32	29	4	2	.....	1	2	.....	3	....
9	6	7	8	5	3	27	21	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	....
143	123	165	162	80	56	374	305	70	48	17	10	53	5	47	4
2	2	3	2	3	2	7	9	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	1	....
5	6	17	12	4	4	28	32	2	1	.....	1	2	....	3	....
4	4	4	3	3	2	18	21	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	...
..	.....	3	1	5	1	12	12	.....	...	... ..	.....	. .	.....	.....	....
2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.. .	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.. ..	.....	22	....	.. ..	.....	22
2	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	.....	1	2	...	2	... .	... .	...
.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1	.....	....	1	.....	1	....
1	2	4	4	1	3	12	11	1	1	..	.....	1	.	1	....
...	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	6	1	. ..	...	1	....	... .	1	....
7	7	8	6	5	2	18	16	.....	1	... .	2	.....	.....	2	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	7	....	.....	.....	7
5	4	8	13	8	8	16	17	.....	2	1	.....	2	. .	1	....
.. .	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	....	.....	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	....	1	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	....
8	9	17	16	18	18	35	42	3	4	20	.....	15	10	5	....
2	3	3	4	6	6	19	19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	....
16	11	14	14	17	22	63	66	2	1	91	.....	3	90	2	....

TABLE No. 1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Con.								
Cowichan Agency.—Con.								
Qualicum	10			10				
Quamichan	234			36		198		
Siccameen	44					44		
Snonowas (Nanoose)	11			8				3
Somenos	96			6		90		
Songhees	113			10		103		
Sooke	32					32		
Tsartlip	67					67		
Tsawout	99					99		
Tsekum	18					18		
Tsussie								
Total	1712			264	2	1415	28	3
Kamloops Agency.—								
Adam Lake (Sahhaltkum)	192					192		
Ashcroft	90	55				35		
Bonaparte	186					186		
Coldwater	86					86		
Cook's Ferry	134	134						
Deadman's Creek	145					145		
Kamloops	258					258		
Little Shushwap Lake	94					94		
Lower Nicola	493	467				26		
Nicomen	40	40						
Niskainlish (Halaut)	196					196		
North Thompson (Cukcugualk)	220					220		
Oregon Jack Creek	28	28						
Upper Nicola	180					180		
Total	2342	724				1618		
Kootenay Agency.—								
Arrow lake (Shushwap and Kootenay)	21					21		
Lower Columbia Lake	83					83		
Lower Kootenay	157					157		
Shushwap (Kinbaskets)	67					67		
St. Marys	202					202		
Tobacco Plains	52					52		
Total	582					582		
Kwawkewlth Agency.—								
Klawatsis and Matilpi	90							90
Koskemo and Klaskino	57							57
Ewashela	37							37
Kwatsino	14							14
Kwawkewlth	115	115						
Kwiahkah	12			12				
Namalillikulla	80							80
Nakwakto	96							96

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	.. ..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
18	14	17	24	10	8	67	74	1	1	2	.....	6	.....	4	...
5	4	7	5	3	1	11	7	1	.....	.... .	.....	1	.....	1	....
...	. ....	.....	.....	3	2	3	3	.. .	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...
14	10	10	8	6	5	20	21	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	4	...
4	4	10	12	6	7	33	33	2	2	20	.....	2	20	2	....
3	3	2	4	1	2	9	7	.....	1	1	....	1	.. . .	.....	....
5	5	7	6	7	8	16	13	.. .	.....	... .	2	.....	.....	2	....
9	7	4	5	11	12	27	23	1	... .	7	.....	3	4	... .	.. .
...	.	....	1	2	2	6	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	2	....
.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	...	52	.....	.....	.....	52
115	100	149	148	126	124	448	465	16	21	146	129	46	124	38	115
12	11	19	17	7	13	59	49	2	3	7	.....	9	. ....	2	....
7	7	6	8	6	7	17	21	6	5	4	.... .	4	.....	.....	....
13	15	22	24	12	14	39	37	4	6	3	.....	7	..	4	....
10	8	6	8	7	6	20	18	3	....	2	.....	5	.....	3	....
12	8	10	9	9	7	35	39	2	3	2	.....	4	.....	2	....
8	14	10	7	9	11	39	41	4	2	1	.....	4	.....	3	....
14	17	30	30	18	16	67	63	1	2	.....	.....	7	.....	7	....
9	8	6	9	7	5	22	24	2	2	.....	1	3	... .	4	....
43	38	31	29	31	37	132	127	10	15	....	6	13	.....	19	.. .
4	4	3	2	2	2	11	11	.....	1	....	2	2	.....	4	....
12	13	18	26	12	9	53	48	2	3	2	.....	8	.. .	6	....
23	20	25	23	12	15	47	50	3	2	31	.....	6	30	5	....
4	3	3	2	.....	.....	7	8	....	1	4	....	3	1	.....	....
18	20	19	15	9	15	36	41	3	4	7	.. .	11	.....	4	....
189	186	208	209	141	157	584	577	42	49	63	9	86	31	63	....
.... .	2	1	.....	2	1	7	7	.. ..	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
11	2	6	11	5	3	20	21	2	2	.....	1	. ..	.....	1	...
10	17	12	15	4	6	39	43	6	5	.. .	8	.....	.....	4	4
6	6	10	7	3	1	15	12	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
19	15	24	18	9	9	47	48	4	9	.....	8	.....	...	8	....
1	3	5	5	.....	4	15	14	....	5	...	4	.....	.....	.....	4
47	45	58	56	23	24	143	145	16	25	2	21	2	.....	13	8
10	5	7	5	1	1	30	25	4	2	2	.....	3	2	3	...
4	2	2	2	2	2	17	22	1	3	... ..	5	.. ..	.....	5	....
3	3	2	2	3	2	10	8	2	2	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	2	....	....	....	.....	5	5	1	....	1	..	1	.....	... .	....
3	6	12	15	6	6	35	30	1	1	.....	2	4	. ..	6	..
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
6	4	6	4	2	.....	32	22	2	2	6	.....	4	6	2	2
8	6	9	8	3	.....	30	30	1	1	.....	3	5	.....	5	3

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Kwawkewlth Agency—Concluded.								
Nimkish	139	139						
Nuwitti	52							52
Tanakteuk	76							76
Tsawaineuk	208	208						
Wawlitsum	20			20				
Wewayakay or Cape Mudge	85			85				
Wewayakum or Campbell River	59			59				
Total	1140	462		176				502
Lytton Agency—								
Anderson Lake	48					48		
Boothroyd	147	139				8		
Boston Bar	121	89				32		
Bridge River	98					98		
Cayoose Creek, No. 1	28					28		
Cayoose Creek No. 2	16					16		
Cheam	39			1		38		
Cisco	31	31						
Clinton	34					34		
Fountain	254					254		
High Bar	33					33		
Hope	95	6		2		87		
Kanaka Bar	53	53						
Lillooet	76	15				61		
Lytton	460	460						
Maria Island	124					124		
Ohamil	44					44		
Pavilion	89					89		
Popcum	11	11						
Seton Lake	108					108		
Shawahlook	14					14		
Skuppah	16	16						
Spuzzum	114	60				54		
Squawtits	39	10		2		27		
Texas Lake	30	3				27		
Union Bar	69	12				57		
Yale	73	15				58		
Total	2264	920		5		1339		
Nass Agency—								
Aiyansh	181	181						
Kincolith	251	251						
Kitladamiks	83	83						
Kitwilluchsilt (Gwinoha)	67	67						
Lackalzap	231	231						
Metlakata	183	183						
Port Essington and Kitsumkalum	184			100			84	
Port Simpson	654			654				
Total	1834	996		754			84	

CENSUS—

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	13	14	10	9	3	42	39	.....	1	4	.. .	1	6	2	1
4	3	5	1	3	...	15	15	4	2	.....	.. ..	1	.. ..	1	....
4	4	8	5	5	4	25	19	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	3	3
12	15	18	18	3	3	74	57	1	7	... .	10	4	. ..	12	2
3	2	1	.. ..	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	4	...	.....	2	2
10	5	6	9	....	.....	27	27	.....	1	.. ..	5	2	.. ..	1	6
2	1	3	8	2	....	23	19	.....	1	.....	... ..	1	1	2	....
78	71	94	87	40	21	377	330	18	24	13	34	27	15	44	19
2	2	5	5	4	4	12	11	2	1	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
16	12	11	11	7	8	41	41	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
10	10	10	7	10	10	30	28	3	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
8	4	5	9	12	6	25	26	2	1	....	2	.....	.....	2	..
2	1	1	1	2	3	7	6	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...
1	2	2	1	.. .	1	5	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.. ..	.....	....
2	2	3	4	3	2	10	12	1	....	2	...	2	.....	.....	....
1	1	3	3	2	2	7	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	2	2	2	3	2	10	12	....	.....	3	.....	...	3	...	....
31	28	13	13	13	16	56	63	7	14	6	.....	6	.....	.....	....
2	1	1	2	2	2	11	9	1	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	...
10	10	9	8	9	8	19	20	1	1	2	....	2	.....	.....	....
5	4	4	7	5	6	11	9	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	... .	....
5	6	7	6	8	7	12	19	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
42	40	40	39	24	27	115	117	7	9	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....
9	9	10	9	8	11	34	30	2	2	3	... .	.. ..	3	.....	....
4	4	3	6	4	4	9	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
8	8	9	9	7	6	19	20	1	2	. ...	1	. ...	....	1	....
1	1	2	2	2	....	2	1	... .	.....	.....	.....	. .	....	.....	....
7	7	16	10	5	1	22	25	7	8	.....	2	.....	...	2	....
1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	1	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.. ..	....	...	.....	.....	.....	....
9	9	11	11	7	6	32	27	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	....
3	2	4	6	4	3	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	....	....
3	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	....	.....	. ....	....	.....	....
2	4	5	6	10	9	14	16	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
6	7	6	7	6	7	12	18	2	2	. ....	2	.....	.....	1	1
193	180	188	190	161	155	535	552	51	59	26	12	20	6	10	2
15	14	21	27	12	11	37	36	4	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....
25	28	34	26	6	10	55	51	8	8	.....	. ...	6	. ...	6	...
12	11	8	7	4	3	17	18	2	1	.....	....	...	. .	.....	...
13	5	4	5	6	1	16	15	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	... .	....
24	24	34	31	7	14	54	42	1	.....	.....	7	3	.....	6	4
16	23	26	14	5	9	45	43	2	.....	.. .	5	...	.....	5	....
21	23	20	19	11	18	34	30	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
47	39	63	90	39	42	168	145	10	11	.....	90	12	.....	19	83
173	167	210	219	90	108	426	380	33	28	2	102	23	2	38	87

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
New Westminster Agency—								
Aitchelitz	5			5				
Burrard Inlet No. 3	39					39		
Chehalis	113	3				110		
Coquitlam	28					28		
Douglas	67					67		
Homalco	112					112		
Katzie	79					79		
Kapilano	44					44		
Klahoose	70					70		
Kwaw-kwaw Apilt	20					20		
Langley	36					36		
Matsqui	34					34		
Mission Burrard Inlet	226					226		
Musqueam	114			7		107		
New Westminster	34					34		
Nicomen	4					4		
Pemberton Meadows	283					283		
Samahquam	59					59		
Scowlitz	32					32		
Sechelt	260					260		
Semiahmoo	38					38		
Seymour Creek	18					18		
Skookum Chuck	101					101		
Skulkayn	27			21		6		
Skwah	109			4		105		
Skway	27	3				24		
Skweahm	19					19		
Sliammon	113					113		
Soosahlie	44			35		9		
Squamish (Howe Sound)	56					40		16
Sqiala	12					12		
Sumas	43			20		23		
Tsawassen	48					48		
Tzeachteen	47	5		18		24		
Whonnock	27					27		
Yukkwekwioose	26			6		20		
Total	2,414	11		116		2,271		16
Okanagan Agency—								
Okanagan	287					287		
Osoyoos	72					72		
Penticton	181					181		
Similkameen, Lower	132					132		
Similkameen, Upper	35					35		
Spallumcheen	167					167		
Total	874					874		

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
1	.....	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	.....	....	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....
4	4	5	5	2	3	8	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	1	....
8	7	13	12	7	8	25	28	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	4	....
6	2	5	2	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.. ..
8	7	5	4	4	8	10	16	3	2	.....	1	2	....	3	....
10	10	15	15	14	14	15	15	2	2	4	.....	7	...	3	....
6	5	9	7	7	6	15	20	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	....
4	4	4	4	2	3	10	10	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	....
6	8	8	6	7	7	10	10	3	5	2	.....	6	.....	4	...
2	2	4	2	1	1	4	4	.....	....	..	.....	1	.....	1	....
3	3	4	2	2	3	6	7	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....
4	3	2	2	3	3	6	8	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	....
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6	.....	....	8	....	8	....
11	9	9	11	10	10	25	20	5	4	1	....	5	.....	4	....
4	3	5	3	2	3	5	8	... .	1	....	2	.....	.....	2	....
.....	.....	.....	1	..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	...
30	35	27	24	25	23	53	56	5	5	8	.....	12	.....	4	....
6	4	4	10	5	5	9	9	3	4	.....	1	2	.....	3	....
2	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	2	....	1	1	.....	2	.. ..
30	30	27	27	19	17	52	50	4	4	7	.....	12	...	5	....
3	3	3	3	4	2	7	9	2	2	..	1	2	...	3	....
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
11	11	9	9	8	9	16	18	4	6	.....	1	4	.....	5	....
2	2	1	2	1	2	7	7	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	....
9	9	13	10	10	9	19	20	5	5	.. ...	1	5	.....	6	....
1	2	2	2	1	3	7	8	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	...
1	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	..	1	....	3	1	... ..	4	....
12	13	12	12	10	13	16	18	3	4	1	.....	4	.....	3	....
6	4	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2	2	.....	3	...	1	....
4	5	4	2	6	7	9	8	6	5	.....	2	2	.....	4	..
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	....	1	.....	1	...	.....	....
3	3	3	3	2	3	9	11	3	3	....	2	1	...	3	....
5	5	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3	.....	2	1	....	3	....
6	6	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	.....	....	2	.....	2	....
2	3	4	2	1	2	5	6	2	.....	.....	2	... ...	.....	2	....
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	...	.....	1	.. .	1	....
244	242	244	222	195	204	435	469	74	85	31	30	100	.....	99	....
27	25	27	26	16	15	60	60	15	16	10	.....	10	....	.....	....
8	6	10	11	2	3	14	15	.....	3	2	... ..	2	.....	.....	....
18	18	19	18	13	11	37	37	6	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
12	12	14	13	5	6	30	28	5	7	.....	3	.....	.. .	3	....
2	1	4	5	4	1	7	6	1	4	. ....	1	.....	. ...	1	....
11	10	21	20	11	10	37	39	3	5	.....	1	....	.....	1	....
78	72	95	93	51	46	185	185	30	39	14	5	14	....	5	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Queen Charlotte Agency—								
Massett	353	353						
Skidegate	242			242				
Total	595	353		242				
Stikine Agency—								
Atlin and Teslin	150	80				70		
Casca, McDames Creek	70	10				6		54
Grahame Nomads	32					32		
Liard and Francis Lake	79							79
Nelson River Nomads	89					30		59
Tahltans, Telegraph Creek	218	160			29	29		
Total	638	250			29	167		192
Stuart Lake Agency—								
Blackwater	4					4		
Burns Lake	32					32		
Cheslatta	76					76		
Decker Lake	9					9		
Euchinico	18					18		
François Lake	60					60		
Fraser Lake	77					77		
Ft. Connelly (Bear Lake)	75					75		
Ft. George	126					126		
Ft. Grahame	56					56		
Grand Rapids	13					13		
Klusklus	55					55		
McLeod Lake	75					75		
Maxim Lake	20					20		
Naaneese (estimated)	50							50
Nazco	41					41		
North Tacla Lake	38					38		
Pintcee	35					35		
Stella	73					73		
Stony Creek	172					172		
Stuart Lake	187					187		
Tatcee	47					47		
Tsishainli	30					30		
Yacutcee	42					42		
Total	1,411					1,361		50

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
28	33	50	49	12	15	88	74	2	2	3	.	2	1	.....	....
13	15	34	36	7	8	64	61	3	1	4	....	3	1	.....	....
41	48	84	85	19	23	152	135	5	3	7	. ..	5	2	.....	..
6	6	24	20	6	6	41	39	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
6	4	6	12	3	4	21	14	.....	...	.. ..	....	..	.....	.....	....
.....	1	3	2	4	5	9	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
6	3	9	11	1	3	20	21	3	2	.....	...	.	.....	.....	...
2	2	26	15	5	7	16	16	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
17	15	28	23	14	8	50	50	7	6	1	... ..	5	.. .	4	.
37	31	96	83	33	33	157	146	11	11	1	2	5	. ....	5	1
... ..	1	. ...	1	. ..	1	1	. .	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
6	4	4	5	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	32	.....	3	29	.....	....
11	8	9	7	6	6	13	14	.	2	11	.. .	5	8	2	....
1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2	1	1	9	.....	1	8	.....	....
3	1	1	2	2	....	4	4	.....	1	18	. ...	2	16	.. .	.. .
5	4	6	7	3	2	16	15	1	1	...	21	5	....	1	25
8	10	8	6	6	5	16	15	1	2	6	....	5	2	1	....
9	8	9	7	4	4	16	17	. .	1	....	11	4	... ..	5	10
13	10	11	10	5	3	34	34	3	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	....
5	5	6	5	3	5	12	14	.....	1	.....	3	4	....	7	....
2	3	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.	. .	....
7	6	5	6	3	2	11	10	3	2	.... .	24	5	.....	3	26
8	9	7	9	4	3	15	16	2	2	.....	1	5	.. .	6	....
4	2	2	1	.. ...	1	5	4	..	1	20	.....	1	20	1	....
... ..	.....	....	... ..	.....	. ..	. .	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	40	.....	... ..	.....	40
2	7	5	3	.....	2	10	10	1	1	41	... ..	3	38	....	....
3	6	4	5	2	2	6	6	.....	2	38	. ..	3	36	1	....
4	4	4	2	3	2	6	8	1	1	.. .	3	3	.....	3	3
10	9	9	5	2	1	16	18	2	1	.....	4	4	....	6	2
23	21	14	19	7	6	38	33	2	3	2	....	8	.....	6	....
23	22	22	23	9	8	36	38	2	4	4	.....	7	.....	3	....
5	6	5	4	3	2	10	9	1	2	8	.....	4	6	2	....
4	3	4	3	2	3	5	5	...	1	3	. ..	3	. ..	.....	....
5	4	5	5	4	3	9	7	....	.... .	....	. ...	3	.....	3	....
163	155	142	136	70	64	288	291	20	32	196	123	85	163	53	122

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded.*								
West Coast Agency—								
Ahousaht	192				126	20		46
Chaicilesaht	57					40		17
Clayoquot	218					208		10
Ehatishat	54					40		14
Hesquiat	108					108		
Howchucklisit	33				20	3		10
Kilsemaht	84					80		4
Kyuquot	152					140		12
Matchilaht	27					20		7
Moachaht	132					120		12
Nitinaht	158			90			30	38
Noochatlaht	33					26		7
Ohiaht	135				95	20		20
Opitchisaht	45				38			7
Pacheenaht	56			30				26
Seshaht	141				125			16
Toquot	19				16			3
Ucluelet	135				120			15
Total	1,779			120	540	825	30	264
Williams Lake Agency—								
Alexandria	47					47		
Alkali Lake	187					187		
Anaham	275					275		
Canim Lake	61					61		
Canoe Creek	128					128		
Dog Creek	19					19		
Nemiah Valley	57					57		
Quesnel	37					37		
Red Stone	55					55		
Riskie Creek (Toosie)	57					57		
Soda Creek	100					100		
Stone	54					54		
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane)	153					153		
Total	1,230					1,230		
Nomadic Indians, estimated [1]	2,500							
Total, British Columbia [2]	24,742	4,459		3,047	571	12,441	345	1,379

[1] No details as to ages or religions of 2,500 Indians available. [2] No details as to ages of 2,550 Indians or religions of 2,500 Indians available.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
18	13	12	15	10	11	53	54	2	4	1		6		5	
3	3	3	4	5	6	15	13	3	2	9		4	6	1	
15	17	18	18	5	4	66	73	1	1		4	5		8	1
2	1	2	3	2	2	20	18	2	2		34	2	1	4	33
10	12	15	8	4	3	28	24	1	3		4	4		5	3
4	4	7	5	1		6	6								
11	9	5	9	2	3	23	22				10	2		6	6
9	8	9	5	7	9	48	53	2	2		7	1		5	3
1		1	1	2	2	10	6	2	2		24	1	1	1	25
7	8	8	8	4	5	40	38	6	8		6	2	1	5	4
8	8	16	15	5	5	45	49	5	2	16		3	16	2	1
2	2	2	2	2	1	11	10	1		1		1			
11	11	9	12	7	6	29	33	5	12	2		2	1	1	
6	6	3	4	2	1	11	10	1	1		3			2	1
3	3	6	7	3	4	13	12	3	2	4		3	2	1	
12	12	12	14	5	7	35	34	4	6	2		3			1
1	2	4	2			5	5								
10	11	10	14	9	9	34	33	3	2	1		4	2	4	1
133	130	142	146	75	78	492	493	41	49	36	92	43	30	50	79
6	4	4	2	3	4	15	6	2	1			3		3	
24	10	11	9	8	8	46	59	5	7		6	9		15	
27	26	16	18	26	32	58	68	3	1		10	7		17	
11	8	4	5	2	3	15	11	1	1	2		7		5	
21	20	9	6	8	7	27	25	1	4	6		7		1	
4	2	3	1			3	3		3		1	1		2	
8	9	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	4		4			
8	4	2	2	3	4	4	6	2	2	1		3		2	
6	6	8	3	3		12	14	2	1		1			1	
8	9	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	4		4			
20	16	8	5	4	9	14	17	4	5	2		4		2	
15	13	3	5	1		6	9	1	1			3		3	
22	23	10	9	5	5	31	37	5	6	2		5		3	
177	149	85	68	70	77	252	280	34	38	17	19	53		55	
1,898	1,787	2,148	2,093	1,283	1,301	5,353	5,256	505	568	631	648	605	395	544	473

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.								
Birtle Agency—								
Bird Tail Sioux	73			1	68			4
Clearwater Lake	3					3		
Gamblers	16					16		
Keeseekoowenin's	89				84	5		
Rolling River	90				11	35		44
Waywayseecappo's	210	1			87	44		78
Total	481	1		1	250	103		126
Clandeboye Agency—								
Black River	75	73						
Brokenhead	144	113				17		14
Fort Alexander	546	310				218		18
Hollow Water River	103	43		16		20		30
Total	868	541		10		255		62
Fisher River Agency—								
Berens River	290			230		56	4	
Bloodvein	75			15		20		40
Deer Lake	183			79				104
Fisher River	493			284			209	
Grand Rapids	111	110				1		
Jackhead	89	70					19	
Little Grand Rapids	194			22				172
Peguis	519	275	35			25	184	
Pekangekum	145							145
Poplar River	153			140		7	6	
St. Peters	732	615	15			102		
Total	2,984	1,070	50	770		211	422	461
Fort Frances Agency—								
Amalgamated Rainy River Bands	244	37				2		205
Buffalo Bay	45	1						44
Couchiching	223	1				194		28
Lac la Croix	109					2		107
Naicatchewenin	62					1		61
Nickickonsemenecaning	51					10		41
Seine River	131							131
Stangecoming	39					10		29
Sturgeon Lake	8							8
Total	912	39				219		654
Griswold Agency—								
Oak Lake	62				29	14		19
Oak River	344	184		1	14	56		89
Total	406	184		1	43	70		108

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	8	8	7	2	3	11	15	5	11	.....	2	2	...	4	....
....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....
....	2	2	3	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
5	4	9	10	4	4	19	27	3	4	.....	6	2	....	6	2
6	2	8	8	4	2	21	30	6	3	.....	2	4	2	8	....
14	21	32	21	14	7	38	46	9	8	6	.....	15	1	10	....
28	37	59	49	25	18	93	121	24	27	6	10	23	3	28	2
2	3	3	5	7	8	14	14	8	11	.....	1	3	.....	3	1
6	9	12	13	8	7	38	25	13	13	.....	1	3	2	4	2
35	32	36	31	85	57	114	118	11	27	7	....	22	2	7	10
4	6	8	9	7	8	25	24	7	5	1	.....	4	2	4	1
47	50	59	58	107	80	191	181	39	56	8	2	32	6	18	14
16	19	52	32	24	20	55	58	7	7	12	.. ..	8	18	7	7
6	6	8	6	4	5	16	19	2	3	13	.....	2	19	2	6
14	20	32	21	8	6	33	47	....	2	4	..	9	7	7	5
33	55	66	68	28	26	85	90	23	19	.....	17	15	11	9	34
9	9	17	15	8	9	21	22	.. .	1	.... .	11	1	1	4	9
10	8	12	6	5	6	14	17	5	6	. . .	4	1	1	....	6
22	24	27	12	16	6	47	40	.. ...	...	. ....	1	6	13	4	16
45	36	50	55	60	40	118	97	11	7	106	.....	23	107	11	13
13	17	33	20	3	4	24	29	1	1	.. ...	10	5	2	2	15
14	12	24	16	12	5	30	31	3	6	.....	1	2	3	.....	6
63	78	72	65	65	48	127	167	26	21	820	88	21	830	10	109
245	284	393	316	233	175	570	617	78	73	955	132	93	1,012	56	226
11	16	30	19	7	9	57	78	6	11	.....	2	9	5	14	2
4	2	8	2	2	.....	13	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	...	....
21	17	20	29	9	12	49	55	4	7	11	.....	14	. ...	3	....
3	9	11	9	6	4	25	36	3	3	4	....	5	1	2	....
6	1	6	11	1	1	16	16	2	2	....	1	2	1	3	....
1	7	5	10	1	2	10	13	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	...
10	6	16	12	5	3	27	38	9	5	1	.....	5	.....	4	...
2	1	4	4	2	4	6	12	1	3	.....	2	... .		1	1
..	.....	.....	1	1	. .	2	4	. .	.... .	.. ..	3	.....	.....	3	....
58	59	100	97	34	35	205	266	25	33	19	8	38	9	32	4
3	4	2	6	4	5	14	13	4	7	...	1	3	1	4	1
34	36	41	34	14	10	70	74	9	22	13	.. ..	22	1	10	....
37	40	43	40	18	15	84	87	13	29	13	1	25	2	14	1

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA—*Continued.*								
Kenora Division—								
Assabaska	149	1				9		139
Big Island	122				1	4		117
Dalles, the	73	18				39		16
Islington	241	149				17		75
Northwest Angle No. 33	40					1		39
Northwest Angle No. 34	7							7
Northwest Angle No. 37	78	9						69
Rat Portage	83	9				4		70
Shoal Lake No. 39	70				10			60
Shoal Lake No. 40	94				14	1		79
Whitefish Bay	71	3				6		62
Total	1,028	189			25	81		733
Savanne Division—								
Eagle Lake	55	2				11		42
Frenchman's Head	169	168				1		
Grassy Narrows	171	44				70		57
Ignace	62	1				50		11
Lac des Mille Lacs	72					4		68
Lac Seul	458	426				13		19
Wabigoon	100	14				5		81
Wabuskang	46	18				6		22
Total	1,133	673				160		300
Norway House Agency—								
Cross Lake	549			330		219		
God's Lake	293			293				
Island Lake	519			519				
Nelson House	461			385		76		
Norway House	734	208		494		32		
Oxford House	328			328				
Split Lake	341	341						
Total	3,225	549		2,349		327		
Pas Agency—								
Chemawawin	139	137				2		
Cumberland	174	150				24		
Le Pas	467	453				4	10	
Moose Lake	125	124				1		
Red Earth	153	153						
Shoal Lake	96	96						
Total	1,154	1,113				31	10	

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
12	13	16	21	6	4	28	38	6	5	17	.....	6	17	4	2
11	7	19	13	5	5	29	28	3	2	16	.....	5	22	4	7
5	7	16	6	3	1	14	19	1	1	.....	3	4	2	9	....
15	29	30	35	8	7	58	49	4	6	....	3	15	1	16	3
1	7	4	4	2	2	8	10	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	1	1
.. ..	.....	.. ..	....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	1
5	7	10	5	5	4	20	21	.....	1	3	.....	5	5	2	5
8	6	11	14	5	2	17	16	2	2	....	1	1	1	2	1
4	8	5	19	7	1	16	17	....	2	8	.....	3	9	4	....
12	7	17	8	1	2	21	24	1	1	2	.....	3	6	2	5
10	5	3	8	3	3	16	19	2	2	4	.....	3	11	.....	10
83	96	131	124	45	32	229	244	19	25	52	8	48	75	44	35
4	3	5	8	4	3	13	13	1	1	.. .	.....	1	2	3	....
23	9	31	18	5	3	36	34	4	1	14	...	11	18	13	3
18	12	28	21	10	5	38	35	1	3	1	.....	7	8	13	1
4	6	12	5	1	2	14	17	.....	1	14	.....	4	27	7	10
4	5	8	10	3	10	14	17	.. ..	1	....	8	1	3	4	8
52	34	66	70	25	21	90	90	4	6	14	.....	23	21	14	16
.... .	7	9	15	3	12	20	26	1	7	12	.....	1	13	.....	2
2	3	10	6	2	2	6	11	2	2	1	.....	1	8	4	4
107	79	169	153	53	63	231	243	13	22	56	8	49	100	58	43
68	85	58	49	43	38	82	96	13	17	7	.....	20	8	12	9
41	52	19	33	22	30	33	45	7	11	4	.....	11	.....	6	1
91	76	52	46	43	44	63	88	5	11	21	..	27	6	5	7
60	65	50	61	33	43	64	66	7	12	.....	...	12	.....	12	.. .
64	87	106	71	22	23	153	164	17	27	.....	9	27	.....	27	9
57	49	25	20	29	21	53	57	7	10	.....	5	17	.....	22	....
57	50	35	32	34	25	44	49	6	9	... .	.....	17	. ...	15	2
438	464	345	312	226	224	492	565	62	97	32	14	131	11	99	28
10	6	13	18	10	4	26	32	10	10	... .	1	8	2	5	6
13	16	9	15	14	13	34	45	6	9	13	.....	7	12	4	2
48	41	45	38	31	28	92	113	12	19	29	.....	22	14	7	....
9	8	11	11	8	3	27	33	7	8	4	.....	7	1	4	....
16	15	16	9	13	12	26	34	5	7	11	.....	12	4	5	...
10	9	9	14	6	3	19	19	5	2	3	.....	7	..	4	....
106	95	103	105	82	63	224	276	45	55	60	1	63	33	29	8

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*								
PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.								
Manitowapah Division—								
Crane River	44	8						36
Ebb and Flow	88					78		10
Fairford	191	115	47			29		
Lake Manitoba	126	25				90		11
Lake St. Martin	182	134	41			7		
Little Saskatchewan	175	77				98		
Pine Creek	233					218		15
Sandy Bay	338	10				288		40
Shoal River	179	149						30
Waterhen	73					60		13
Total	1,629	518	88			868		155
Portage la Prairie Division—								
Long Plain	114				40			74
Rosean River and Rapids	198					85		113
Sioux	125				109			16
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens	122	5			95	22		
Total	559	5			244	107		203
Fort Churchill District—								
Fort Churchill	123							
York Factory	282							
Total	405							
Total, Manitoba Inspectorate[1]	14,784	4,282	138	3,131	562	2,432	432	2,802

[1] No details of ages or religions of 405 Indians obtainable.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years Upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	4	1	4	5	7	11	.....	1	2	....	5	.....	3	....
8	7	9	9	14	11	12	15	1	2	5	.....	4	9	2	6
16	12	19	18	16	17	39	39	7	8	.....	6	6	1	8	5
9	8	11	8	10	16	30	23	5	6	.....	3	3	7	11	2
15	16	18	20	20	15	33	38	4	3	6	.....	7	9	10	...
11	19	13	15	24	16	38	35	2	2	23	....	8	19	2	2
19	16	14	38	21	23	34	59	5	4	.....	5	5	3	13	...
39	21	26	37	43	21	60	78	7	6	3	.....	16	3	9	7
11	9	13	14	21	32	31	41	4	3	.....	11	8	....	7	12
6	8	8	4	9	7	13	16	1	1	1	.....	3	5	5	2
140	121	135	164	182	163	297	355	36	36	40	25	65	56	70	36
12	10	10	10	5	10	25	24	5	3	1	..	7	2	3	5
16	16	22	16	16	18	43	40	6	5	.....	2	11	1	8	6
24	23	10	11	5	3	20	21	5	3	3	.....	4	1	2	...
11	10	13	13	15	15	18	20	3	4	16	.....	11	7	2	....
63	59	55	50	41	46	106	105	19	15	20	2	33	11	15	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	....	4	51	21	....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	16	66	15	....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	101	.....	20	117	36	...
1,352	1,384	1,592	1,468	1,046	914	2,722	3,060	373	468	1,362	211	620	1,438	499	408

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Department Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK INSPECTORATE.								
NORTHERN AGENCY.								
Edmonston	42					42		
Tobique	182					183		
Total	225					225		
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.								
Gloucester County—								
Bathurst Reserve	20					20		
Kent County—								
Big Cove Reserve	253					253		
Buctouche Reserve	19					19		
Indian Island Reserve	32					32		
Total	304					304		
Northumberland County—								
Burnt Church Reserve	243					243		
Eel Ground Reserve	164					164		
Red Bank Reserve	73					73		
Total	480					480		
Restigouche County—								
Eel river Reserve	92					92		
Westmoreland County—								
Fort Folly Reserve and vicinity	48					48		
Total	944					944		
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.								
Charlotte County	30					30		
Kings County	85					85		
Kingsclear, York County	80					80		
Oromocto, Sunbury County	78					78		
Queens County	75					75		
St. John County	30					30		
St. Marys, York County	111					111		
Woodstock, Carleton County	60					60		
Total [1]	549					549		
Indians of Nova Scotia living in Kings, Queens, St. Johns and Charlotte Counties. [2]	156					156		
Total, New Brunswick. [3]	1,874					1,874		

[1] No details as to ages of 220 Indians available. [2] No details as to ages of 156 Indians available. [3] No

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	6	3	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	.....	13	2	....	1	14
22	19	18	22	7	9	42	40	2	2	14	.....	8	9	2	1
27	25	21	26	11	11	47	45	7	5	14	13	10	9	3	15
1	1	5	1	1	...	2	4	3	2	3	....	1	3	1	....
22	16	27	25	18	14	59	59	13	9	...	10	10	.....	9	11
5	.....	.....	...	....	1	6	6	... .	1	.....	.....	1	....	1	....
3	2	3	2	4	2	9	6	1	.....	... ..	....	1	.....	.....	1
30	18	30	27	22	17	65	71	14	10	.....	10	12	.....	10	12
23	29	28	21	5	10	64	48	8	7	6	.....	12	5	7	4
21	10	11	19	8	2	40	40	7	6	. ..	2	8	.....	2	8
7	6	9	7	2	.....	20	13	6	3	9	.	3	8	1	1
51	45	48	47	15	12	124	101	21	16	15	2	23	13	10	13
12	17	7	13	4	3	13	22	1	....	1	.. ...	6	.....	1	4
4	7	5	6	2	1	9	12	2	.....	....	2	2	....	2	2
98	89	95	94	44	33	213	210	41	28	19	14	44	16	24	31
.....	.. ...	. .	.....	.. ...	.....	... .	...	....	.....	....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	....
.... .	....	.....	...	.....	....	....	. ...	.. ..	...	10	....	.....	10	.....	...
3	10	11	13	4	4	14	15	3	3	....	....	3	.....	3	....
9	10	11	9	6	4	14	12	3	.....	.....	9	1	.....	4	6
.....	. .	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	..	... .	...
.....	.....	.....	....	... .	.....	.. ..	... .	... .	.....	.....	.. .	.....	....	.....	...
15	14	9	14	9	6	17	21	4	2	6	.....	8	.....	2	....
8	6	9	6	3	4	11	11	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	....
35	40	40	42	22	18	56	59	11	6	16	10	13	10	11	6
. ....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.. .	... ..	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.. .
160	153	156	162	77	62	316	314	59	39	49	37	67	35	38	52

details as to ages of 376 Indians available.

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA INSPECTORATE.								
Annapolis County—								
Micmacs	60					60		
Antigonish and Guysboro County—								
Afton	191					191		
Antigonish Landing								
Beech Hill								
Cooks Cove	17					17		
Guysborough								
Heatherton	15					15		
Summerside	5					5		
Williams point								
Total	228					228		
Cape Breton County—								
Eskasoni (Micmacs)	131					131		
Cape Breton County—								
Sydney (Micmacs)	137					137		
Colchester County—								
Millbrook	97					97		
Cumberland County—								
Franklin Manor (Micmacs)	77					77		
Digby County—								
Bear river (Micmacs)	102					102		
Halifax County—								
Bedford	14					14		
Dartmouth	58					58		
Elmsdale	96					96		
Enfield	30					30		
Sheet Harbour	23					23		
Wellington	14					14		
Total	235					235		
Hants County—								
Indian Brook (Micmacs)	82					82		
Hants County —								
Windsor (Micmacs)	28					28		
Inverness County—								
Malagawatch	39					39		
Whycocomagh	159					159		
Total	198					198		

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	9	6	4	2	2	15	13	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...
15	17	22	24	13	11	41	47	.....	1	36	....	15	30	9	....
.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.. ..	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	... ..	... ..	....	5
... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	1	.....	17	.....	... ..	17	.....	....
. .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	....	.....	. ...	...	17	.....	....	.. .	17
2	1	1	3	1	.....	3	5	...	.....	.....	.....	. ...	....	.....	....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.	.....	.	.....	.. ...	....	6	.....	.....	....	6
17	18	24	29	19	14	49	57	1	1	53	51	15	47	9	51
18	25	8	9	6	6	23	26	4	6	7	....	8	2	3	....
7	13	25	24	20	20	5	10	9	4	12	.....	8	8	4	...
4	5	9	10	4	9	25	22	5	4	.....	5	5	1	5	6
3	5	13	7	2	2	23	17	4	1	8	.....	2	6	.....	....
7	11	18	8	2	6	24	17	5	4	6	.....	6	4	2	2
1	1	2	. ..	. ..	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
4	8	5	7	3	2	13	10	4	2	.....	.....	2	3	3	2
15	16	7	7	7	8	17	14	3	2	. ....	.... .	3	1	4	....
4	5	3	2	.....	1	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....
1	2	1	2	2	3	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
26	33	19	19	14	15	50	41	13	5	.....	.....	10	4	11	3
6	8	9	10	3	5	16	18	3	4	1	. ...	1	5	4	1
.....	5	.....	3	1	1	7	8	2	1	28	.....	1	29	2	....
3	4	3	1	1	1	14	12	....	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
24	18	12	21	10	9	30	27	3	5	3	....	6	. .	3	....
27	22	15	22	11	10	44	39	3	5	5	.....	8	....	3	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*								
Kings County—								
Micmacs	87					87		
Lunenburg County—								
Bridgewater and surroundings	31		1			30		
Gold River Reserve	26	14	9			3		
New Germany Reserve	50	1				48	1	
Total	107	15	10			81	1	
Pictou County—								
Fishers Grant	158					158		
Queens County—								
Caledonia	7					7		
Mill Village	8					8		
Milton	32					32		
Wild Cat	4					4		
Total	51					51		
Richmond County—								
Chapel Island (Micmacs)	145					145		
Shelburne County—								
Micmacs	38					38		
Victoria County—								
Middle River (Micmacs)	82					82		
Yarmouth County—								
Micmacs	76					76		
Total, Nova Scotia	2,119	15	10			2,093	1	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	10	13	10	10	15	12	2	4	...	...	4	.....	4	....
2	....	5	2	4	4	4	6	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
2	6	3	3	4	3	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
2	2	6	6	1	2	13	16	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	....	....
6	8	14	11	9	9	19	25	3	3	2	....	2	.. ..	.....	....
6	7	25	21	6	7	40	31	8	7	4	.....	4	4	4	
2	1	.....	1	.. ..	....	1	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7	....	....
2	2	..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....
1	2	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	.....	3	..	....	3	....
.....	1	1	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	...	4	....	....	4	..	...
5	6	6	7	4	4	6	5	5	3	11	3	.....	11	3	....
9	20	17	16	7	9	35	28	2	2	.....	1	3	2	1	5
1	7	7	1	3	2	8	9	.....	..	.....	3	1	..	.....	4
3	8	13	7	3	1	23	16	3	5	7	.....	6	5	4	....
2	7	4	8	6	7	12	9	13	8	....	6	3	..	5	4
159	222	242	229	132	139	438	403	88	67	146	69	89	128	64	76

TABLE No. I—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO INSPECTORATE.								
Alnwick Agency.—								
Mississaguas of Alnwick	262			262				
Cape Croker Agency.—								
Chippewas of Nawash	378	18		206		154		
Caradoc Agency.—								
Chippewas of the Thames	459	225		234				
Munsees of the Thames	127	67		55		5		
Oneidas of the Thames	825	236	185	330			14	60
Total	1411	528	185	619		5	14	60
Chapleau Agency.—								
Moose Factory Crees, Chapleau	77	77						
Moose Factory Crees, Missinaibi	54	54						
Ojibbewas, Chapleau (Robinson Treaty)	63	63						
Ojibbewas, New Brunswick Post	124	124						
Ojibbewas, Flying Post	88	88						
Ojibbewas, Metagami	89	63				26		
Total	495	469				26		
Christian Island Agency.—								
Chippewas of Beausoleil	254			206		48		
Fort William Agency.—								
Fort William	291					266		25
Lake Nipigon	395	20				268		107
Long Lake	277	10				223		44
Martins Falls	142	50				40		52
Pays Plat	46					46		
Pic River	203					203		
Red Rock	219	32				187		
Total	1573	112				1233		228
Georgina Island Agency.—								
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island	109	1		108				
Golden Lake Agency.—								
Algonquins of Golden Lake	132					132		
Gore Bay Agency.—								
Cockburn Island	56	12				44		
Obidgewong	5							5
Sheshegwaning	186	55				131		
West Bay	306					306		
Total	553	67				481		5

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
25	14	30	32	11	7	64	63	11	5	.....	3	7	2	8	4
14	22	30	34	20	15	108	99	16	20	.....	.....	3	2	2	3
30	25	34	50	52	50	110	96	7	5	....	19	5	1	16	9
10	11	8	9	6	8	38	32	3	2	8	.. ..	6	3	1	....
92	73	104	59	36	23	220	186	17	15	15	.....	15	5	5	....
132	109	146	118	94	81	368	314	27	22	23	19	26	9	22	9
8	5	10	8	6	4	16	20	....	....	.....	15	.....	....	.....	15
5	3	5	3	7	6	10	14	....	1	.. ..	7	1	.....	8	....
3	5	9	6	2	8	12	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
9	10	12	13	9	13	26	32	.. ..	.....	12	.....	11	4	3	....
5	7	11	8	6	5	19	27	....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	....
8	5	10	10	8	3	18	27	....	.....	2	.....	2	....	.....	....
38	35	57	48	38	39	101	138	.....	1	14	32	14	4	19	17
15	13	28	24	29	21	47	70	3	4	5	.....	6	2	2	1
34	30	30	28	35	29	51	39	7	8	.....	4	10	.....	8	6
47	50	32	24	42	37	83	65	6	9	.....	11	9	....	19	1
34	37	31	36	18	19	41	49	6	6	3	....	9	.....	4	2
15	16	14	13	17	18	20	25	2	2	.....	3	3	10	9	7
3	3	8	7	3	3	8	7	1	3	8	....	1	8	1	....
17	16	17	18	16	18	45	47	4	5	.....	5	8	10	16	7
27	33	26	22	13	16	34	41	3	4	.....	14	6	4	9	15
177	185	158	148	144	140	282	273	29	37	11	37	46	32	66	38
7	10	14	5	4	5	23	23	11	7	2	.....	3	.....	1	....
14	16	19	20	12	5	20	19	4	3	5	.....	5	2	2	....
4	5	6	9	6	3	13	9	1	.....	2	.....	4	....	2	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....
14	15	17	13	25	9	47	46	....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	5	.. ..
32	27	36	38	12	15	62	73	5	6	.. ..	4	5	.....	7	....
50	47	60	60	43	27	124	130	6	6	2	4	14	.....	16	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*								
Manitowaning Agency—								
Beausoleil	8					8		
Manitoulin Island Unceded	1,119					1,119		
Point Grondin	48					48		
Sheguiandah	117	80				37		
Sonth Bay	103					103		
Spanish River No. 3	200					200		
Sucker Creek	133	117				16		
Sucker Lake	10					10		
Tahgaiwinini	130					130		
Whitefish Lake	171					171		
Whitefish River	71	42				29		
Total	2,110	239				1,871		
Moravian Agency—								
Moravians	333	100		233				
New Credit Agency—								
Mississaguas of the Credit	297	15	17	229	6		30	
Parry Sound Superintendency—								
Gibson (Watha)	134			133		1		
Henvey Inlet	171			42		129		
Maganetawan	46					46		
Parry Island	117			59		57		1
Shawanaga	123			68		55		
Total	591			302		288		1
Rama Agency—								
Chippewas of Rama	229			217		9	3	
Rice Lake Agency—								
Mississaguas of Mnd Lake	217			217				
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	107			107				
Total	324			324				
Sarnia Agency—								
Chippewas of Sarnia, Kettle and Stony Points	430	129		300		1		
Saugeen Agency—								
Chippewa of Saugeen	445	12		397		36		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency—								
Batchawana	428	42		6		380		
Garden River	430	176				254		
Michipicoten	300	105				195		
Total	1,158	323		6		829		

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	....	....	.....	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	93	110	115	56	37	265	277	46	34	.....	70	42	23	17	118
1	3	2	6	4	2	11	17	2	.....	.. ..	1	.....	.....	1	..
10	16	12	11	4	2	29	28	1	4	2	.....	4	1	3	....
10	10	11	9	11	4	23	22	.....	2	103	.....	....	109	.....	6
15	17	26	15	12	2	46	54	5	8	2	.....	6	.....	4	....
16	17	14	13	7	1	34	31	....	.....	8	.....	8	....	.....	....
.....	....	2	1	....	....	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	..	.....	1	....
14	5	19	11	7	8	31	34	.....	1	.....	4	6	1	1	10
16	19	21	15	10	8	27	47	2	6	1	....	4	2	3	2
... ..	3	5	4	4	4	20	23	5	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
168	183	222	200	115	70	492	537	63	60	118	76	72	136	30	136
39	26	32	23	26	23	79	76	5	4	.....	4	6		4 1	0
22	18	22	25	10	10	86	87	8	9	2	.. .	9	2	8	1
10	12	17	10	9	8	36	29	1	2	.....	2	4	. ....	4	2
17	17	12	6	13	8	45	47	2	4	8	.....	8	3	2	1
5	3	6	5	3	2	10	10	1	1	.....	....	1	... .	1	....
10	5	12	8	6	4	32	29	6	5	.....	2	4	1	2	5
13	12	8	11	5	8	23	34	4	5	....	....	3	2	4	1
55	49	55	40	36	30	146	149	14	17	8	4	20	6	13	9
12	14	26	23	14	5	57	61	7	10	.....	3	5	3	9	2
25	19	19	23	9	8	60	47	4	3	4	.....	5	4	4	1
9	13	10	13	4	8	22	23	2	3	5	...	5	1	.....	1
34	32	29	36	13	16	82	70	6	6	9	.....	10	5	4	2
38	32	43	23	16	19	90	137	13	19	2	.. .	6	4	7	1
36	26	50	43	32	24	110	102	12	10	3	.....	18	.....	14	1
20	24	44	46	30	32	108	115	4	5	5	.....	8	4	4	3
24	27	43	46	33	34	105	109	4	5	.....	.....	10	5	10	5
17	14	29	29	27	27	75	79	2	1	.....	14	4	2	5	15
61	65	116	121	90	93	288	303	10	11	5	14	22	11	19	23

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*								
Scugog Agency—								
Mississagnas of Scugog	30	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations Superintendency—								
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,776	1,620	978	817	2	.. .	452	907
Sturgeon Falls Agency								
Dokis	113	.....	.. .	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
Matatchewan	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
Nipissing	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
Temagami	81	.....	... ..	...	.....	81	.....	.....
Total	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	586	.....	.....
Thessalon Agency—								
Mississagi River	144	....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.. ..
Serpent River	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
Spanish River No. 1	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....
Spanish River No. 2	66	25	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
Thessalon	93	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Total	643	25	.....	.....	....	618	.....	.....
Tyendinaga Agency—								
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,442	1,415	.. .	.....	4	8	15	.....
Walpole Island Agency—								
Chippewas	582	408	.....	150	.....	22	2	.....
Pottawattamies	178	67	.....	111	.. ...	.....	.....	6
Total	760	469	.....	261	.....	22	2	6
North Renfrew County—								
Algonquins	198	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
District of Patricia—								
Agumiska Island	44	...	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....
Attawapiskat	150	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Beaver House	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cat Lake	107	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Deer Lodge	100	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ...
Fort Severn	250	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Trout Lake	471	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winisk River	102	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Total	1,377	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	.. ...	.....
Total, Ontario[1]	20,896	5,542	1,180	4,517	12	6,347	516	1,207

[1] No details of ages or religions of 1,575 Indians available.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	8	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	325	410	415	409	432	1,164	1,127	89	91	60	.....	164	67	106	65
21	24	5	7	3	3	20	28	1	1	11	.....	10	1	.....	...
13	8	5	3	2	1	18	32	....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	...
61	59	28	35	11	3	47	66	....	....	3	.....	8	.....	5	....
12	9	2	2	3	4	18	29	1	1	.....	4	2	1	6	1
107	100	40	47	19	11	103	155	2	2	14	6	21	2	14	1
6	8	14	12	13	10	35	40	1	5	8	.....	3	9	3	1
5	7	12	6	14	10	30	23	3	6	....	3	5	.....	5	3
14	13	1'	21	22	24	49	45	9	8	.....	.....	6	3	3	6
3	4	7	10	5	9	16	7	3	2	.....	11	1	1	1	12
...	4	3	5	7	7	30	30	3	4	.....	9	1	2	8	4
28	36	55	54	61	60	169	145	19	25	8	23	16	15	20	26
111	100	140	142	77	75	353	368	40	36	21	.....	35	.....	14	....
41	37	51	64	24	26	158	152	15	14	.....	3	11	.....	10	4
12	16	13	14	13	10	52	41	2	5	.....	.....	...	.....	...	....
53	53	64	78	37	36	210	193	17	19	.....	3	11	.. ..	10	4
.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.. .	.. .	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.. ..	....	...	.....	.. ..
.....	...	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	..	.....	....	.....	....
.. .	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	... .	....
.....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	....	. .	.. .	.....	....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....
.....	....	....	.. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	...
.....	.....	.....	...	... .	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	...
.	..	.....	. . .	... .	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	. ...	. .	.. .	.. .	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	. ...	.....	. .	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1,552	1,510	1,849	1,759	1,349	1,249	4,566	4,648	414	425	312	228	539	308	416	347

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Lennox Island	222	.....	....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....
Morell	80	.....	.. .	.....	.....	80	.....	....
Total	302	.....	.. ...	.. ..	.....	302	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
20	21	27	24	12	13	45	42	11	10	9	..	4	7	.....	2
6	7	9	8	5	5	16	14	4	3	5	.....	2	3	.....	....
26	28	36	32	17	18	61	56	15	13	14	....	6	10	.....	2

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Belief.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC INSPECTORATE.								
Bécancour Agency—								
Abenakis of Bécancour	23					23		
Bersimis Agency—								
Montagnais of Bersimis	543					543		
Montagnais of Escoumains	53					53		
Total	596					596		
Cacouna Agency—								
Amalécites of Viger	124					124		
Caughnawaga Agency—								
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,203					2,203		
Jeune Lorette Agency—								
Hurons of Lorette	519	1			7	511		
Maniwaki Agency—								
River Desert	444	15				429		
Maria Agency—								
Micmacs of Maria	115					115		
Mingan Agency—								
Montagnais of Mingan	183					183		
Oka Agency—								
Algonquins	44			2		42		
Iroquois	421			325		96		
Total	465			327		138		
Pierreville Agency—								
Abenakis of St. Francis	310	48				262		
Pointe Bleue Agency—								
Montagnais of Pointe Bleue	599	51				548		
Ristigouche Agency—								
Micmacs of Ristigouche	570					570		
St. Augustine Agency—								
Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustine	489					489		
St. Regis Agency—								
Iroquois of St. Regis	1,655	6		126		1,503	20	
Seven Islands Agency—								
Montagnais of Seven Islands	693					693		
Timiskaming Agency—								
Timiskaming	246					246		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	2	.....	.....	1	1	11	3	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
56	54	37	36	19	22	149	148	11	11	17	.....	28	.....	11	....
5	4	5	7	5	5	11	10	1	....	9	.....	3	7	1	....
61	58	42	43	24	27	160	158	12	11	26	.....	31	7	12	...
6	7	10	6	10	9	30	39	3	4	2	.....	3	.....	1	....
180	258	252	254	143	95	465	445	70	41	49	.....	96	.....	47	...
72	68	56	46	39	36	97	94	6	5	12	...	20	.....	8	....
40	28	29	46	18	23	107	125	15	13	1	.....	10	9	10	8
15	13	16	14	5	6	20	21	2	3	..	1	3	.....	3	1
21	17	9	14	1	12	50	38	5	7	7	.....	13	.....	6	....
3	5	7	4	3	4	7	7	2	2	.....	7	1	.....	1	7
28	35	39	42	35	22	108	82	13	17	10	.....	19	4	12	1
31	40	46	46	38	26	115	89	15	19	10	7	26	4	13	8
20	19	28	31	20	17	80	80	8	7	21	.....	8	19	6	....
83	89	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	.....	.....	21	.....	21	....
58	60	50	51	29	28	134	128	15	17	29	.....	26	15	10	....
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8	....	.....	8	.....	8	....
194	199	165	170	98	111	269	308	67	74	25	....	49	22	15	31
60	66	39	50	55	72	164	154	19	14	.....	1	....	.....	1	....
24	22	31	23	13	10	48	59	7	9	1	.....	4	.....	3	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC—Continued.								
Pontiac County—								
Grand Lake Victoria	227							
Hunter's Point	11							
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake	135							
Lac Barrière	128							
Long Point	105							
Opasatika	30							
Unorganized	37							
Total	673							
Labelle and Wright Counties	69							
Quebec County	379							
Upper St. Maurice District.—								
Kikendatch (Obidjuan)	168							
Manuan Lake	75							
Megiskan Lake	44							
Upper St. Maurice	275							
Weymontachi	98							
Total	660							
Northern District.—								
Abitibi (Timiskaming)	281							
Mistassini Lake	169							
Waswanipi Lake	283							
Total	733							
Hudsons Bay (Eastern District).—								
East Main	144							
Nemiskan and Strutton Island	45							
Ruperts House	386							
Total	575							
Ungava.—								
Fort Chimo	260							
Fort George	450							
Great Whale River	100							
Little Whale River	65							
Nichikum	1,025							
Total	13,348	121		453	7	8,633	20	
Total, Quebec[1]								

[1] No details of ages or religions of 4114 Indians available.

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
929	1,003	885	923	572	541	1,950	1,934	256	241	183	9	312	74	164	48

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES.								
Assiniboine Agency—								
Carry the Kettle	207	...	...	....	90	79	.....	38
Moose Jaw Sioux[1]	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[1]	331	....	....	.....	90	79	....	38
Battleford Agency—								
Little Pine	142	108	..	.....	... ..	25	.. ..	9
Meadow Lake	83	... ..	...	.. ..	.....	83	.....	.....
Moosomin	134	35	.....	.....	.....	92	...	7
Poundmaker	116	20	.....	...	....	91	...	5
Red Pheasant	150	118	.....	.	.....	30	...	2
Stony	94	67	..	.....	....	6	....	21
Thunderchild	78	40	.....	.	.....	32	.....	6
Sweet Grass	120	78	.....	.. ..	... .	38	.	4
Total	917	466	.....	.....	.....	397	.. ...	54
Carlton Agency—								
Big River (Kenemotoyoos)	166	65	....	.....	. . .	81	...	20
Mistawasis	145	5	.....	.....	106	34	....	. ...
Montreal Lake	253	250	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	3
Muskeg Lake (Petaqnakey)	130	.....	.....	.. .	.... .	130	.. ..	....
Pelican Lake	44		.....	...	.....	26	.....	18
Sandy Lake (Ahtahkakoops)	229	210	.....	...	...	18	...	1
Sturgeon lake	178	57	.....	... .	9	12	.....	100
Wahpaton Sioux	60	. ...	. .	....	35	...	.....	25
Total	1205	587	.. .	.....	150	301	.	167
Crooked Lake Agency—								
Cowesses	229	.....	...	.....	19	207	.....	3
Kahkewistahaw	105	.....	.....	.	43	11	. ..	51
Ochapowace	117	....	.....	.....	47	20	.....	50
Sakimay and Little Bones	144	....	.. ..	....	24	18	.....	102
Total	595	....	.....	.....	133	256	.....	206
Duck Lake Agency—								
Beardy's and Okemasis	158	8	.....	....	. ..	150	.....	.....
James Smith's	243	243	.. ...	.. ..	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
John Smith's	159	159	.....	.....	... ..	. ...	.....	.....
Kinistino	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	74
Nut Lake	274	1	.....	. ..	...	4	.....	269
One Arrow	107	.....	.....	.....	... .	107	.....	.....
Total	1015	411	. ...	.....	.....	261	... ..	343
File Hills Agency—								
File Hills Colony	162	14	.....	13	34	101	.....	.....
Little Black Bear	43	.. ...	.....	.....	13	21	.....	9
Okanees	40	....	....	... ..	16	16	.....	8
Peepeekesis	34	.....	.....	.....	11	6	. ...	17
Star Blanket	46	. ....	.....	.....	6	14	.....	26
Total	325	14	.....	13	80	158	.... .	60

[1] No details for ages or religions of 124 Indians.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
16	16	14	13	8	8	49	33	22	28	4		13	2	4	7
16	16	14	13	8	8	49	33	22	28	4		13	2	4	7
13	15	16	17	7	6	31	27	1	9	10		11	10	10	1
7	6	8	8	8	9	12	20	2	3		2	1		3	
16	24	9	8	6	8	23	24	6	10		1	8	3	7	5
7	11	7	12	5	7	27	28	4	8	1		6		4	1
20	15	12	13	4	4	37	35	4	6	12		14	4	2	4
8	11	7	8	2	8	21	20	3	6	4		3	3	2	
8	9	4	6	5	1	21	19	2	3	7		4	7	1	3
9	12	12	10	1	3	31	34	5	3	4		9	4	9	
88	103	75	82	38	46	203	207	27	48	38	3	56	31	38	14
24	20	22	15	15	18	23	26	1	2	25		10	18	2	1
22	16	17	12	8	8	31	30	1			3	7	1	5	6
25	33	19	20	25	23	45	54	5	4	8		10	5	5	2
13	16	8	12	11	14	27	29			3		2	7	4	2
10	9	2	2	4	4	1	10	1	1		12	3	1		16
24	32	24	18	15	10	46	58	1	1	5		8		3	
14	18	17	10	16	15	30	50	5	3	4		7	2	2	3
6	11	5	2	2	3	12	15	2	2			2		2	
138	155	114	91	96	95	215	272	16	13	45	15	49	34	23	30
25	20	31	31	10	10	36	53	5	8	8		11	2	4	1
9	12	10	17	3	3	17	25	4	5			4	2	6	
10	13	14	6	2	6	22	26	7	11			5	2	5	2
9	13	15	13	6	6	34	37	4	7		4	3		7	
53	58	70	67	21	25	109	141	20	31	8	4	23	6	22	3
21	11	16	23	10	10	29	24	5	9	4		5	5	5	1
27	30	22	27	12	11	46	54	9	5		19	6	3	12	16
19	23	18	14	12	16	22	24	7	4	4		12		3	5
7	6	8	5	3	4	15	21	2	3	4		8		4	
38	41	30	29	14	8	51	58	3	2	16		16	10	2	8
12	10	13	7	6		28	25	2	4	4		4	11	8	3
124	121	107	105	57	49	191	206	28	27	32	19	51	29	34	33
27	24	27	15	2	1	38	28			16		13	6	3	
	2	5	3	3	5	8	9	4	4	1		1	2	2	
2	1	4	7	1	4	7	12		2		2	1	2	2	3
2			3	1	2	6	13	2	5		1	2	2	1	4
3	5	4	5		1	10	12	4	2	3		2	1		
34	32	40	33	7	13	69	74	10	13	20	3	19	13	8	7

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*								
Moose Mountain Agency—								
White Bear	214	3	....	.....	.....	17	94	100
Moose Woods Reserve—								
White Cap Sioux	60	....	..	61	...	4	.....	4
Onion Lake Agency—								
Chipewyan	270	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	270	.....	.....
Frog Lake	152	12	....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
Island Lake	112	16	.....	.....	.....	7	... ..	89
Joseph Bighead's	88	.....	.....	....	.....	8	.....	80
Keeheewin's	163	11	...	..	.....	152	. ..	.....
Loon Lake	34	....	....	....	..	4	.. ..	30
Onion Lake	239	73	...	....	.... .	164	....	2
Total	1,058	112	.... .	....		745	. .	201
Pelly Agency—								
Coté	275	.....	.....	.....	189	30	.....	56
Keeseekoouse	143	4	.....	...	16	103	...	20
Key	82	45	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	6
Valley River	72	.....	.....	8	16	48	.....	... ..
Total	572	49	....	8	221	212	.....	82
Qu'Appelle Agency—								
Muscowpetung	76	.... .	.....	. ....	22	28	. .	26
Pasqua	147	.....	. ....	...	33	101	. ...	13
Piapot	190	.....	.	.....	28	110	.....	52
Standing Buffalo	184	.....	. ...	. ...	.....	138	.....	46
Total	597	.....	.....	... .	83	377	.....	137
Touchwood Agency—								
Day Star's	75	1	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	74
Fishing Lake	120	2	... .	.....	3	22	....	93
George Gordon's	225	150	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	41
Muscowekwan's	166	.....	....	.....	... ..	134	.....	32
Poorman's	141	21	.....	... ..	.....	27	.....	93
Total	727	174	.....	....	3	217	....	333
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates [1]	7,625	1,816	.....	82	760	3,024	94	1,725

[1] No details of religions or ages of 124 Indians.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
45	35	11	13	3	3	39	46	8	11	...	4	13	.....	17	....
4	8	12	6	.....	1	14	13	3	8	3	...	4	1	2	....
33	29	35	38	5	6	49	61	3	11	..	7	8	.....	15	....
15	20	8	13	5	3	34	37	5	12	8	.. .	8	6	5	1
18	16	8	19	2	2	23	16	2	6	.....	.....	6	5	10	1
8	10	8	5	5	2	22	24	.....	4	2	.....	5	.....	3	....
24	23	21	19	2	2	28	26	5	13	... .	.....	8	1	4	5
2	3	2	3	3	3	7	8	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4
35	32	15	19	9	8	48	50	8	15	5	.....	14	4	12	1
135	133	97	116	31	26	211	222	24	63	15	12	49	16	50	12
42	40	40	28	20	9	43	42	1	10	13	....	19	7	11	2
12	19	14	10	9	8	28	30	5	8	.....	1	6	2	4	5
14	9	11	13	3	2	11	14	3	2	.....	3	4	1	3	5
3	6	14	7	..	3	17	19	3	.....	.. ...	4	1	1	3	3
71	74	79	58	32	22	99	105	12	20	13	8	30	11	21	15
3	9	8	5	2	3	16	19	5	6	....	7	....	...	3	4
16	15	15	13	1	2	26	35	9	15	5	.....	7	4	6	....
16	17	15	14	5	5	52	49	7	10	8	.....	8	10	7	3
12	16	14	11	16	9	48	41	11	6	.....	4	3	....	7	....
47	57	52	43	24	19	142	144	32	37	13	11	18	14	23	7
9	8	7	6	3	6	18	11	3	4	3	.....	4	2	.....	3
16	16	21	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	2	... ..	3	.....	1	....
28	26	32	24	4	9	48	43	5	6	4	.....	9	1	6	....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ...	...	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.. .	....
10	20	19	17	5	3	27	33	5	2	.....	1	5	1	5	2
86	90	94	73	19	28	152	149	19	17	14	1	31	4	17	5
841	882	765	700	336	335	1,493	1,612	221	316	205	80	356	161	259	133

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
TREATY NO 8 INSPECTORATE— LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.								
Grouard District—								
Driftpile River	183							
Grouard	34							
Sawridge	85							
Sturgeon Lake	223							
Sucker Creek	122							
Swan River	65							
Wabasca	342							
Whitefish Lake	116							
Peace River District—								
Dunvegan and Grand Prairie	142							
Hay River (upper)	403							
Hudsons Hope	125							
Moberley Lake	58							
Peace River Crossing (Duncan's)	52							
Red River	138							
St. Johns	157							
Vermilion, (Ambrose's)	139							
Vermilion, (Tall Cree's)	71							
Total	2,455							
NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Fort McMurray District—								
Athabasca Landing								
McMurray, Crees and Chipewyans	141							
McMurray, Stragglers	14							
Fort Nelson District—								
Sicannies	94							
Slaves	119							
Great Slave Lake District—								
Chipewyans of Smith	244							
Chipewyans of Resolution	146							
Dog Ribs of Resolution	194							
Yellow Knives of Resolution	196							
Slaves of Hay River	96							
Lake Athabasca District—								
Crees of Chipewyan	235							
Chipewyans of Chipewyan	348							
Chipewyan of Fond du Lac (Sask.)	421							
Total, Northern District	2,248							
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate[1]	4,703							

[1] No details as to ages or religions of 4703 Indians available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
										8		9		1	
											3	3		1	5
										2		2			
										2		9	2	9	
											1	2		1	2
										2		2			
										22		13	22	5	8
										4		4	3	2	1
											1	4		2	3
											4	10		13	1
										9		8	2	1	
										24		1	25	2	
											16	3	4	1	22
										2		5		3	
											11	8	2	6	15
										5		8	2	5	
												3	1	3	1
										80	36	94	63	55	58
											1				1
										10		5	16	8	3
											9				9
										82		6	87	5	6
										30		8	28	6	
											3	12	16	4	27
										6		12	12	7	11
										6		11	12	7	10
										1		5	14	6	12
											5	6	5	2	14
										5		10	14	5	14
										5		14	27	10	26
										54		22	114	12	70
										199	18	111	345	72	203
										279	54	205	408	127	261

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ISLE À LA CROSSE DISTRICT.								
Lac la Ronge District—(Treaty No. 6.)								
Amos Charles' Band	243							
James Roberts' Band	325							
Mathias Colomb's Band	236							
Peter Ballendine's Band	352							
Total	1,156							
Treaty No. 8—								
Fort McMurray Indians	38							
Fort McMurray Stragglers	16							
Total	54							
Treaty No. 10—								
Barren Lands	175							
Canoe Lake	99							
Clear Lake	184							
English River	204							
Lac la Hache	98							
Total	760							
Total, Isle à la Crosse District[1]	1,970							
TREATY No. 9.								
Albany River District—								
English River	90							
Fort Hope	543							
Martin Falls	139							
Osnaburg	452							
Total	1,224							
James Bay District—								
Fort Albany	932							
Moose Factory	373							
New Post	31							
Total	1,336							
Total, Treaty 9 District[2]	2,560							

[1] No details of ages or religions of 1,970 Indians available.

[2] No details of ages or religions of 2,560 Indians available.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years. upwards.		Change in Population during year		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
										9		16	2	3	6
										10		6	10	5	1
											5	8	1	14	
										8		18	1	11	
										27	5	48	14	33	7
											1				1
										6			7	1	
										6	1		7	1	1
										1		9		8	
										5		4	4	3	
										6		9	1	3	1
										23		8	21	6	
												7	1	4	4
										30		37	27	24	5
										68	6	85	48	58	13
										4		4			
										10		24	10	14	10
										5		7	5	4	3
										9		21	16	13	15
										28		56	31	31	28
										12		47	20	35	20
										3		15	5	11	6
										2		1	5	1	3
										17		63	30	47	29
										45		119	61	78	57

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
Mackenzie River District—								
Arctic Red River (Loucheux)	125	..	.....	.. ..	.....	125	....	... ..
Fort Good Hope (Hare Skins)	368	.....	....	.....	. ..	368	.....	.....
Fort Liard (Slaves)	217	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	.....
Fort Macpherson (Loucheux)	120	120	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Nelson (non-treaty Sicannies) [1]	106	... .	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
Fort Nelson (non-treaty Slaves)[1]	119	....	.....	.....	.....	119	.... .	... ..
Fort Norman (Hare Skins)	343	62	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....
Fort Providence (Slaves)	197	.....	.....	.....	....	197	.....	.....
Fort Rae [2]	759	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	
Fort Simpson (Slaves)	364	125	.....	.....	.....	239	.....	....
Fort Wrigley (Slaves)	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.. ..
Mackenzie Delta and coast line[3]	170	...	.. .	.....	.....	...	.....	. ....
Trout lake (Slaves)	70	.....	.....	. ...	.....	70	... ..	.....
Nomads[3]	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total[4]	3,579	307	... .	.....	.....	1,793	....	.....
YUKON.								
Carcross	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Carmacks and Little Salmon	200	... ..	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champagne and Teslin	250	250	.....	.....	.... .	....	.....	.....
Forty Mile	30	30	. . ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Labarge	50	50	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancing Creek (Slaves)	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.. ..	....
Livingstone Creek	43	.. ..	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayo	50	50	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Mooselide	250	250	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Rampart House	140	140	.. ..	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
Selkirk	85	85	.....	... ..	.....	.... .	.....	.....
Whitehorse	206	.....	..	....	.. ..	.....	....	.... .
Wood or Stick	64	....	.... .	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Total[5]	1,528	915	...	....	.....	100	.....	.....

[1] These Indians are living in British Columbia. [2] No details for these Indians available. as to ages of 1,528 Indians, or as to religions of 513 Indians available.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 7 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
12	10	13	14	6	6	28	29	4	3	5		14		9	
34	32	35	45	13	8	79	88	15	19		42	26		10	52
23	18	21	21	7	11	51	57	1	7	3		5		2	
8	9	14	13	6	5	27	28	5	5			6		6	
11	6	14	22	7	8	14	21	2	1	4		5		1	
10	7	18	14	4	4	27	29	4	2			3		3	
29	26	47	48	10	18	66	81	9	9		2	3		5	
6	7	31	16	17	8	60	49	2	1	3		7		4	
31	38	51	47	20	15	71	73	11	7	7		11		4	
9	6	6	5	1	2	23	14	2	3	1		2		1	
5	5	9	8	5	2	16	17	2	1			3		3	
178	164	259	253	96	87	462	486	57	58	23	44	79		48	52

[3] Estimated. [4] No details available as to ages or religions of 1,479 Indians available. [5] No informa

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Inspectorates and Districts.	Number.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,531	792		1,550		2,096		1,093
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,742	4,459		3,047	571	12,441	345	1,379
Manitoba Inspectorates	14,784	4,882	138	3,131	562	2,432	432	2,802
New Brunswick Inspectorate	1,874					1,874		
Nova Scotia Inspectorate	2,119	15	10			2,093	1	
Ontario Inspectorate	20,896	5,542	1,180	4,517	12	6,347	516	1,207
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate	302					302		
Quebec Inspectorate	13,348	121		453	7	8,633	20	
Saskatchewan Inspectorates	7,625	1,816		82	760	3,024	94	1,725
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,703							
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	2,560							
Isle à la Crosse District	1,970							
Northwest Territories	3,579	307				1,793		
Yukon	1,528	915				109		
Total Indian Population	105561	18,849	1,328	12,780	1,912	41,135	1,408	8,206
ESKIMOS.								
Baffin Land—								
Hudson Strait	471							
Frobisher Bay	63							
Cape Haven	23							
Blacklead Island	134							
Keckerton Island	126							
Home Bay	90							
Pond Inlet	140							
Admiralty Inlet	40							
Total	1,087							
Mainland—								
Port Burwell	109							
Ungava Bay	500							
Hudson Strait	300							
Hudson bay (east side)	200							
Hudson bay (west side) (including Chesterfield inlet)	500							
Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay	350							
Hershell Island and Mackenzie Delta and Coast	250							
Total	2,209							
Total Eskimos	3,296							
Total Number of Indians and Eskimos	108857							

NOTE—No information available as to ages of 21,384

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
573	622	527	469	338	310	1,249	1,276	56	111	145	46	231	108	177	63
1,898	1,787	2,148	2,093	1,283	1,301	5,353	5,256	505	568	631	648	605	395	544	473
1,352	1,384	1,592	1,468	1,046	914	2,722	3,060	373	468	1,362	211	620	1,438	499	408
160	153	156	162	77	62	316	314	59	39	49	37	67	35	38	52
159	222	242	229	132	139	438	403	88	67	146	69	89	128	64	76
1,552	1,510	1,849	1,759	1,350	1,249	4,565	4,648	414	425	312	228	539	308	416	347
26	28	36	32	17	18	61	56	15	13	14	.....	6	10	.....	2
929	1,003	885	923	572	541	1,950	1,934	256	241	183	9	312	74	164	48
841	882	765	700	336	335	1,493	1,612	221	316	205	80	356	161	259	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	54	205	408	127	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	119	61	78	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	6	85	48	58	13
178	164	259	253	96	87	462	486	57	58	23	44	79	.....	48	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,668	7,755	8,459	8,088	5,247	4,956	18,609	19,045	2,044	2,306	3,462	1,432	3,313	3,174	2,472	1985
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF

Arranged under Provinces and Districts,

Provinces and Districts.	Number.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta	8,682	792	.....	1,550	.....	2,096	.... .	1,093
British Columbia	25,737	4,459	.....	3,047	571	12,883	345	1,379
Manitoba	11,935	3,991	138	3,131	551	1,973	432	1,314
New Brunswick	1,874	.	.....	.....	.....	1,874	.. ..	.. .
Nova Scotia	2,119	15	10	....	.....	2,093	1	. . ..
Ontario	26,305	6,433	1,180	4,517	23	6,806	516	2,695
Prince Edward Island	302	.....	... ..	....	.....	302	..	.....
Quebec	13,348	121	.....	453	7	8,633	20	.....
Saskatchewan	9,962	1,816	.....	82	760	3,024	94	1,725
Northwest Territories	3,769	307	.....	.	.....	1,351	.....	.....
Yukon	1,528	915	... ..	.....	. ..	100	... .	.....
Total Indian population	105561	18,849	1,328	12,780	1,912	41,135	1,408	8,206
ESKIMOS.								
Baffin Land—								
Hudson Strait	471	.....	.....	....	.	....	.....	.....
Frobisher Bay	63	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....	....	.. ..
Cape Haven	23	.....	.....	.. .	....	....	... .	.....
Blacklead Island	134	.. ...	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
Keckerton Island	126	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	....
Home Bay	90	.....	....	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....
Pond Inlet	140	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Admiralty Inlet	40	.....	. .	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,087	.....	.....	. ....	....	.. .	... .	.....
Mainland—								
Port Burwell	109	.....	. ...	.....	.....	....	. . .	.....
Ungava Bay	500	.. .	.. ...	.....	....	.....	.....	.... .
Hudson Strait	300	.....	...	. ....	.. .	.....	.....	. ..
Hudsons Bay (east side)	200	.....	.....	....	....	...	. ....	.....
Hudsons Bay (west side, and including Chesterfield inlet)	500	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay	350	.....	.....	.. ...	....	....	....	.....
Hershell Island and Mackenzie delta and coast line	250	...	. . .	.....	....	.. ...	....	.....
Total	2,209	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....
Total Eskimos	3,296	.....	...	....	..	.....	.....	....
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	108857	...	. ..	.....	... .	.....	.....	.. ...

No details available as to ages of 21,384 Indians, or as to religions of 19,943 Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of Increase.		Cause of Decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
573	622	527	469	338	310	1,249	1,276	56	111	267	85	349	271	251	187
1,942	1,818	2,201	2,150	1,301	1,324	5,415	5,363	512	578	997	659	619	753	570	494
1,125	1,166	1,227	1,109	922	791	2,115	2,369	317	391	1,325	188	493	1,367	369	354
160	153	156	162	77	62	316	314	59	39	49	37	67	35	38	52
159	222	242	229	132	139	438	403	88	67	146	69	89	128	64	76
1,779	1,728	2,214	2,118	1,474	1,372	5,174	5,339	470	502	477	334	785	336	524	454
26	28	36	32	17	18	61	56	15	13	14	..	6	10	.....	2
929	1,003	885	923	572	541	1,950	1,934	256	241	183	9	312	74	164	48
841	882	765	700	336	335	1,493	1,612	221	316	327	140	463	323	329	270
134	133	206	196	78	64	370	379	50	48	29	263	100	43	64	313
.. ..	.. ..	...	..	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	....	....	...	...	.....	....
7,668	7,755	8,459	8,088	5,247	4,956	18,609	19,045	2,044	2,306	3,814	1,784	3,313	3,340	2,373	2250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	. ...	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	... ..	.....	. .	....
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TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	1,798	59,283	821	43,096												
Blood	1,602	56,095	665	17,237	223	6,548										
Edmonton	318	6,180	1,304	34,093	230	5,625										
Hobbema	528	8,479	1,170	47,302	58	1,198										
Lesser Slave Lake			8	317	7	227										
Peigan	1,654	49,753	982	25,033												
Saddle Lake	189	3,774	559	18,931	31	742										
Sarcee	226	4,360	403	14,130					17	395						
Stony																
Total	6,315	187,924	5,912	200,138	549	14,340			17	395						
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena			96	282												
Bella Coola																
Cowichan	12	300	255	11,520									3	95		
Kamloops	254	3,810	906	27,180			6	151					155	1,013	216	1,657
Kootenay	60	1,300	1,380	36,300												
Kwawkewlth																
Lytton	99	2,150	166	3,705	8	155	7	175					26	575	211	6,580
Nass																
New Westminster	31	1,250	357	23,830			39	1,520					101	4,030	15	520
Okanagan	1,350	23,550	1,550	39,500			2	40					18	360	13	300
Queen Charlotte																
Stikine																
Stuart Lake			223	7,455												
West Coast																
Williams Lake	131	2,700	555	12,150												
Total	1,937	35,150	5,488	155,922	8	155	111	1,886					303	6,073	455	9,057

MANITOBA.																
Birtle	942	15,227	1,208	28,596	189	3,251	6	114								
Clandeboye	....	655	.....	900	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Fisher River	35	31	114	456	80	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Griswold	1,938	29,948	660	8,453	138	2,494	20	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowapah	24	593	88	2,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage-la-Prairie	938	22,115	424	13,998	40	919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,877	68,569	2,194	55,302	447	6,976	26	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK,																
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties	4	58	29	1,100	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	171	1	8	1	7
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	....	.....	75	1,035	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	2	9	1	2	3	27
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	9
Total	4	58	106	2,165	.....	.....	4	24	.....	.....	13	180	2	10	5	43
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	8	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	.....	.....	7	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	¼	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester County	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby County	....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax County	...	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants County	.....	.....	6	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness County	.....	.....	18	245	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	5	½	5
Kings County	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	½	10	½	10
Lunenburg County	...	.....	7	185	4	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou County	.....	.....	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens County	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅓	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	10	¼	3
Richmond County	¼	12	11	250	¼	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne County	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	¼	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	6	½	5
Victoria County	.....	.....	8	130	.....	.....	¼	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	4	½	6
Yarmouth County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	¼	12	83	1,368	4¾	68	1½	18	.....	.....	5	75	3¼	53	2¼	34

TABLE No. 2—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Continued.*

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	10	205	86	2,385					47	930	18	305				
Cape Croker	30	550	150	4,560	4	108	19	40	3				44	830		
Caradoc	275	5,816	694	22,156	22	790	408	17,114	10	175	28	263	2	10	70	790
Chaplean																
Christian Island	10	100	75	1,200			10	100			16	200	5	75		
Fort Frances																
Fort William																
Georgina Island	69	1,135	56	1,105	5	80	8	210			6	45			1	10
Golden Lake	4	50	10	150									4	50		
Gore Bay	25	400	161	4,807	14	500	43	1,035					48	568	2	30
Kenora																
Manitowaning	367	6,200	469	14,225	17	945	85	1,465	2	40	1	10	200	2,400	7	130
Moravian	120	1,787	170	3,532			150	4,240	2	22	12	187	2	35	35	439
New Credit	179	3,150	373	12,912	58	1,262	21	1,550	4	60	2	26	6	65	2	125
Parry Sound			26	1 950			13	1,050					3	100	3	170
Rama	10	200	70	1,750			5	100					4	60	4	70
Rice Lake	105	3,050	240	8,500					10	250	16	480				
Sarnia	123	3,360	317	6,716	24	585	90	2,639					3	41	6	122
Saugeen	18	225	175	3,000			20	225					18	425	2	40
Sault Ste Marie			110	3,042			3	65					3	45		
Savanne																
Sengog	12	150	38	860	5	60	2	28			12	300	15	148	1	6
Six Nations	2,090	40,960	3,900	117,000	510	16,200	410	14,710	120	1,140	20	620	40	680	35	240
Sturgeon Falls			18	450			6	120			2	40	6	180		
Thessalon			18	540			18	457					19	371		
Tyendinaga	60	1,000	300	12,000	350	7,200	50	1,000	50	920	35	875	25	450	3	50
Walpole Island	122	2,889	206	7,516	1	25	210	8,395			7	69	3	32	26	409
Total	3,629	71,227	7,662	229,456	1,010	27,755	1,571	54,543	248	3,537	175	3,420	450	6,568	197	2,631

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island	15	136	35	525													
QUEBEC.																	
Bécancour			16	350	2	10	1	15			3	75	1	8			
Berthier	1	8	2	31													
Cacouna																	
Caughnawaga	8	140	600	12,500	50	1,500	80	1,400			100	300	5	60	12	300	
Jeune Lorette																	
Maniwaki	6	76	94	1,794			2	20									
Maria			110	950	1	8											
Mingan																	
Oka	21	140	405	3,850	10	80	35	300			11	100			3	35	
Pierreville			50	413			4	21			5	43			3	11	
Pointe Bleue	60	560	400	5,000	34	260					60	1,100	45	400	3	45	
Ristigouche			162	3,750							3	110					
Seven Island																	
St. Regis	126	1,785	554	11,000	18	400	295	5,725			4	75	54	650	10	285	
Timiskaming	4	75	115	3,500	3	75							10	175			
Total	226	2,724	2,508	43,138	118	2,363	417	7,481			186	1,803	115	1,293	31	676	
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	431	7,571	430	9,480	60	1,570											
Battleford	821	14,858	1,174	199,741	14	400											
Carlton	1,026	20,670	1,342	33,117	12	520											
Crooked Lake	891	19,411	527	15,523	4	90											
Duck Lake	761	9,901	622	15,404	39	462											
File Hills Agency	35	250	75														
File Hills Colony	1,078	4,549	1,833	15,087	105	260											
Moose Mountain	653	15,672	187	7,4 0													
Moose Woods	12	224	62	1,275			3	25									
Onion Lake	178	4,270	484	15,894	101	1,446							1	5			
Pelly	621	14,490	1,134	39,710	44	690											
Qu'Appelle	1,172	19,295	878	14,141	8	105											
Touchwood	833	16,601	1,423	23,566	47	410											
Total	8,512	147,762	10,171	390,418	434	5,953	3	25					1	5			

TABLE No. 2—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	6,315	187,924	5,912	200,138	549	14,340	....	.....	17	395	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....
British Columbia	1,937	35,150	5,488	155,922	8	155	111	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	6,073	455	9,057
Manitoba	3,877	68,569	2,494	55,302	447	6,976	26	350	....	.....	...	.. .	....	.....	....	..
New Brunswick	4	58	106	2,165	...	.....	4	24	.. ...	....	13	180	2	10	5	43
Nova Scotia	¼	12	83	1,368	4¾	68	1½	18	.....	.....	5	75	3¼	53	2¼	34
Ontario	3,629	71,227	7,662	229,456	1,010	27,755	1,571	54,543	248	3,537	175	3,420	450	6,568	197	2,631
Prince Edward Island	15	136	35	525	.....	.. ....	.....	.. .. ..	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .
Quebec	226	2,724	2,508	43,138	118	2,363	417	7,481	.. ..	...	186	1,803	115	1,293	31	676
Saskatchewan	8,512	147,762	10,171	390,418	434	5,953	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	....
Total	24,515¼	513,562	34,159	1,078,432	2,570¾	57,610	2,133½	64,327	265	3,932	379	5,478	874¼	14,002	690¼	12,441

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ALBERTA.											Tons	Tons	Tons
Blackfoot	3½	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	100	3	2,528	461
Blood	20	7,715	7	350	8	2,525	3	250	.....	.....	250	6,000	300
Edmonton	49	3,683	2	65	3	110	.....	.....	25	622	378	2,028	135
Hobbema	20	2,415	.....	.....	9	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,808	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	27	2,060	½	4	1¼	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....
Peigan	15	1,000	½	7	1	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	900	225
Saddle Lake	11	1,665	3	125	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321	.....
Sarcee	2	200	¼	20	¼	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	600	25
Stony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	60
Total	147½	19,488	13	571	25½	3,519	3	250	28½	722	736	18,170	1,206
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Babine and Upper Skeena	450	55,500	.....	.....	72	12,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	390	.....
Bella Coola	13	1,850	1	100	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	208	.....
Cowichan	55	2,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883	.....	.....
Kamloops	667	90,722	165	11,220	188	12,784	96	6,528	275	18,280	9,590	565	397
Kootenay	97	11,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	880	340
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	152	5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	851	75	.....
Nass	295	31,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
New Westminster	209	47,210	31	3,830	49	8,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	542	267
Okanagan	319	15,850	23	700	20	655	16	475	.....	.....	2,320	1,150	620
Queen Charlotte	6	500	2	110	2	90	.....	.....	2	100	3	3	.....
Stikine	¼	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Stuart Lake	51	7,745	.....	.....	20	3,125	.....	.....	7	805	163	1,175	19
West Coast	2	277	1	80	¼	43	.....	.....	.....	22	11	8	.....
Williams Lake	105	4,760	14	1,090	14	1,320	.....	.....	2	200	341	1,605	.....
Total	2,424¼	275,834	237	17,130	366¾	38,938	112	7,003	286	19,407	16,036	6,613	1,643

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
MANITOBA.											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Birtle	20	1,522	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	5	145	.....	1,408	1,453
Clandeboye	40	2,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....
Fisher River	110	2,800	6	8	16	26	5	8	13	21	.....	1,670	.....
Griswold	18	1,947	.....	.....	2	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	948	219
Manitowapah	62	3,289	....	.....	5	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,260
Norway House	83	565	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pas	76	1,936	4	43	4	89	.....	.....	2	26	.....	820	.....
Portage-la-Prairie	9	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	28
Total	418	15,191	15	51	31	446	5	8	20	192	.....	5,960	5,960
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Northern Division.													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	4	325	½	5	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Northeastern Division.													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Ristigouche and Westmorland Counties	56	2,290	1½	23	1½	103	3¼	75	1½	34	83	54	.....
Southwestern Division.													
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	6	288	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	66	2,903	2	28	2½	143	3¼	75	1½	34	113	54	.....

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
NOVA SCOTIA.											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Annapolis County	1	60									3½	5	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	4	205									33		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	20	200			1	78					85	52	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)													
Colchester County	2	100									6		
Cumberland County	3	200											
Digby County	6	240									6	4	
Halifax County	14	700									12	10	3
Hants County	5	160									50	6	
Inverness County	24	350			2¼	68					152	30	15
Kings County	2	150			1	100			1	30	30	6	3
Lunenburg County	14	925	1	10	5	475			2	50	76	30	
Pictou County	12	300									10		
Queens County	2	150			½	150			1	100	12	10	2
Richmond County	11	930			⅓	30		1			42	4	12
Shelburne County	2	60	¼	7	½	20	¼	6	½	10	5		
Victoria County	20	300			½	50					150	12	10
Yarmouth County													
Total	152	5,035	1¼	17	11	971	¼	7	4½	190	673	169	8
ONTARIO.													
Alnwick	18	728	½	18	4	700		5	1	34	5		
Cape Croker	32	1,248			8	900			4	580	46	13	26
Caradoc	141	4,064	2	76	3	172	1	226	7	800	973	22	462
Chapleau	6	220											
Christian Island	12	400			2	300					60		50
Fort Frances	22	2,626									75	150	
Fort William	28	1,490										6	

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ONTARIO—Con.													
Georgina Island	7	452	¼	3	1	180	½	30	.....	.....	20	10	7
Golden Lake	5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....
Gore Bay	122	9,950	2	60	9	722	2	116	8	480	484	.....	215
Kenora	67	3,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	231	.....	453	.....
Manitowaning	308	22,177	5	182	22	2,453	.....	.....	26	1,321	1,629	125	315
Moravian	50	1,354	4	93	3	69	5	227	3	113	260	.....	47
New Credit	12	718	1	101	¾	97	¼	50	2	210	770	.....	600
Parry Sound	34	3,400	¼	50	½	125	.....	.....	1	300	210	135	13
Rama	20	1,000	.....	.....	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	40
Rice Lake	32	3,400	.....	.....	11	7,000	.....	.....	9	4,200	40	28	40
Sarnia	44	1,478	3	119	2	119	2	104	4	219	311	43	145
Saugeen	32	1,200	.....	.....	3	150	.....	.....	4	95	100	5	110
Sault Ste. Marie	65	1,682	1½	53	7	445	.....	.....	1½	70	75	92	.....
Savanne	44	1,622	.....	.....	5	171	.....	.....	9	66	.....	63	.....
Scugog	5	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....
Six Nations	316	6,039	18	490	25	1,340	3	190	50	3,200	11,400	.....	6,500
Sturgeon Falls	31	1,500	2	100	6	360	.....	.....	3	120	40	50	.....
Thessalon	78	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	47	12
Tyendinaga	140	8,020	2	150	1	125	2	240	3	160	3,675	260	3,075
Walpole Island	128	4,729	13	254	11	306	17	883	10	1,983	165	683	57
Total	1,799	88,105	54½	1,754	127	15,899	32¾	2,071	166½	14,182	20,485	2,217	11,714
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island	10	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	35	.....
QUEBEC.													
Bécancour	2	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	5

Bersimis	4	237									7	9	
Cacouna													
Caughnawaga	300	28,000	4	120	3	130	5	500			800		
Jeune Lorette													
Maniwaki	51	3,869			10	1,130					162	13	
Maria	7	200	1	9	1	10					25		
Mingan	1	10											
Oka	25	1,000									115	3	180
Pierreville	23	513									76		10
Pointe Bleue	100	2,000			1	60	1	50			180	5	75
Ristigouche	85	2,800			2	90					105	5	120
Seven Islands													
St. Regis	350	8,973	7	325	8	641	4	85			450	370	581
Timiskaming	6	400			3	150					30		
Total	954	48,107	12	454	28	2,211	10	635			1,972	405	971
SASKATCHEWAN.													
Assiniboine	5	800	3	900	3	1,500						1,085	650
Battleford	17	835	2	50	5	147						5,562	235
Carlton	38	1,081									126	4,112	2,465
Crooked Lake	5	823	1	37	1	174					10	1,762	57
Duck Lake	11	458	4	15	5	23						2,595	340
File Hills Agency	7	750	1	20	4	200						1,150	1,240
File Hills Colony	10	500	2	40	5	90						900	1,300
Moose Mountain	2	265							2	300		598	200
Moose Woods	10	300	1	25	3	100	1	40	10	100		1,000	27
Onion Lake	35	2,001			5	292						2,609	430
Pelly	9	147										1,801	607
Qu'Appelle	21	2,235	4	135	4	425			5	320		2,402	1,155
Touchwood	12	2,104	2	208	4	262						1,938	217
Total	182	12,299	20	1,730	39	3,213	1	40	17	720	136	27,514	8,923

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alberta	147½	19,488	13	571	25½	3,519	3	250	28½	722	736	18,170	1,206
British Columbia	2,424¼	275,834	237	17,130	366¼	38,938	112	7,003	286	19,407	16,036	6,613	1,643
Manitoba	418	15,191	15	51	31	446	5	8	20	192	.....	5,960	5,960
New Brunswick	66	2,903	2	28	2½	143	3¼	75	1½	34	113	54	.....
Nova Scotia	152	5,035	1¾	17	11	971	¼	7	4½	190	673	169	48
Ontario	1,799	88,105	54½	1,754	127	15,899	32¾	2,071	166½	14,182	20,485	2,217	11,714
Prince Edward Island	10	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	35	.....
Quebec	954	18,107	12	454	28	2,211	10	635	.....	.....	1,972	405	971
Saskatchewan	182	12,299	20	1,730	39	3,213	1	40	17	720	136	27,514	8,923
Total	6,152¾	467,487	354¾	21,735	630¼	65,340	167¼	10,089	524	35,447	40,203	61,137	30,465

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	Under[1] Wood.	Cleared[1] but not Cultivated.	Under[1] actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
ALBERTA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Blackfoot	175,580	3,300	168,236	4,044	18,880	....	....	74	100	20	1	130	20	65	1	4	2	1	41
Blood	354,086	4,760	343,641	5,685	20,880	....	....	29	255	....	7	100	6	....	....	78	70	....	....
Edmonton	82,101	43,371	35,738	2,992	9,853	....	....	12	92	15	23	85	52	25	14	48	13	....	....
Hobbema	78,980	76,887	308	1,785	10,393	....	....	5	82	61	....	122	30	22	....	40	....	....	....
Lesser Slave Lake[2]	146,866	16,448	11,441	43	111	....	....	....	46	....	....	37	16	....	....	13	....	....	....
Peigan	93,142	700	89,180	3,262	15,000	....	....	19	67	8	4	52	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Saddle Lake	117,221	37,605	78,409	1,207	68,150	....	....	....	121	76	11	107	77	....	8	36	3	....	....
Sarcee	69,120	10,782	57,592	746	71,000	....	....	39	6	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stony	88,258	40,000	47,903	355	11,000	....	....	10	130	....	....	50	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,205,354	233,853	832,448	20,119	225,273	....	....	188	899	180	46	717	241	112	23	255	88	1	41
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	30,150	20,845	8,098	1,207	1,089	....	....	441	314	62	13	135	91	....	4	42	196	....	....
Bella Coola	22,616	22,317	215	84	1,317	....	....	307	14	191	9	15	12	....	2	58	56	....	....
Cowichan	19,920	11,134	5,466	3,320	5,575	....	....	609	10	25	221	5	71	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kamloops	172,185	87,112	73,131	11,942	98,958	....	....	240	325	....	10	348	13	15	4	5	277	3	1
Kootenay	42,316	2,320	38,019	1,977	1,977	....	....	45	142	80	38	23	25	....	....	....	23	....	....
Kwawkewlth	16,498	15,971	509	18	24	....	....	109	....	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lytton	55,360	32,721	19,133	3,506	5,307	....	....	422	335	....	273	201	....	....	74	....	....	....	....
Nass	63,004	62,392	320	292	204	....	....	459	63	97	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....
New Westminster	40,002	32,582	4,235	3,185	3,910	....	....	614	55	226	243	212	201	11	67	4	23	1	....
Okanagan	147,339	51,038	86,417	9,884	27,700	1	....	75	120	....	....	153	102	39	39	2	95	5	....
Queen Charlotte	3,484	2,474	995	15	22	....	....	144	....	45	4	6	5	....	....	5	1	....	....
Stikine	415	15	400	....	1	....	....	1	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuart Lake	34,714	29,519	4,655	540	2,243	....	....	43	241	109	33	51	37	....	2	54	24	....	....
West Coast	12,364	11,897	372	95	147	....	....	382	....	222	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Williams Lake	66,598	49,696	15,499	1,403	9,480	....	....	13	261	....	....	152	....	....	....	2	203	....	....
Total	726,965	432,033	257,464	37,468	157,954	1	....	3904	1904	1233	844	1301	563	65	192	194	898	9	1

[1]These three columns make up total area of reserve. [2]Complete details not available for Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

TABLE No. 4—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	Under[1] Wood.	Cleared[1] but not Cultivated.	Under[1] Actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
MANITOBA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Birtle	51,649	31,303	17,357	2,989	10,586	....	....	18	92	18	3	100	48	7	7	73	2	6	....
Clandeboye	39,784	29,940	9,536	308	308	....	....	5	212	....	..	....	82	....	..	9	....	....	....
Fisher River	113,075	112,329	370	376	839	....	....	....	358	....	....	....	166	..	13	67	29	....	....
Griswold	12,294	900	7,595	3,799	1,316	1	..	36	40	27	....	52	13	14	3	36	23	....	....
Manitowapah	81,429	40,413	40,758	258	568	....	....	1	324	17	..	148	192	..	18	124	26	37	....
Norway House	54,741	48,421	6,229	91	86	....	....	..	347	235	....	....	17	.	....	6	....	....	....
Pas	29,346	19,217	10,043	86	199	....	....	29	176	9	....	19	54	..	4	14	....	.	....
Portage-la Prairie	26,280	6,000	18,190	2,090	2,760	....	....	....	86	21	3	75	29	....	3	21	10	6	....
Total	408,598	288,523	110,078	9,997	16,662	1	....	89	1635	327	6	394	601	21	48	350	90	49	..
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northern Division.																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	6,506	6,069	234	203	220	....	....	47	4	1	15	7	6	3	5	....	....	....	....
Northeastern Division.																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	13,387	12,261	520	606	878	....	....	200	1	20	47	23	40	....	3	....	25	....	....
Southwestern Division.																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, St. Johns and York Counties	747	506	211	30	173	....	..	52	9	7	4	....	3	..	....	1	..	....	....
Total	20,640	18,836	965	839	1,271	....	....	299	14	28	66	30	49	3	8	1	25	....	....
NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Annapolis County	400	395	3	2	5	....	....	15	....	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Antigonish and Guysborough counties	1,050	870	130	50	140	....	....	33	....	15	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,805	2,000	202	603	704	....	....	23	1	2	11	10	10	3	....	....	....	5	....
Cape Breton (Sydney)	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester County	155	120	20	15	15	....	....	15	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cumberland County	1,000	998	....	2	2	....	....	10	....	5	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Digby County	1,600	1,321	225	54	200	....	....	23	....	....	3	..	....	....	3	..	..	....	....
Halifax County	2,278	1,878	350	50	75	....	....	30	7	15	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hants County	3,250	2,852	300	98	98	....	....	15	1	2	7	1	7	....	3	....	....	..	....
Inverness County	2,755	1,950	325	480	782	....	....	33	....	6	17	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	....
King's County	459	....	452	7	50	....	....	14	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lunenburg County	2,000	1,398	390	212	519	....	....	17	....	2	13	9	10	....	32	....	....	....	....
Pictou County	230	90	90	50	34	....	....	35	....	7	7	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens County	1,000	600	200	200	150	....	..	15	....	....	3	..	3	....	4	..	....	....	....
Richmond County	1,281	900	180	201	205	....	....	24	..	10	15	....	....	....	..	....	5	5	....
Shelburne County	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	8	....	2	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Victoria County	650	375	215	60	65	....	....	18	....	1	8	8	8	....	5	3	2	4	....
Yarmouth County	21	10	5	6	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Total	20,937	15,757	3,090	2,090	3,047	..	....	354	9	76	101	34	46	4	49	3	11	15	....
ONTARIO.																			
Alnwick	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800	....	....	36	1	1	18	16	9	2	5	....	3	....	....
Cape Croker	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	5	1	38	37	6	40	46	31	4	15	1	4	8	..
Caradoc	14,357	1,717	7,824	4,816	12,501	5	11	200	89	13	51	82	31	18	25	32	8	5	50
Chapleau	45,340	45,318	15	7	4	....	....	17	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..
Christian Island	9,672	8,902	580	190	500	..	2	18	20	1	1	20	....	2	15	....	3	....	..
Fort Frances	81,707	81,593	70	44	1,406	....	....	15	123	12	....	32	7	....	....	1	....	....	....
Fort William	21,786	21,354	400	32	76	....	....	55	81	38	7	7	7	6	....	....	1	1	....
Georgina Island	3,497	2,715	492	290	400	....	....	14	18	4	8	15	10	4	9	4	3	2	....
Golden Lake	1,500	1,230	240	30	....	....	....	4	18	2	2	10	..	2	....	....	....	3	....
Gore Bay	15,302	12,617	1,740	945	1,864	..	....	14	100	1	19	71	24	20	64	45	33	3	..
Kenora	123,153	122,913	152	88	238	....	....	....	195	....	....	58	24	....	....	46	....	....	....
Manitowaning	179,685	147,182	27,922	4,581	8,265	1	....	38	142	22	137	352	87	1	238	132	243	4	....
Moravian	3,010	810	1,200	1,000	2,500	....	1	35	36	2	8	37	14	15	7	5	2	4	16
New Credit	6,000	150	1,925	3,925	6,000	1	3	62	7	....	35	16	9	14	9	7	5	7	....
Parry Sound	87,432	85,400	1,194	838	828	....	....	29	63	49	9	32	35	5	15	2	7	9	3
Rama	2,300	1,150	750	400	1,150	....	....	52	10	....	3	8	7	2	4	....	10	4	....
Rice Lake	3,860	2,150	660	1,050	2,100	....	2	45	17	1	15	18	14	9	11	....	11	2	....
Sarnia	10,500	5,648	2,802	2,050	6,505	....	4	86	3	26	30	65	18	19	29	23	5	14	17
Saugeen	9,020	4,000	3,690	1,330	1,650	....	1	81	27	..	30	64	30	12	....	10	3	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	39,816	36,539	1,451	1,826	1,865	....	....	59	95	22	61	70	39	6	....	21	24	28	....
Savanne	101,267	100,664	546	57	94	....	....	....	154	....	....	11	8	....	....	21	....	....	....
Scugog	800	60	225	515	800	....	....	8	1	1	5	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Six Nations	43,696	9,000	8,100	26,596	43,696	15	34	503	353	8	275	396	193	121	188	66	44	110	74
Sturgeon Falls	64,780	64,328	....	452	291	....	....	40	63	8	8	27	2	2	3	28	5	4	....
Thessalon	60,374	59,154	502	718	718	....	....	35	72	16	27	28	24	....	26	....	30	....	....
Tyendinaga	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,720	1	1	227	8	....	115	110	38	140	75	20	6	15	37
Walpole Island	7,782	3,338	2,375	2,069	3,262	1	....	86	65	12	8	76	5	17	20	40	1	7	67
Total	972,497	836,492	70,256	65,749	114,813	29	60	1797	2107	245	912	1669	669	421	759	504	451	230	264

[1] These three columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	Under[1] Wood.	Cleared[1] but not Cultivated.	Under[1] actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Prince Edward Island	1,527	726	404	397	542	....	....	45	....	23	25	22	25	3	....	5	37	6	....
QUEBEC.																			
Bécancour	122	19	.....	112	90	....	....	6	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	....	....	....
Bersimis	63,197	62,784	345	68	50	....	...	30	42	...	8	7	8	....	4	1	....	...	....
Cacouna	300	300	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4	3	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	12,527	1,360	7,143	3,824	2 700	50	2	434	....	....	135	185	155	3	402	16	....	....	....
Jeune Lorette	27	.....	27	.....	20	1	1	86	...	...	6	5	5	1	6	....	....	....	...
Maniwaki	44,537	43,501	186	850	484	....	....	3	37	24	11	27	9	5	2	5	1	1	....
Maria	416	80	200	136	156	....	....	20	1	....	15	8	15	....	....	1	..	1	....
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	89	....	....	16	49	....	30	7	1	....	...	10
Pierreville	579	.....	25	554	234	....	2	65	...	..	10	2	9	34	....	1	....	1	....
Pointe Bleue	3,779	2,455	488	836	1,100	....	....	45	15	1	33	28	...	....	25	4	10	19	....
Ristigouche	8,856	8,204	52	600	600	...	..	84	8	2	62	28	64	12	40	4	...	15	....
Seven Islands	6	...	6	.....	.....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Regis	6,938	80	5,380	1,478	580	....	....	178	30	....	74	6	48	9	10	1	....	10	12
Timiskaming	14,936	14,430	228	278	190	....	....	12	26	16	....	13	7	...	2	....	12	2	...
Total	156,020	133,204	14,080	8,736	6,198	52	5	1116	162	46	372	414	324	95	500	38	23	50	22
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine	40,897	27,264	12,263	1,370	12,111	...	....	6	36	4	....	32	24	2	4	27	1	...	....
Battleford	172,736	20,150	149,993	2,593	8,577	..	...	2	113	127	12	109	82	2	6	55	4	...	....
Carlton	219,641	86,425	130,195	3,021	22,364	....	...	.	153	96	22	154	156	....	25	87	1	5	10
Crooked Lake	120,895	17,200	101,430	2,265	14,000	....	....	....	49	106	....	67	81	....	6	47	4	....	....
Duck Lake	123,498	39,588	81,410	2,500	15,103	....	...	7	137	51	..	45	150	7	16	38	4	12	2
File Hills agency	65,614	25,000	40,438	176	15,777	....	....	7	47	....	....	44	30	....	....	....	....	....	7
File Hills Colony	18,840	2,000	12,540	4,300	300	...	....	7	18	...	4	20	24	....	12	....	....	....	55

Moose Mountain	30,088	25,486	3,362	1,240	4,000	....	....	1	20	34	....	27	30	1	2	21	....	....	....
Moose Woods	4,160	1,368	2,717	75	5,280	....	....	....	15	6	....	11	14	3	1	....	....	....	....
Onion Lake	190,432	41,896	147,784	752	10,445	....	....	4	163	....	....	....	90	....	14	17	....	....	....
Pelly	44,605	16,522	25,671	2,412	3,540	....	....	4	57	39	....	63	50	1	7	28	....	....	....
Qu'Appelle	81,087	6,180	71,892	3,015	13,675	....	....	26	124	2	2	57	39	....	....	25	2	....	86
Touchwood	119,873	35,465	71,324	4,084	34,835	....	....	5	136	10	....	112	104	2	7	73	....	15	....
Total	1,223,366	344,544	851,019	27,803	160,007	....	....	69	1068	475	40	711	881	21	100	421	16	32	160

[1] These three columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Area of Reserve.	Under[1] Wood	Cleared[1] but not Cultivated.	Under[1] actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Alberta	1,205,354	233,853	832,148	20,119	225,273	...	....	188	899	180	46	717	241	112	23	225	88	1	41
British Columbia	726,965	432,033	257,464	37,468	157,954	1	....	3,904	1,904	1,233	844	1,301	563	65	192	194	898	9	1
Manitoba	408,598	288,523	110,078	9,997	16,662	1	..	89	1,635	327	6	394	691	21	48	350	90	49	...
New Brunswick	20,640	18,836	965	839	1,271	....	....	299	14	28	66	30	49	3	8	1	25	....	....
Nova Scotia	20,937	15,757	3,090	2,090	3,047	....	...	354	9	76	101	34	46	4	49	3	11	15	....
Ontario	972,497	836,492	70,256	65,749	114,813	29	60	1,797	2,107	215	912	1,669	669	421	759	504	451	230	264
Prince Edward Island	1,527	726	404	397	542	....	....	45	....	23	25	22	25	3	.....	5	37	6	...
Quebec	156,020	133,201	14,080	8,736	6,198	52	5	1,116	162	46	372	414	324	95	500	38	23	50	22
Saskatchewan	1,223,366	344,544	851,019	27,803	160,097	..	....	69	1,068	475	40	741	881	21	100	421	16	32	160
Total	4,735,904	2,303,968	2,139,804	173,198	685,767	83	65	7,861	7,798	2,633	2,412	5,322	3,399	745	1,679	1,741	1,639	392	488

[1] These columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot							2	2	210
Blood		2	3	8	11		2	2	
Edmonton	2		2		9	2	1	1	2
Hobbema								1	1
Lesser Slave Lake									
Peigan	1	1	1		13		1	3	3
Saddle Lake			4			1			
Sarcee	2	1	1		1				
Stony		3							
Total	5	7	11	8	34	3	6	9	216
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena		1			2	3			
Bella Coola	7	4	6		1				
Cowichan	4		7						
Kamloops	15	6	2	15	348	1	3	2	
Kootenay	5		1		2				1
Kwawkewlth			4					1	
Lytton	34	4	2				1	1	3
Nass	12	4	8		9	3		3	
New Westminster	29	5	5						
Okanagan	8	5	1						
Queen Charlotte	3	2	2	1	7				
Stikine									
Stuart Lake	14				4				
West Coast	10		7						
Williams Lake	12	1				2	2	2	
Total	153	32	45	16	373	9	6	9	4
MANITOBA.									
Birtle	4		1	2	1		2	2	
Clandeboye	5		5				1		
Fisher River	6	1	8	1	12				
Griswold	2		1		5				
Manitowapah	10		11		8				

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
MANITOBA.									
Norway House	9	1	3		2				
Pas	4		5		6	1			
Portage-la-Prairie					3				
Total	40	2	34	3	37	1	3	2	
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County									
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1		1						
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	1		1		2				
Cape Breton (Sydney)			1						
Colchester County			1		1				
Cumberland County	1								
Digby County	1		1	1					
Halifax County		1							
Hants County	1		1		1				
Inverness County	1		2	1	2				
Kings County									
Lunenburgh County			1						
Pictou County	2		2						
Queens County					22				
Richmond County	1	1	1		2			1	
Shelburne County									
Victoria County			1						2
Yarmouth County									
Total	9	2	13	2	30			1	2
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division—									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	1	2	1	4				
Northeastern Division—									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	6	3	4		6				
Southwestern Division—									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties		2	4						
Total	7	6	10	1	10				

Ontario.									
Alnwick	1	1	1	1	4				
Cape Croker	2	1	3	2	1		1	1	6
Caradoc	9	3	6	10	4				1
Chaplean									
Christian Island	2	1	1						
Fort Frances	1		2		1				1
Fort William	5	2	7		3				
Georgina Island	1	1	1	1	1				
Golden Lake	1	1	1						
Gore Bay	4	1	4		1		2		1
Kenora			2						
Manitowaning	7	3	8	2	5				1
Moravian	3	1	1	2	1				
New Credit	2	1	1	3	2				4
Parry Sound	7	1	4	1	5	3			
Rama	1	1	1	2	3				
Rice Lake	2	2	2	2	2				
Sarnia	5	2	3	4	8		1	1	1
Saugeen	5	1	3	4	12				
Sault Ste. Marie	5	1	3		3		1		
Savanne	1		1						
Seugog	1			1					
Six Nations	15	1	11	2	22				8
Sturgeon Falls	4		3						
Thessalon	4		4						
Tyendinaga	2	1	4	4	6		1	1	
Walpole Island	2	1	2	2	4				
Total	92	27	79	43	88	3	6	3	23
Prince Edward Island.									
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2		3		1		
Quebec.									
Bécancour									
Bersimis	1								
Cacouna									
Caughnawaga	1	1	5	3	2	1		2	
Jeune Lorette	1		1					3	
Maniwaki		1	2		2				
Maria	1		1				1		
Mingan	1								
Oka	1		1	1			1		
Pierreville	3	1	2	3	2				
Pointe Blene	1		1		1				

TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
QUEBEC.									
Ristigouche	1	1	1			1	2		10
Seven Islands	1								
St. Regis	2	1	5		11		2	2	5
Timiskaming			1		2		1		1
Total	14	5	20	7	20	2	7	7	16
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine		1	1		1		1	1	40
Battleford	7		5	5	19	1	1	2	
Carlton	4		6		7	1	2	3	
Crooked Lake							1	1	
Duck Lake	3		4				4	3	9
File Hills Agency	1						2	2	
File Hills Colony	2			2					1
Moose Mountain	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	70
Moose Woods	1								
Onion Lake						2		1	
Pelly	4		3		2		2		
Qu'Appelle							1	1	
Touchwood	1		3		2		3	3	
Total	24	2	23	10	35	4	18	18	120

TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
Alberta	5	7	11	8	34	5	6	9	216
British Columbia	153	32	45	16	373	9	6	9	4
Manitoba	40	2	34	3	37	1	3	2	.....
New Brunswick	7	6	10	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	9	2	13	2	30	.....	.....	1	2
Ontario	92	27	79	43	88	3	6	3	23
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec	14	5	20	7	20	2	7	7	16
Saskatchewan	24	2	23	10	35	4	18	18	120
Total	345	84	237	90	630	24	47	49	381

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Disc and Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements and Tool.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot	50	15	2	3		90	2	80			3	280	180		50	40	50	50
Blood	89	22	30		2	110	12	105	5	2	10	2,000	265		25	3	136	25
Edmonton	91	78	22	13		59	25	56	7	2	2	224	37		16	67	15	19
Hobbema	86	61	9			86	15	72				769	138		24	110	19	11
Lesser Slave Lake	6	6				4		4					2					
Peigan	50	56	15		1	49	15	45	2		28	876	120		5	5	30	10
Saddle Lake	70	45	3			57	8	55				3	100	5	26	94	35	7
Sarcee	21	20	2	2	1	26	3	15	1	1	1	280	70			28	16	4
Stony	40	10	1			42		25					100		45	8	80	25
Total	503	316	84	18	4	523	80	457	15	5	44	4,432	1,072	5	191	355	381	151
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	14	16	1	1		10		14			70	4,950	42	2	2	75	12	
Bella Coola	10	7				7		5			51	500	16		7	17	3	
Cowichan	165	111		7	3	42	16	33	6	16	11	4,370	192	6	21	9	33	167
Kamloops	548	425	11	97	55	186	28	205	9	4	3	1,000	190	23	83	125	121	38
Kootenay	153	41				39	4	26	3			335	69		20	67	26	19
Kwawkewlth	1											200					1	
Lytton	187	152	8	46	27	70		36	5			647	183		20	108	46	14
Nass	8											147				135		
New Westminster	79	66		9		19	3	8				1,816	87	5		6	3	4
Okanagan	169	146	13	22	47	70	12	70	8			572	126		43	95	79	109
Queen Charlotte	1	1										200	1		1	1		
Stikine												150	1			1		
Stuart Lake	30	14				20	1	10			10	1,905	17		41	34	12	1
West Coast												230	6				1	11
Williams Lake	112	68			49	95	15	94	8	2	4	500	94		20	194	67	28
Total	1,477	1,047	33	182	181	459	79	501	39	22	149	17,522	1,024	36	261	867	404	391

MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	116	67	32	6	1	52	36	43	6	2	2	1,055	94	4	70	86	52	80
Clandeboye	22	17				4		3		1	2	250	11	2	3	28		
Fisher river	31	15	2			42	1	38				300	58		16	69	3	8
Griswold	106	60	21			35	40	26	10	2	4	505	74		37	74	53	36
Manitowapah	45	36	4	1		74		52			17	955	119	27	104	109	19	100
Norway House	4	3									7	645				1		
Pas	14	13				9		8			5	1,010	8	3		12		
Portage-la-Prairie	50	22	9	1		28	11	19	7	1	2	300	45	3	29	43	16	50
Total	388	233	68	8	1	244	88	189	23	6	39	5,020	409	39	259	422	143	274
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northern Division—																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	9	5	2	4	1	4	2	6			4	100	10		11	7		3
Northeastern Division—																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	25	25		6	5	11	1	8	1	1	64	4	26	1	17	53	7	8
Southwestern Division—																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York counties	3	2				1		1	1									
Total	37	32	2	10	6	16	3	15	2	1	68	104	36	1	28	60	7	11
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	1	1									2	150	1			1		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	3	4		2							5	100	2	1	2	2		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	6	4		3		6		2			25	500	13	11	5	12	1	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)												50						
Colchester County	1	1		1							1	212	1	1	1	1	1	
Cumberland County												60	1	1	1			
Digby County												45						
Halifax County	2	2									32	60	1	1	1			
Hants County	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2		6	6		3
Inverness County	8	5		3	1	4		2			5	135	5	8	5	9	1	
Kings County	2	1		1							2	140	2	1		1		
Lunenburg County	8	8				2					5	114	17		8	4		7
Pictou County	4	2		2					1		3	75	5		5	2	1	2
Queens County	1	1	1									112	2	1	1	1		
Richmond county	7	6		3	1	1		1			4	155	6	4	5	9		
Shelburne County												100	1					
Victoria County	4	3				1		1			5	95	3	3	2	4		
Yarmouth County												90						
Total	51	42	1	20	2	17		9	1		99	2,238	62	32	42	52	4	15

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Agency.	Ploughs.	Discs and harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements and Tools.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	15	12	7	10	5	6	5	7	6	.....	6	160	10	1	12	16	2	12
Cape Croker	42	39	3	5	3	15	6	19	14	1	2	322	29	2	15	30	20	22
Caradoc	137	139	31	122	14	66	32	47	32	2	21	724	95	7	75	72	49	127
Chapleau	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	14	12	2	3	1	4	4	5	3	1	7	90	10	.....	6	12	4	5
Fort Frances	20	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	695	3	.....	8	13	.....	.....
Fort William	11	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	286	9	.....	8	10	.....	1
Georgina Island	14	14	4	2	1	7	4	5	4	1	13	65	9	.....	8	7	3	2
Golden Lake	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	100	4	.....	6	5	3	6
Gore Bay	63	51	3	6	3	20	3	18	5	.....	23	337	39	1	11	34	15	30
Kenora	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,209	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Manitowaning	200	156	6	23	12	99	21	94	28	4	52	3,334	146	.....	219	197	63	106
Moravian	45	35	9	50	7	19	10	10	5	.....	4	256	30	4	25	11	11	40
New Credit	50	31	14	30	12	20	14	18	11	.....	.....	400	30	.....	25	20	11	42
Parry Sound	39	30	.....	7	.....	13	.....	11	11	1	.....	695	22	.....	28	20	10	20
Rama	4	6	3	3	.....	3	1	3	3	.....	.....	50	3	.....	4	4	2	3
Rice Lake	28	24	9	12	7	13	10	11	11	1	.....	171	17	2	11	15	10	21
Sarnia	61	45	21	31	5	32	18	26	21	1	27	619	45	8	29	29	25	46
Saugeen	50	25	2	3	1	14	3	12	2	.....	10	850	30	.....	20	35	20	40
Sault Ste. Marie	39	26	1	4	1	9	.....	10	1	1	13	1,175	23	.....	71	43	5	18
Savanne	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	4	3	2	1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	2	60	2	.....	3	2	3	3
Six Nations	396	340	122	216	121	220	147	202	189	6	60	4,520	314	65	204	228	166	275
Sturgeon Falls	21	11	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	4	.....	53	400	13	4	33	45	5	13
Thessalon	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	3	.....	19	8	1	.....
Tyendinaga	157	120	55	87	30	74	43	67	44	1	33	822	100	4	85	102	48	115
Walpole Island	98	83	5	79	2	39	13	22	14	2	4	250	66	10	26	47	26	80
Total	1,542	1,250	299	695	229	680	335	598	410	22	344	24,830	1,052	108	981	1,018	502	1,027
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island	9	11	1	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	12	.....	.....

QUEBEC.																		
Bécancour	2	2	1	1		2		2				150	1	1	1	1		1
Bersimis	2	2										175	3	4	1	3	1	1
Cacouna												100						
Caughnawaga	140	210	70	12	15	125	15	120	6	16	24	545	142	92	335	272		302
Jeune Lorette	3	5			1			4				168	4	3	3	2	2	4
Maniwaki	24	23		2	2	9	3	9	1	1		200	12	2	16	15	3	17
Maria	5	5	1			1		1				100	2	4	6	5	4	4
Mingan												100						
Oka	31	23		3	3	9	1	4		4		100	11	14	28	23		28
Pierreville	8	6		2		2		1			1	122	8		7	9		7
Pointe Bleue	26	30	1	1	2	8	2	10	9	9	4	250	21	25	34	30	16	15
Ristigouche	28	32	2	8	6	4	2	16	2	2	2	170	12	4	15	40		10
Seven Islands												100						
St. Regis	238	111	10	98	5	77	18	75	6	4	62	400	58	12	60	65	12	79
Timiskaming	10	8		2		4		3	1		4	300	9	1	1	8	5	6
Total	517	457	85	129	34	241	41	245	25	36	97	2,980	283	162	507	473	43	474
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	33	21	11	1		25	7	26	2			287	37		18	36	18	29
Battleford	116	73	12	5	2	86	21	71	10	2	5	1,150	157	7	64	116	32	20
Carlton	126	112	25	22	4	92	25	79	8		9	1,725	154	5	151	109	72	30
Crooked Lake	83	55	22	12		62	21	53	8			565	115	7	74	98	21	63
Duck Lake	99	98	12		1	67	24	59			1	1,799	132	6	96	114	16	49
File Hills agency	7	4	1	1		21	1	19		2		380	30		30	30	6	28
File Hills Colony	54	25	25	9	1	17	19	14	11			250	31		16	32	4	19
Moose Mountain	47	17	8	2	1	26	10	20	2	1	2	360	46	30	48	33	23	20
Moose Woods	10	5	1	1		13		8			6	70	19		7	15	5	3
Onion Lake	30	25	1			67	1	63			7	865	122	6	48	102	48	22
Pelly	65	46	13	1		41	22	34	1	2	5	500	66		54	72	21	38
Qu'Appelle	111	78	24			52	25	38	13		13	735	131		86	111	50	60
Touchwood	106	71	25			61	19	57	7	4	3	758	99	4	54	104	30	44
Total	887	630	180	54	9	630	195	541	62	11	51	9,444	1,139	65	746	972	346	425

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Discs and harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements and Tools.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta	503	316	84	18	4	523	80	457	15	5	44	4,432	1,072	5	191	355	381	151
British Columbia	1,477	1,047	33	182	181	459	79	501	39	22	149	17,522	1,024	36	261	867	404	391
Manitoba	388	233	68	8	1	244	88	189	23	6	39	5,020	409	39	259	422	143	274
New Brunswick	37	32	2	10	6	16	3	15	2	1	68	104	3	16	28	60	7	11
Nova Scotia	51	42	1	20	2	17	.....	9	1	.....	99	2,238	62	32	42	52	4	15
Ontario	1,542	1,250	299	695	229	680	335	598	410	22	344	24,830	1,052	108	981	1,018	502	1,027
Prince Edward Island	9	11	1	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	12	.....	.....
Quebec	517	457	85	129	34	241	41	215	25	36	97	2,980	283	162	507	473	43	474
Saskatchewan	887	630	180	54	9	630	195	541	62	11	51	9,444	1,139	65	746	972	346	425
Total	5,411	4,018	753	1,116	471	2,811	822	2,558	578	104	891	66,570	5,078	452	3,015	4,231	1,830	2,768

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.																	
Blackfoot		1,599	306			120	553	597					20				100
Blood	5	3,309	419	41		243	1,030	1,922			5	25	40	75			1,500
Edmonton	2	314	13	8	7	60	212	302				1	246	2			1,300
Hobbema		395	73		10	78	101	168					56				411
Lesser Slave Lake	38	237		6		9	44	82									
Peigan	1	1,384					488	842			1	5	19	15	10	25	150
Saddle Lake		467		2	78	5	236	303			5	44	35	10	13		510
Sarcee		531				29	104	109									
Stony	20	1,242					64	99									
Total	66	9,478	805	57	95	544	2,832	4,424			11	75	416	102	23	25	3,971
British Columbia.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	9	499	59	11		5	163	89									
Bella Coola	6	372	36	4		10	26	14			1	3	10			6	465
Cowichan	9	267	70	1		13	236	134	1,100	660		5	30		470	400	5,675
Kamloops	62	3,647	1,138	35		145	1,390	452			22	71	181	132	144	168	6,240
Kootenay	50	1,075	195	37		140	727	590			3	14	30		8	6	1,035
Kwawkewlth		1													4	4	770
Lytton	52	762	395	40		86	320	358	286		39	226	277		76	137	2,069
Nass		5		1		12	12										950
New Westminster	26	417	72	29	8	109	431	480	221	212	39	192	1,098		92	796	6,040
Okanagan	32	1,455	470	33		465	1,075	1,150	80	80	15	65	255				1,545
Queen Charlotte		14	4	5			35	25									400
Stikine		12															
Stuart Lake	24	444	77	15		88	135	83				2	4				55
West Coast		12		18			59	22								8	1,095
Williams Lake	40	2,238	903	30		148	1,164	552				5					860
Total	310	11,220	3,419	259	8	1,221	5,773	3,949	1,687	952	119	583	1,885	132	794	1,525	27,199

TABLE No. 7—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Manitoba.																	
Birtle	6	315	28	6	23	40	79	133				3	30	9	11	4	1,230
Clandeboye		101		8	153	119	205	133	11				12				410
Fisher River	2	76	1	14	100	45	194	137	5		2		27				497
Griswold		256			15	1	2						5	20	8	9	380
Manitowapah		357		17	37	10	335	353	5				25				120
Norway House				3	9		21	9									
Pas	4	54	14	6	14	38	102	107									
Portage-la-Prairie		170			18	2	15	20					7				205
Total	12	1329	43	54	369	255	953	892	21		2	3	106	29	19	13	2,842
New Brunswick.																	
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties		12		1			11	7			1	5	4			4	109
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		23	1			7	27	43				3		3		12	380
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties		6															186
Total		11	1	1		7	38	50			1	8	4	3		16	475
Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County		2															25
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties					3		9	16									310
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		14	2	1			22	15									100

Cape Breton (Sydney)																		
Colchester County		1																
Cumberland County		1					2											
Digby County							1											35
Halifax County		2					8	10	20									
Hants County		4				2	5	8				2	3					150
Inverness County		9	3	1		3	25	14				2					5	90
Kings County		1	1			2	2	2				1	2					100
Lunenburg County		3	2	1	10	6	18	15	55	8		5	12		11			284
Pictou County		4						2										72
Queens County					2	2	3	3	10	6			4					12
Richmond County		9				1	10	10										40
Shelburne County					2													
Victoria County		4	1	2		10	17	22					2				6	94
Yarmouth county																		
Total		54	9	5	17	26	122	117	85	14		10	23		11	11		1,072
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick		20		3		1	10	2				2	13	7	7	4		350
Cape Croker		90	3	2		32	28	36	14	8		28	92	27	12	53		280
Caradoc		306	26	2		60	156	188			3	45	372	38	33	175		7,832
Chapleau	1						1						2		2			43
Christian Island		35		1		8	18	20			7	20	60					200
Fort Frances		68	4	2	4	1	11	7										
Fort William		14		1			19	10										430
Georgina Island		24	4	1			15	20				6	13	78		70		285
Golden Lake		7		1			7	7										100
Gore bay		118	19	2		15	45	46	26	20	16	51	234	7	4	8		510
Kenora		79	1	9	22	2	26	12					2					52
Manitowaning	8	408	94	26	14	106	290	189	142	9	25	317	614	26	22	10		2,111
Moravian		89	3			15	25	6				10	23	8	16	24		1,400
New Credit	1	96	12	2		16	85	48	13	7		19	77	23	21	25		917
Parry Sound	9	37	10	10	1	4	53	68	10	2	12	24	12	18	26	39		850
Rama		6				9	8					3	18		5	8		250
Rice Lake		46	3	2		14	51	65				13	153	29	74			755
Sarnia	1	100	7	4		14	51	31			9	34	61	122		107		2,184
Saugeen	2	85	10	1		5	48	45				10	25	30	20	25		350
Sault Ste. Marie	5	106	9	5	6		57	77					8					1,067
Savanne		13		7	7		16	3										80
Scugog		8	1				3	5				1	9	8	8			140
Six Nations	14	704	250	40		316	890	940	190	90	24	470	1,490	820	250	1,415		21,000
Sturgeon Falls	8	57	6	7		8	40	58			7	18	25	12	16	18		520
Thessalon		44	2	1		10	23	23			2	15	30					468
Tyendinaga	2	311	35	21		20	550	280	47	55	5	50	250	500	220	400		3,840
Walpole Island	3	255	61	1			139	106			4	47	117	88	3	153		2,213
Total	54	3,126	560	151	54	650	2,665	2,292	442	191	114	1,183	3,700	1,841	739	2,534		48,227

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TABLE No. 7—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island	.....	10	4	1	.....	1	8	6	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	10	150
QUEBEC.																	
Bécancour	....	2	1	1	....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Bersimis	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	14	5	..	...	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	32
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	2	325	50	96	.....	60	350	240	.....	.....	.....	125	700	350	50	75	8,000
Jeune Lorette	2	8	.....	.....	1	.....	13	3	...	.....	.....	.....	6	..	.....	.....	350
Maniwaki	.. .	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	35	4	6	6	10	17	3	.....	.....	217
Maria	.....	2	.....	1	.....	10	11	9	10	7	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	90
Mingan	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	1	78	14	5	.....	.....	78	25	3	.....	.....	7	23	5	.....	.....	165
Pierreville	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	17	13	.....	.....	.....	2	32	.....	.....	.....	73
Pointe Bleue	3	38	6	7	8	18	85	35	10	.....	7	37	52	.....	.....	.....	400
Ristigouche	1	20	2	2	.....	12	30	75	.....	.....	5	8	33	.....	.....	.....	90
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	1	204	20	16	4	30	310	190	15	....	15	85	129	300	100	64	561
Timiskaming	.....	16	.....	3	.....	2	18	15	13	.....	.....	6	21	.....	.....	.....	175
Total	10	740	93	130	13	152	977	651	55	13	34	283	1,024	658	150	139	10,178
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	1	198	35	2	30	1	50	90	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	12	.....	.....	.....	125
Battleford	9	572	55	14	63	123	382	341	.....	.. ...	1	7	12	... ..	.....	.....	775
Carlton	3	448	.....	13	107	111	493	652	15	.....	24	79	84	91	.. ...	14	1,101
Crooked Lake	.....	282	31	6	43	39	168	230	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	6	2	6	.....	455
Duck Lake	4	338	47	1	113	72	269	539	11	6	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	737

File Hills Agency			90	10	3	3	63	96	163																	97
File Hills Colony			127	13	2	15	47	69	124																	505
Moose Mountain			130		3	14	42	48	50																	50
Moose Woods		1	57	12	2	2	32	106	97																	70
Onion Lake			437		1	69	85	314	300																	370
Pelly			225		6	36	18	187	133																	210
Qu'Appelle			386	26	9	11	75	188	302																	90
Touchwood		6	342	46	15	55	57	285	310																	757
Total		24	3,632	275	77	561	765	2,655	3,331		26	6	25	118	354	123	14	29	5,342							

TABLE No. 7—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta	66	9,478	805	57	95	544	2,832	4,424	.....	.	11	75	416	102	23	25	3,971
British Columbia	310	11,220	3,419	259	8	1,221	5,773	3,949	1,687	952	119	583	1,885	132	794	1,525	27,199
Manitoba	12	1,329	43	54	369	255	953	892	21	.....	2	3	106	29	19	13	2,842
New Brunswick	.....	41	1	1	.....	7	38	50	.....	.....	1	8	4	3	... .	16	475
Nova Scotia	.....	54	9	5	17	26	122	117	85	14	.....	10	23	.....	11	11	1,072
Ontario	54	3,126	560	151	54	650	2,665	2,292	442	191	114	1,183	3,700	1,841	739	2,534	48,227
Prince Edward Island	. ....	10	4	1	.....	1	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.. ...	.....	19	150
Quebec	10	740	93	130	13	132	977	651	55	13	34	283	1,024	658	150	139	10,178
Saskatchewan	24	3,632	275	77	561	765	2,655	3,331	26	6	25	118	354	123	14	29	5,342
Total	476	29,630	5,209	735	1,117	3,601	16,023	15,712	2,316	1,176	306	2,263	7,514	2,888	1,750	4,302	99,456

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Agency.	Motor Boats	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot			5		50	40	50		140
Blood					40	15			275
Edmonton			16	20	96	73	1,644	50	101
Hobbema			1		80	83	1,637	31	129
Lesser Slave Lake				32	27	26	402	92	37
Peigan					20	10			115
Saddle Lake			29	19	96	87	2,090	140	135
Sarcee					6	8	50		65
Stony					150	12	1,200		200
Total			51	71	565	354	7,073	313	1,197
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena		13	19	207	605	322	8,900	173	137
Bella Coola	82	70	92	110	433	189	4,100	98	114
Cowichan	134	63		348	307	273	29	74	168
Kamloops			19	130			30		481
Kootenay				57	178	22	130		148
Kwawkewlth	59	73	74	295	256	174	2,920	216	109
Lytton		6	54	72	229	95	471	67	197
Nass	82	90	156	165			3,650	272	278
New Westminster	168		122	379	330	383	914	155	303
Okanagan		2	13	10	204	62	270	4	170
Queen Charlotte	18		110	20	55	75	160	25	70
Stikine			8	5	80	50	450	10	50
Stuart Lake		8	7	243	391	226	4,740	504	169
West Coast	40	47		1,171	328	392	2,173	123	159
Williams Lake				87	287	38	3,395		344
Total	583	372	674	3,249	3,683	2,301	32,272	1,721	2,897
MANITOBA.									
Birtle			1		69	60	1,270	10	111
Clandeboye		1	156	35	42	130	1,200	248	223
Fisher River		2	168	209	129	312	2,970	807	285

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*									
Griswold				4	64	73	1,740	3	81
Manitowapah		61	176	168	168	282	7,304	1,557	317
Norway House		2	314	680	540	740	1,770	3,250	980
Pas	1		21	293	93	291	5,275	693	148
Portage-la-Prairie	2		10	9	55	50	1,274		93
Total	3	66	846	1,398	1,160	1,938	22,803	6,568	2,238
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties				9	13	7	28	1	6
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	1	35	52	19	45	100	376	200	18
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunburg, St. Johns and York Counties	4			24	22	33	1,051	9	25
Total	5	35	52	52	80	140	1,455	210	49
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County				3	6	10	15		2
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		4	4		5	22	28	11	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		3	9			10	200	5	
Cape Breton (Sydney)									
Colchester County					2	15	30		
Cumberland County		1	2	2	4	6			
Digby County				8	11	4	145		9
Halifax County		3	7		13	29	45		3
Hants County		2	7	3	10	9	100	5	1
Inverness County		2	20		1	18	100	9	
Kings County			2	4	4	15	1	100	1
Lunenburg County			10	5	6	22	25	3	4

Pictou County		1	9	1	16	23	3	60	1
Queens County	4	6	5	8	12	7	10	8	
Richmond County	1	4	15			22	75	15	
Shelburne County				1	8	6	100		
Victoria County		1	5	2	10	8	50	3	
Yarmouth County				7	8	10	20	2	10
Total	5	27	95	44	116	236	947	221	32
Ontario.									
Alnwick	1		1	32	7	31	2,088		12
Cape Croker	6	13	22	2	26	32	30	140	6
Caradoc			2		41	39	565	22	9
Chapleau				186	210	188	4,250	154	137
Christian Island	8	5	16	6	18	10	200	12	20
Fort Frances	3		23	238	91	151	4,020	570	98
Fort William	7	49	54	314	158	234	548	767	225
Georgina Island	1	2	16	3	9	17	185	10	8
Golden Lake	1		5	12	22	15	200	12	15
Gore Bay	1	23	24		46	49	238	130	3
Kenora			7	258	105	177	6,697	393	177
Manitowaning	6	105	51	32	104	105	1,337	243	55
Moravian			4		21	14	70	15	
New Credit				2	12	18	150		
Parry Sound	2	10	38	47	71	55	1,000	24	49
Rama			2	30	32	28	1,000		25
Rice Lake	2	3	3	76	24	76	3,600	2	29
Sarnia		3	14		20	43	250	7	3
Saugeen			4		30	75	150	20	15
Sault Ste. Marie	19	66	54	71	64		494	213	60
Savanne			2	292	119	202	5,592	418	203
Scugog			1	11	5	6	640		5
Six Nations			22	4	60	172	320		4
Sturgeon Falls	6	10	35	135	150	115	1,450	130	155
Thessalon		29	22	60	16	91	457	342	53
Tyendinaga	2	2	21	2	25	30	800	15	3
Walpole Island	5	3	79	13	22	91	2,241	31	11
Total	70	323	522	1,829	1,508	2,067	38,572	3,670	1,380
Prince Edward Island.									
Prince Edward Island	3	3	15	1		23	54	22	
Quebec.									
Bécancour						2	6		
Bersimis		3	3	116	31	119	1,340	15	114

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*									
Cacouna				12	2	19	149		
Caughnawaga	3	1	40	10	50	40	100		6
Jeune Lorette				8	10	30	450		7
Maniwaki			1	95	91	68	1,897	54	70
Maria			1	8	5	15	121		2
Mingan		11	4	45	23	53	2,500		50
Oka			26	3					2
Pierreville			10	5	6	25	450		4
Pointe Bleue			2	160	150	288	7,400	150	200
Ristigouche			2	15	26	2	120		
Seven Islands		1		300	100	400	1,000	200	300
St. Regis	7		80	2	19	45	640	34	3
Timiskaming			2	24	23	11	300	15	21
Total	10	17	171	803	536	1,117	16,473	468	779
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine					8	48	895	1	47
Battleford			5	6	85	114	2,360	135	188
Carlton			8	79	178	174	4,441	311	202
Crooked Lake					53	68	107	16	144
Duck lake			10	1	92	159	3,606	16	156
File Hills Agency					19	36	88		43
File Hills Colony					12	24	44		
Moose Mountain				1	35	53	12	400	48
Moose Woods			1		8	10	50		15
Onion Lake			13	32	125	123	3,850	118	153
Pelly					79	62	2,011		84
Qu'Appelle					42	65	715	17	154
Touchwood					70	102	3,601	4	150
Total			40	119	806	1,038	21,720	1,018	1,384

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Motor Boats	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
Alberta			51	71	565	354	7,073	313	1,197
British Columbia	583	372	674	3,249	3,683	2,301	32,272	1,721	2,897
Manitoba	3	66	846	1,398	1,160	1,938	22,803	6,568	2,238
New Brunswick	5	35	52	52	80	140	1,455	210	49
Nova Scotia	5	27	95	44	116	236	947	221	32
Ontario	70	323	522	1,829	1,508	2,067	38,572	3,670	1,380
Prince Edward Island	3	3	15	1		23	54	22	
Quebec	10	17	171	803	536	1,117	16,473	468	779
Saskatchewan			40	119	806	1,038	21,720	1,018	1,384
Total	679	843	2,466	7,566	8,454	9,214	141,369	14,211	9,956

TABLE No. 9—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Agency.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping, or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot	163	140	.....	.....	175	200	78	10	120	40	640
Blood	300	250	.....	.....	325	360	67	3	400	25	1,050
Edmonton	104	50	57	5	153	295	101	66	63	20	708
Hobbena	89	54	.....	.....	149	.....	117	41	66	21	776
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	109	86	.....	.....	100	.....	70	.....	89	.....	432
Saddle Lake	173	126	10	4	210	210	83	72	44	11	864
Sarcee	29	24	.....	.....	38	38	33	2	18	5	46
Stony	85	62	.....	.....	125	125	.....	125	50	.....	654
Total	1,052	792	67	9	1,275	1,228	549	319	850	127	5,170
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena	245	108	.....	.....	565	821	.....	488	31	130	1,901
Bella Coola	148	70	.....	.....	377	377	10	361	24	305	1,520
Cowichan	1,689	206	.....	.....	406	419	151	119	.....	315	1,712
Kamloops	179	47	7	.....	634	636	549	10	.....	71	2,342
Kootenay	200	103	1	.....	167	423	139	148	118	86	505
Kwawkewlth	257	103	.....	.....	376	625	.....	375	.....	2	1,140
Lytton	1,901	157	.....	.....	615	610	562	45	.....	34	2,264
Nass	811	746	.....	.....	522	522	.....	522	6	212	1,834
New Westminster	1,469	433	.....	.....	2,414	1,302	387	392	520	315	474
Okanagan	48	11	.....	.....	189	190	191	2	166	.....	874
Queen Charlotte	350	250	.....	.....	175	350	.....	350	.....	20	595
Stikine	220	42	.....	.....	158	175	.....	172	.....	40	640
Stuart Lake	162	19	110	3	308	526	40	448	58	113	1,355
West Coast	581	437	.....	.....	551	1,332	.....	632	.....	23	1,779
Williams Lake	695	166	5	.....	353	182	174	188	144	124	423
Total	8,955	2,898	123	3	7,810	8,490	2,206	4,252	1,067	1,789	19,358

Manitoba.											
Birtle	148	121	6	5	90	234	64	78	38	25	475
Clandeboye	749	317	92		257	200	20	235	1		868
Fisher River	1,489	555			445	584	17	429	65	23	2,252
Griswold	113	68	3	1	98	110	68	36	22	20	406
Manitowapah	1,181	565			374	820	18				1,629
Norway House	142	138	2	1	728			728			3,225
Pas	81	62			241	193		326		12	1,154
Portage-la-Prairie	245	120			132	235	43	146	18	228	434
Total	4,148	1,946	103	7	2,365	2,406	230	1,978	144	358	10,443
New Brunswick.											
Northern Division—											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	140	65	54	10	54	135	41	9	4	45	223
Northeastern Division—											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	854	195	29	4	245	382	150	120	18	125	944
Southwestern Division—											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	329	233			73	85	1	24		65	329
Total	1,323	493	83	14	372	602	192	153	22	235	1,496
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	60	30			20	60	2	4			60
Antigonish and Guysborough County	222	36			70	138	27	70		70	238
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	90	65	1		125	65	25	40	23	40	125
Cape Breton (Sydney)	137	60	2		20	37				37	137
Colchester County	97	25			18			5		14	97
Cumberland County	72	35			*16	16		12			77
Digby County	89	74	1	1	24	18		19		8	98
Halifax County	213	122			65		9	47		7	251
Hants County	107	32			25	28	8	17	3	25	119
Inverness County	125	19	2	1	44	30	27	32	11	5	208
Kings County	87	50			30	58	1	35	1	58	87
Lunenburg County	107	70			23	25	12	12	5	19	107
Picton County	99	39	2	1	47	37	17	30	3		158
Queens County	51	24			51	29	15	20	19	8	39
Richmond County	90	40			40	40	38	15		26	145
Shelburne County	38	38			11	38	11	11		11	38
Victoria County	50	10	2		26	50	15	18	6	50	82
Yarmouth County	70	10			24	10	3	10			76
Total	1,804	779	10	3	679	679	210	397	71	378	2,133

TABLE No. 9—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Continued.*

Agency.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick	262	210	.....	.....	50	40	6	45	6	40	262
Cape Croker	220	203	25	3	130	203	260	87	204	.....	378
Caradoc	1,148	757	.....	.....	402	639	77	3	32	375	1,209
Chapleau	408	158	5	.....	167	.....	.....	150	.....	20	603
Christian Island	200	120	5	.....	80	50	6	20	15	50	254
Fort Frances	222	135	.....	.....	252	622	2	581	8	413	912
Fort William	610	193	20	.....	302	264	.....	245	.....	67	1,573
Georgina Island	100	80	.....	.....	34	50	11	.....	.....	.....	110
Golden Lake	127	127	.....	.....	50	60	2	40	.....	.....	132
Gore Bay	177	98	3	.....	139	208	124	14	52	116	553
Kenora	94	42	1	.....	273	261	.....	204	1	59	1,028
Manitowaning	1,160	1,081	50	.....	542	1,054	341	45	.....	156	2,110
Moravian	333	275	.....	.....	95	87	45	2	45	50	333
New Credit	280	210	.....	.....	90	85	44	2	.....	40	297
Parry Sound	430	325	103	77	138	102	89	45	.....	.....	430
Rama	200	150	2	.....	40	160	3	20	.....	55	229
Rice Lake	324	300	.....	.....	85	85	17	43	6	63	324
Sarnia	340	295	1	.....	105	228	85	2	12	21	430
Saugeen	350	200	.....	.....	150	200	15	6	10	35	445
Sault Ste. Marie	985	660	985	.....	336	467	35	340	.....	92	985
Savanne	77	27	3	.....	284	235	1	232	.....	52	1,116
Scugog	30	20	.....	.....	10	22	2	8	3	16	30
Six Nations	4,000	2,300	.....	.....	1,164	1,000	450	.....	450	410	4,776
Sturgeon Falls	185	56	45	2	131	155	26	122	.....	.....	586
Thessalon	440	72	121	.....	134	134	.....	134	.....	134	574
Tyendinaga	1,442	500	1	.....	400	500	87	5	35	115	1,442
Walpole Island	365	315	.....	.....	199	200	160	21	10	.....	660
Total	14,509	8,909	1,370	82	5,782	7,201	1,888	2,416	889	2,379	21,781
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island	189	139	1	1	60	75	15	45	.....	.....	302

Quebec.											
Bécancour	1	1	23	11	9	9	1	.....	1	9	23
Bersimis	1	.....	252	148	188	180	6	176	.....	5	596
Cacouna	.....	.....	20	15	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Caughnawaga	1,300	600	500	50	620	510	75	.....	.....	550	2,100
Jeune Lorette	48	7	375	158	140	140	.....	5	.....	138	519
Maniwaki	284	77	246	14	126	115	15	58	.....	53	444
Maria	80	40	10	2	24	15	3	10	2	24	115
Mingan	2	.....	2	.....	60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	175
Oka	215	155	197	135	200	50	34	.....	.....	.....	465
Pierreville	204	167	283	198	99	159	5	14	.....	80	310
Pointe Bleue	75	30	409	180	175	203	78	190	.....	.....	602
Ristigouche	260	80	40	10	170	295	40	6	25	204	590
Seven Islands	.....	.....	63	23	280	280	.....	280	.....	.....	693
St. Regis	1,050	250	2	.....	450	710	61	39	.....	50	1,655
Timiskaming	241	124	10	.....	22	40	15	11	14	15	246
Total	3,761	1,531	2,432	944	2,593	2,801	333	849	42	1,128	8,655
Saskatchewan.											
Assiniboine	76	66	.....	.....	58	58	23	30	19	22	126
Battleford	158	98	8	2	207	313	102	150	133	95	914
Carlton	490	306	55	7	231	703	147	194	207	195	1,205
Crooked Lake	230	196	122	.....	109	114	47	.....	55	56	547
Duck Lake	272	233	4	.....	248	529	95	169	148	32	956
File Hills Agency	64	57	25	1	32	32	5	22	27	61	92
File Hills Colony	143	82	38	.....	38	38	38	.....	26	30	162
Moose Mountain	33	30	1	.....	56	35	47	21	20	15	5
Moose Woods	28	28	1	1	14	17	7	10	17	.....	.....
Onion Lake	137	135	6	6	211	307	66	133	122	43	884
Pelly	273	154	2	.....	98	221	68	48	86	21	572
Qu'Appelle	199	183	3	.....	100	100	80	.....	64	.....	521
Touchwood	341	272	3	.....	169	176	103	162	113	.....	475
Total	2,444	1,840	268	17	1,571	2,643	828	939	1,037	570	6,459

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta	1,052	792	67	9	1,275	1,228	549	319	850	127	5,170
British Columbia	8,955	2,898	123	3	7,810	8,400	2,206	4,252	1,067	1,789	19,358
Manitoba	4,148	1,946	103	7	2,365	2,406	230	1,978	144	358	10,443
New Brunswick	1,323	493	83	14	372	602	192	153	22	235	1,496
Nova Scotia	1,804	779	10	3	679	679	210	397	71	378	2,133
Ontario	14,569	8,909	1,370	82	5,782	7,201	1,888	2,416	889	2,379	21,781
Prince Edward Island	189	139	1	1	60	75	15	45	.....	.....	302
Quebec	3,761	1,531	2,432	944	2,593	2,801	383	849	42	1,128	8,655
Saskatchewan	2,144	1,840	268	17	1,571	2,643	828	939	1,037	570	6,459
Total	38,185	19,327	4,457	1,080	22,507	26,125	6,451	11,348	4,122	6,964	75,797

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot		80	980															
Blood		1,020		2,000			4			2	25		6		18	35		
Edmonton		335	709	1,640				3			4	2		1	13	4		
Hobbema		279	691	4,073			2	8	5		19				13			
Lesser Slave Lake																		
Peigan							2	5	3		2							
Saddle Lake		149		26				6	4	10	5		2	2	1			
Sarcee		35																
Stony								1										
Total		1898	2380	7739			8	23	12	12	55	2	8	3	45	39		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	106	160	106	106			10	13	10	8	3		6	4	3	3		
Bella Coola	3	3	3				9		5									2
Cowichan							1											
Kamloops							1	1								3		
Kootenay	56	56	56	56			2	2		1								
Kwawkewlth							5											
Lytton	93	68	98	151			10	7		17	17			19				
Nass							4											
New Westminster	102	99	99	71			8			1								
Okanagan		494	494	2,200			9				6		5	2	2	12	1	
Queen Charlotte	5	5	5	5			4			2								
Stikine																		
Stuart Lake	38	174	174	266				21	8	5	6	1	1	2	5	1		
West Coast	2			1														
Williams Lake	43	151	149	640			1	10			1							
Total	448	1,210	1,184	3,496			64	54	23	34	33	1	12	27	10	19	1	2
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle		312	66					11									1	

TABLE No. 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*																		
Clandeboye		25	25	25				6					3		6			
Fisher River	186		33	70				15					1	1	21	2		
Griswold		137	185	20				1			2	1						
Manitowapah		117	77	10				16			9			2	5			
Norway House	27	31	11	86				25										
Pas		3	3					1										
Portage-la-Prairie		2,617	1,410	5			1	3	4	4	6		3		1			
Total	213	3,242	1,810	216			1	78	4	4	17	1	10	3	33	2	1	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northern Division—																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	18	12	3	5			3			1	2	1						
Northeastern Division—																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	24	16	13	12			5											
Southwestern Division																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties							52		9	7	4	3				1		
Total	42	38	16	17			60		9	8	6	4				1		
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County																		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties							5		5									
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4	3	2	5			1			2	1	1		2	1			
Cape Breton (Sydney)																		
Colchester County															1			
Cumberland County	3	1	1	2			9		3	1	1			1				
Digby County		1																
Halifax County									5									

Hants County	3		2	2			1	1	5									
Inverness County	5	3	3	3			2		5	1	1		1					
Kings County	52	7	1	50														
Lunenburg County	2	1		1														
Pictou County							2											
Queens County																		
Richmond County	2	2	2	5			2		2	1								
Shelburne County																		
Victoria County	4	1	1	6														
Yarmouth County	5						1		3									
Total	80	19	12	74			23	1	28	5	3	1	1	3	2			
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick									1									
Cape Croker							1											
Caradoc	21	2	6	227			2	1	5		3	2	1	1				1
Chaplean																		
Christian Island	5	5	8	8			1	1			3							
Fort Frances	15							23			2		2		1			
Fort William								4										
Georgina Island																		
Golden Lake																		
Gore Bay	34	29	29	46						2								
Kenora			24	56				18			4				6			
Manitowaning	125	233	233	1,181			4	20	1	4	11		10	10	3	4		
Moravian	5	1	1				1											
New Credit		21	21				1							1	1			
Parry Sound	30	19	18	18			3		4									
Rama																5		
Rice Lake																		
Sarnia	34	27	20	40			2				1			1	1	1	1	1
Saugeen	10	15	15	150			1	1	1	1	1							
Sault Ste. Marie	10	75	20				2	2			4		2					
Savanne	12			8				15										
Scugog																		
Six Nations		20	20		1	1	17			7	3	4	2	5		3	2	3
Sturgeon Falls	17	17	17	15			3	1			3				3			
Thessalon	15	15	15	15						1	3			1		1		
Tyendinaga										3								
Walpole island	39	40	39	64			6	1	1	1					1			
Total	372	500	486	1,828	1	1	44	87	13	19	38	6	17	19	16	14	3	5
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island	11	2	2				2											

TABLE No 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
QUEBEC.																		
Bécancour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bersimis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	10	6	3	10	....	....	6	....	..	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Jeune Lorette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maniwaki	38	25	25	33	....	..	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maria	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	5	....	5	25	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierreville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pointe Bleue	10	4	6	....	....	....	3	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ristigouche	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Seven Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Regis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	4
Timiskaming	5	5	5	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Total	69	40	44	73	..	...	13	....	6	7	5	1	3	3	1	..	...	4
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	....	249	49	913	....	..	....	3	4	....	4	....	6	3	8	....	....	....
Battleford	....	212	239	....	....	....	....	7	4	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	..	....
Carlton	98	587	259	1,619	....	....	....	23	6	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	10
Crooked Lake	....	303	158	8,450	....	....	....	1	9	....	3	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Duck Lake	....	190	112	192	....	....	....	8	2	....	1	....	5	2	....	....	....	....
File Hills Agency	....	50	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
File Hills Colony	....	313	182	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Mountain	3,362	1,240	70	....	.	....	1	7	....	....	5	....	4	1	....	....	....	....
Moose Woods	90	90	74	5,280	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	..	....	....
Onion Lake	....	447	251	1,625	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....
Pelly	....	509	656	470	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	18	....	9	....	....	....
Qu'Appelle	....	273	180	225	....	....	23	15	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
Touchwood	....	215	55	3,000	.	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Total	3,550	4,738	2,285	21,774	....	....	30	79	24	1	27	3	39	21	24	1	....	14

TABLE No. 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta	....	1,898	2,380	7,739	....	....	8	23	12	12	55	2	8	3	45	39	....	....
British Columbia	448	1,210	1,184	3,496	....	....	64	54	23	34	33	1	12	27	10	19	1	2
Manitoba	213	3,242	1,810	216	....	....	1	78	4	4	17	1	10	3	33	2	1	....
New Brunswick	42	38	16	17	....	....	60	....	9	8	6	4	....	....	....	1	....	....
Nova Scotia	80	19	12	74	....	....	23	1	28	5	3	1	1	3	2	....	....	....
Ontario	372	500	486	1,828	1	1	44	87	13	19	38	6	17	19	16	14	3	5
Prince Edward Island	11	2	2	.....	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	69	40	44	73	....	....	13	....	6	7	5	1	3	3	1	....	....	4
Saskatchewan	3,550	4,738	2,285	21,774	....	....	30	79	24	1	27	3	39	21	24	1	....	14
Total	4,785	11,687	8,219	35,217	1	1	245	322	119	90	184	19	90	79	131	76	5	25

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
ALBERTA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	2,808,380 00	11,000 00	100,100 00	12,200 00	35,000 00
Blood	5,310,815 00	10,000 00	40,000 00	47,200 00	57,000 00
Edmonton	1,176,928 00	7,485 00	27,200 00	16,615 00	26,200 00
Hobbema	407,319 00	9,993 00	14,145 00	2,160 00	24,600 00
Lesser Slave Lake					
Peigan	964,040 00	6,510 00	22,925 00	36,810 00	26,047 00
Saddle Lake	599,985 00	2,525 00	28,105 00	2,500 00	19,780 00
Sarcee	1,114,296 00	9,800 00	20,000 00	36,800 00	14,200 00
Stony	264,774 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total	12,646,537 00	65,313 00	267,475 00	154,785 00	215,827 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena	218,010 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola	365,600 00	3,750 00	115,000 00	11,500 00	7,700 00
Cowichan	1,762,700 00	109,700 00	168,600 00	2,500 00	37,265 00
Kamloops	3,733,318 00	46,350 00	129,800 00	38,600 00	67,400 00
Kootenay	137,945 00	12,471 00	17,010 00	117,700 00	19,256 00
Kwawkewlth	278,121 00	990 00	53,515 00	2,475 00	8,350 00
Lytton	964,779 00	11,620 00	59,905 00	22,320 00	28,344 00
Nass	991,822 00	17,700 00	255,145 00	96,390 00	1,500 00
New Westminster	1,606,145 00	12,351 00	126,200 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan	2,425,000 00	40,200 00	77,750 00	13,800 00	33,500 00
Queen Charlotte	104,520 00	800 00	25,000 00	1,600 00	9,000 00
Stikine	2,075 00	15 00	12,600 00		240 00
Stuart Lake	245,790 00	8,910 00	71,515 00	20,900 00	7,020 00
West Coast	114,000 00	4,375 00	107,500 00		1,410 00
Williams Lake	544,190 00	15,835 00	49,100 00	8,900 00	41,785 00
Total	13,494,015 00	302,817 00	1,391,740 00	405,820 00	288,670 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle	400,728 00	1,490 00	18,164 00	1,730 00	18,244 00
Clandeboye	211,509 00	975 00	30,025 00		3,115 00
Fisher River	918,740 00	4,130 00	60,695 00	13,200 00	10,415 00
Griswold	198,905 00	1,020 00	15,420 00	7,200 00	25,120 00
Manitowapah	203,938 00	1,252 00	27,350 00	15,150 00	11,950 00
Norway House	80,949 00	475 00	47,475 00		952 00
Pas	88,039 00	1,065 00	33,250 00	3,675 00	3,173 00
Portage-la-Prairie	200,882 00	3,105 00	7,925 00	8,050 00	10,000 00
Total	2,303,690 00	13,512 00	240,304 00	49,005 00	82,969 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Northern Division.					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	19,060 00	200 00	10,500 00	10,750 00	1,300 00
Northeastern Division.					
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	46,440 00	2,150 00	25,140 00	30,200 00	4,500 00
Southwestern Division.					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	5,700 00	50 00	9,075 00	1,600 00	160 00
Total	71,200 00	2,400 00	44,715 00	42,550 00	5,960 00

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress during Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Impro's.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
135,000 00	5,000 00	21,000 00	3,127,680 00	400 00	.....	400 00
435,970 00	4,200 00	11,000 00	5,916,185 00	6,500 00	6,500 00	13,000 00
58,295 00	3,325 00	4,300 00	1,320,348 00	2,087 00	1,955 00	4,042 00
39,206 00	3,548 00	4,803 00	505,774 00	8,090 00	2,740 00	10,830 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150,151 00	1,060 00	1,435 00	1,208,978 00	.....	1,065 00	1,065 00
54,480 00	3,775 00	6,775 00	717,925 00	660 00	4,485 00	5,145 00
20,525 00	500 00	2,200 00	1,218,321 00	200 00	.....	200 00
41,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	355,274 00	.....	.....	.....
934,627 00	24,408 00	61,513 00	14,370,485 00	17,937 00	16,745 00	34,682 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	7,100 00	6,100 00	13,200 00
14,765 00	53,500 00	37,900 00	609,715 00	1,000 00	4,900 00	5,900 00
43,000 00	26,845 00	41,400 00	2,192,010 00	.....	300 00	300 00
303,610 00	6,935 00	15,150 00	4,341,163 00	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
85,681 00	5,154 00	6,090 00	401,307 00	1,680 00	900 00	2,580 00
560 00	44,200 00	63,200 00	451,411 00	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
72,245 00	5,275 00	20,375 00	1,184,863 00	9,050 00	4,090 00	13,140 00
4,450 00	75,000 00	33,100 00	1,475,107 00	.....	.....	.....
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	1,978,301 00	17,950 00	3,900 00	21,850 00
205,000 00	5,900 00	11,700 00	2,812,850 00	2,700 00	4,950 00	7,650 00
2,700 00	6,500 00	9,000 00	159,120 00	600 00	1,700 00	2,300 00
1,900 00	12,444 00	11,500 00	40,774 00	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
27,645 00	22,369 00	16,975 00	421,124 00	2,795 00	2,885 00	5,680 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,458 00	195 00	.....	195 00
109,150 00	8,970 00	6,950 00	784,880 00	2,390 00	1,800 00	4,190 00
961,287 00	422,139 00	399,690 00	17,666,178 00	45,460 00	41,625 00	87,085 00
37,260 00	3,649 00	3,465 00	484,730 00	1,590 00	880 00	2,470 00
19,678 00	5,595 00	9,415 00	280,312 00	125 00	900 00	1,025 00
22,945 00	16,875 00	26,150 00	1,073,150 00	730 00	10,670 00	11,400 00
24,100 00	2,096 00	3,650 00	277,511 00	685 00	650 00	1,335 00
78,020 00	14,840 00	11,700 00	364,200 00	450 00	12,570 00	13,020 00
1,905 00	51,878 00	18,500 00	202,134 00	434 00	2,475 00	2,909 00
13,540 00	20,080 00	5,730 00	168,552 00	80 00	1,250 00	1,330 00
15,310 00	1,450 00	3,850 00	250,572 00	7,640 00	8,250 00	15,890 00
212,758 00	116,463 00	82,460 00	3,101,161 00	11,734 00	37,645 00	49,379 00
18,070 00	425 00	6,900 00	67,205 00	130 00	925 00	1,055 00
3,289 00	6,000 00	15,700 00	133,419 00	125 00	5,500 00	5,625 00
694 00	1,393 00	1,560 00	20,232 00	.....	.....	.....
22,053 00	7,818 00	24,160 00	220,856 00	255 00	6,425 00	6,680 00

TABLE No. 11—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.					
Annapolis County	1,000	40	1,200		75
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	12,930	330	1,700	3,800	25
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	12,005	609	8,750	6,729	2,540
Cape Breton (Sydney)	12,200		7,500	600	
Colchester County	1,800	40	1,775	250	175
Cumberland County	250		300		100
Digby County	1,675	50	1,800	1,600	40
Halifax County	1,700	265	1,380		386
Hants County	10,510	500	5,000	1,500	1,900
Inverness County	9,675	1,020	8,900	4,330	530
Kings County	4,000	100	2,000		
Lunenburg County	4,000	320	7,855	600	883
Pictou County	2,300	280	6,000	5,000	300
Queens County	1,000	50	2,310		150
Richmond County	7,000	350	3,800	10,000	800
Shelburne County		500	1,400		40
Victoria County	4,500	275	1,810	3,200	250
Yarmouth County	150		125		
Total	86,665	4,729	63,605	37,609	8,194
Ontario.					
Alnwick	60,000	4,900	18,800	3,600	2,300
Cape Croker	120,500	2,300	49,200	30,000	6,000
Caradoc	133,536	17,886	94,190		21,170
Chapleau	18,400		10,500		
Christian Island	29,400	850	7,500	3,000	2,100
Fort Frances	281,636	1,100	20,000	6,250	1,750
Fort William	200,000	785	45,610	3,900	1,700
Georgina Island	32,150	850	6,425	1,650	1,250
Golden Lake	4,329	500	2,725	3,100	500
Gore Bay	67,000	14,770	25,272	18,400	8,854
Kenora	123,329	357	7,770	265	3,323
Manitowaning	202,753	14,930	55,460	22,950	34,952
Moravian	95,300	5,800	30,600	5,000	8,500
New Credit	210,000	8,600	41,400	8,900	9,000
Parry Sound	127,145	1,300	18,875	19,000	3,000
Rama	40,000	3,000	15,250	13,200	1,250
Rice Lake	107,000	2,700	32,700	8,800	5,300
Sarnia	510,000	6,970	35,520	17,000	14,975
Saugeen	65,000	1,700	12,000	18,500	3,500
Sault Ste. Marie	49,600	2,525	27,000	25,600	6,000
Savanne	101,381	141	5,220	90	2,228
Scugog	68,000	1,798	2,000	500	572
Six Nations	1,092,400	436,960	650,255	55,000	219,000
Sturgeon Falls	241,680	2,000	29,300	11,000	3,300
Thessalon	133,958	8,905	12,550	9,600	850
Tyendinaga	645,300	134,825	89,155	39,300	42,754
Walpole Island	68,160	7,483	21,015		9,069
	4,827,957	683,935	1,366,092	324,608	413,197
Prince Edward Island.					
Prince Edward Island	20,214	1,630	7,200	8,000	890

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress during Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
250	25	135	2,725			
310	660	350	20,075			
2,100	1,527	1,211	35,471	300	500	800
	500	500	21,300			
175	125	300	4,640		75	75
600	800	700	2,750			
42	265	600	6,072		85	85
800	955	1,240	6,726			
	700	2,000	22,110	60	200	260
1,600	425	860	27,340	60	550	610
400	150	250	6,900	100		100
1,940	380	1,800	17,778	340	323	663
400	600	600	15,480		600	600
220		250	3,980	100		100
975	1,650	700	25,275	300	2,600	2,900
100	650	500	3,190			
1,000	300	500	11,835	30	50	80
			275			
10,912	9,712	12,496	233,922	1,290	4,983	6,273
3,000	1,365	7,260	101,225		100	100
17,800		19,800	245,600		300	300
44,275	690	28,523	340,270	342	625	967
	3,410		32,110			
4,500	2,800	2,700	52,850	2,000	2,300	4,300
7,200	7,900	8,500	334,336	300	5,000	5,300
3,730	16,106	9,830	281,661	1,000	1,418	2,418
4,900	920	2,200	50,345			
1,000	950	2,000	14,404			
17,400	3,207	13,987	168,890	360	1,055	1,415
5,273	12,339	15,115	167,771	144	690	834
59,884	11,526	30,610	433,065	2,365	2,595	4,960
20,000	1,000	10,000	176,200		600	600
17,800	600	10,000	306,300	400	950	1,350
4,000	5,200	16,000	194,520	280	4,000	4,280
1,860	1,400	7,250	83,210			
9,200	2,890	10,300	178,890			
12,900	2,200	13,200	612,765	100	800	900
9,500	1,500	5,500	117,200	100	2,000	2,100
11,500	9,750	1,300	133,275	1,000	1,200	2,200
1,819	12,893	12,979	136,751	42	525	567
1,319	356	1,040	75,585			
199,800	3,000	59,000	2,715,415	600	35,025	35,625
12,900	12,800	28,000	340,980	340	2,000	2,340
9,076	8,533	7,960	191,432	500	375	875
84,347	2,645	55,800	1,094,126		1,600	1,600
21,846	2,544	8,657	138,774			
586,829	127,824	387,511	8,717,950	9,873	63,158	73,031
1,500	2,000	3,000	44,434	300	100	400

TABLE No. II.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
QUEBEC.	$	$	$	$	$
Bécancour	4,000	160	1,620		289
Bersimis	36,000	445	17,300	3,000	205
Cacouna		3,700			
Caughnawaga	742,000	8,050	376,500	60,000	30,000
Jeune Lorette	22,000	350	35,800	25,000	1,700
Maniwaki	16,235	2,225	10,977	2,043	3,233
Maria	22,600	500	1,000	3,000	1,030
Mingan			4,000	500	
Oka		3,900	39,700	3,000	6,500
Pierreville	25,000	825	52,000	2,000	500
Pointe Bleue	28,750	4,205	20,100	6,000	4,950
Ristigouche	170,000	12,000	45,000		114,000
Seven Islands	500		4,700	1,500	
St. Regis	228,425	1,350	71,000	15,000	10,600
Timiskaming	22,700	700	8,300	1,400	1,450
Total	1,318,210	38,410	687,997	122,443	174,457
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine	398,144	3,552	17,550	6,975	10,765
Battleford	1,501,568	9,975	20,200	300	35,400
Carlton	741,390	11,182	35,180	31,200	41,957
Crooked Lake	818,560	42,000	20,530	2,050	27,171
Duck Lake	1,933,540	3,340	46,470	9,580	31,264
File Hills Agency	407,597	6,475	9,450	300	14,800
File Hills Colony	276,515	300	20,000	3,200	11,000
Moose Mountain	206,000	600	8,000	2,400	8,000
Moose Woods	67,200	600	200		150
Onion Lake	1,802,695	18,890	39,200	2,000	17,155
Pelly	244,050	2,100	23,250	3,750	20,400
Qu'Appelle	966,964	4,102	29,500	3,900	29,482
Touchwood	1,123,334	11,146	26,704	2,300	33,594
Total	10,587,557	114,262	296,234	66,955	281,138

ERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
630	11	59	6,769	.....	.....	.....
1,500	5,000	6,500	69,950	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,700	.....	.....	.....
59,500	2,000	60,000	1,338,050	2,550	1,500	4,050
1,006	1,000	10,000	96,850	.....	.....	.....
6,486	5,400	6,060	52,659	660	585	1,245
900	300	2,000	31,330	25	50	75
.....	4,000	5,000	13,500	.....	.....	.....
16,500	.....	4,400	74,000	100	400	500
2,150	812	14,800	98,087	.....	.....	.....
6,930	21,170	8,700	100,805	350	1,100	1,450
9,000	15,000	14,000	379,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	59,000	12,000	77,700	.....	.....	.....
34,250	980	14,275	375,880	.....	4,000	4,000
2,750	1,000	3,200	41,500	200	150	350
141,596	115,673	160,994	2,759,780	3,885	7,785	11,670
32,047	2,727	4,000	475,760	7,840	1,885	9,725
101,130	7,650	13,900	1,690,123	1,225	2,650	3,875
125,735	12,815	12,213	1,011,672	5,199	3,575	8,774
48,489	2,657	7,200	968,657	6,733	675	7,408
99,395	6,340	16,780	2,146,709	950	2,745	3,695
26,800	1,130	5,220	471,772	250	270	520
33,052	400	4,000	348,467	1,565	.....	1,565
22,000	2,100	3,500	252,600	800	2,000	2,800
17,028	100	500	85,778	300	200	500
85,753	3,835	7,500	1,981,028	3,879	4,429	8,308
41,800	3,000	10,200	448,550	1,980	3,100	5,080
88,989	2,755	9,425	1,134,117	1,426	15,140	16,566
86,312	8,750	13,950	1,306,090	1,560	950	2,510
808,530	58,259	108,388	12,321,323	33,707	37,619	71,326

TABLE No. II.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

RECAPI

Province	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$	$	$	$	$
Alberta	12,646,537	65,313	267,475	154,785	215,827
British Columbia	13,494,015	302,817	1,391,740	405,820	288,670
Manitoba	2,303,690	13,512	240,304	49,005	82,969
New Brunswick	71,200	2,400	44,715	42,550	5,960
Nova Scotia	86,665	4,729	63,605	37,609	8,194
Ontario	4,827,957	683,935	1,366,092	324,605	413,197
Prince Edward Island	20,214	1,630	7,200	8,000	890
Quebec	1,318,210	38,410	687,997	122,443	174,457
Saskatchewan	10,587,557	114,262	296,234	66,955	281,138
Total	45,356,045	1,227,008	4,365,362	1,211,772	1,471,302

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
934,627	24,408	61,513	14,370,485	17,937	16,745	34,682
961,287	422,139	399,690	17,666,178	45,460	41,625	87,085
212,758	116,463	82,460	3,101,161	11,734	37,645	49,379
22,053	7,818	24,160	220,856	255	6,425	6,680
10,912	9,712	12,496	233,922	1,290	4,983	6,273
586,829	127,824	387,511	8,717,950	9,873	63,158	73,031
1,500	2,000	3,000	44,434	300	100	400
141,596	115,673	160,994	2,759,780	3,885	7,785	11,670
808,530	58,259	108,388	12,321,323	33,707	37,619	71,326
3,680,092	884,296	1,240,212	59,436,089	124,441	216,085	340,526

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rental and from Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
ALBERTA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	72,761 00	5,300 00	15,000 00		100 00	500 00	25,000 00	6,116 22	124,777 22
Blood	89,855 00	34,838 00	58,047 00	10,000 00		450 00		6,490 56	199,680 56
Edmonton	33,523 00	12,675 00	11,000 00		1,035 00	8,220 00	5,690 00	15,338 12	87,481 12
Hobbema	33,170 00	2,450 00	3,013 00		3,750 00	4,437 00	5,614 00	4,846 50	57,280 50
Lesser Slave Lake [1]								26,110 00	26,110 00
Peigan	49,107 00		8,000 00	2,892 00			1,250 00	2,843 45	64,092 45
Saddle Lake	15,125 00	2,600 00	1,975 00		910 00	6,350 00	3,825 00	4,435 12	35,220 12
Sarcee	4,170 00	3,600 00	1,290 00	100 00		200 00	10,132 00	1,021 40	20,513 40
Stony	4,000 00	1,050 00	5,661 00	33 00		10,497 00	13,698 00	3,583 35	38,522 35
Total	301,711 00	62,513 00	103,986 00	13,025 00	5,795 00	30,654 00	65,209 00	70,784 72	653,677 72
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena	63,700 00	1,400 00	50,000 00		9,800 00	15,800 00	31,000 00	125 94	174,825 94
Bella Coola	5,000 00	300 00	4,350 00		81,000 00	9,900 00	4,200 00	23 41	104,773 41
Cowichan	18,025 00	1,125 00	17,350 00		19,050 00	125 00	2,250 00	979 36	58,904 36
Kamloops	296,900 00	30,400 00	4,500 00	2,000 00		1,350 00	3,300 00	676 11	339,126 11
Kootenay	32,700 00	11,550 00	15,200 00		1,225 00	2,750 00	2,550 00	44 58	66,019 58
Kwawkewlth			10,220 00	320 00	51,000 00	1,400 00	11,550 00	36 65	74,526 65
Lytton	17,850 00	16,330 00	22,180 00	125 00		3,001 00	2,680 00	399 52	62,565 52
Nass	35,403 00	477 00	52,200 00		70,350 00	26,100 00	25,520 00	1,962 79	212,012 79
New Westminster	36,175 00	5,450 00	64,330 00		57,730 00	30,580 00	55,280 00	3,742 93	253,287 93
Okanagan	94,390 00	17,500 00	1,700 00	250 00	865 00	1,325 00		396 01	116,426 01
Queen Charlotte	1,400 00	1,450 00	12,000 00		25,000 00	500 00	6,000 00	24 95	46,374 95
Stikine	430 00		12,683 00		2,550 00	15,100 00	7,180 00		37,943 00
Stuart lake	21,947 00	3,645 00	10,860 00		11,505 00	27,035 00	3,780 00	1,230 10	80,002 10
West Coast		190 00			34,700 00	1,415 00	5,150 00	22 43	41,477 43
Williams Lake	31,570 00	4,600 00	7,450 00		390 00	15,800 00	5,050 00	11 91	64,871 91
Total	655,490 60	94,417 00	285,023 00	2,695 00	365,165 00	152,181 00	168,490 00	9,676 69	1,733,137 69
MANITOBA.									
Birtle	30,772 00	2,301 00	3,409 00		512 00	4,581 00	2,630 00	3,286 51	47,491 51
Clandeboye	5,756 00	760 00	4,600 00	354 00	3,025 00	6,250 00		8,329 85	29,074 85
Fisher River	7,775 00	4,550 00	17,750 00	1,700 00	20,700 00	25,500 00	20,250 00	11,886 55	110,111 55

Griswold	37,273 00		2,350 00		250 00	1,150 00	1,300 00	1 94	42,324 94
Manitowapah	28,755 00	4,080 00	13,150 00		28,025 00	10,000 00	3,165 00	8,843 09	96,018 09
Norway House	1,780 00		69,495 00		38,136 00	167,500 00	28,885 00	16,415 00	322,211 00
Pas	6,359 00	1,850 00	8,050 00	200 00	1,950 00	15,000 00	2,000 06	7,838 23	43,247 23
Portage-la-Prairie	43,981 00	350 00	5,700 00			4,000 00	1,825 00	4,808 42	60,664 42
Total	162,451 09	13,891 00	124,504 00	2,254 00	92,598 00	233,981 00	60,055 00	61,409 59	751,143 59
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division—									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1,976 00		12,000 00		100 00	50 00	1,250 00	901 98	16,277 98
Northeastern Division—									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	4,284 00	200 00	32,720 00	25 00	7,000 00	500 00	7,000 00	310 65	52,039 65
Southwestern Division—									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	222 00		12,100 00		360 00	922 00	290 00	25 22	13,919 22
Total	6,482 00	200 00	56,820 00	25 00	7,460 00	1,472 00	8,540 00	1,237 85	82,236 85
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	120 00		550 00			100 00	155 00		925 00
Antigonish and Guysborough counties	420 00		8,150 00		510 00	380 00	8,150 00	12 36	17,622 36
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	3,750 00	250 00	95 00		340 00	45 00	1,000 00		5,480 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)			4,000 00				4,000 00	7 86	8,007 86
Colchester County	135 00		3,000 00		175 00	250 00	1,150 00		4,710 00
Cumberland County			1,000 00		50 00	250 00	700 00	42 47	2,042 47
Digby County	365 00		1,900 00		75 00	300 00	900 00		3,540 00
Halifax County	1,500 00	920 00	6,225 00		100 00	3,800 00	10,600 60	84 74	23,229 47
Hants County	900 00	400 00	500 00		50 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		5,850 00
Inverness County	2,900 00	145 00	3,500 00	200 00	300 00	75 00	1,200 00		8,320 00
Kings County	325 00	40 00	2,000 00		100 00	200 00	1,000 00		3,665 00
Lunenburg County	2,575 00	1,175 00	3,600 00		675 00	775 00	1,250 00	08	10,050 08
Pictou County	700 00	500 00	3,500 00		1,000 00	200 00	7,500 00		13,400 00
Queens County	1,200 00	115 00	1,300 00	100 00	240 00	400 00		65 53	3,420 53
Richmond County	1,600 00	290 00	1,980 00		975 00	25 00	315 00		5,185 00
Shelburne County	100 00	30 00	1,500 00		150 00	350 00	275 00		2,405 00
Victoria County	2,400 00	230 00	2,800 00	110 00	180 00	210 00	1,200 00	5 39	7,135 39
Yarmouth County			100 00						100 00
Total	18,990 00	4,095 00	45,700 00	410 00	4,920 00	9,360 00	41,395 00	218 43	125,088 43

[1] Complete figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency not available.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and from Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alnwick	2,730 00	278 00	5,035 00	2,099 00	205 00	1,395 00	506 00	6,399 91	18,647 91
Cape Croker	5,200 00	1,400 00	1,090 00	.....	1,380 00	23 00	230 00	15,957 19	25,280 19
Caradoc	43,663 00	4,415 00	83,541 00	8,699 00	109 00	399 00	3,130 00	3,623 93	147,579 93
Chapleau	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,628 00	18,628 00
Christian Island	1,770 00	250 00	1,500 00	.....	400 00	300 00	1,200 00	3,239 47	8,659 47
Fort Frances	3,740 00	750 00	24,000 00	17,545 00	34,500 00	18,000 00	4,600 00	5,084 54	108,219 54
Fort William	1,053 00	.....	26,000 00	54 00	22,200 00	30,000 00	.....	9,358 01	88,665 01
Georgina Island	2,460 00	800 00	2,070 00	970 00	....	100 00	1,470 00	1,138 80	9,308 80
Golden Lake	300 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00	.....	100 00	2,000 00	4 43	3,464 43
Gore Bay	15,242 00	1,500 00	25,200 00	1,650 00	425 00	170 00	235 00	5,920 49	50,342 49
Kenora	4,223 00	280 00	28,670 00	30 00	22,357 00	30,640 00	11,150 00	6,275 75	103,625 75
Manitowaning	50,753 00	5,731 00	21,625 00	16,552 60	3,245 00	3,540 00	32,475 00	11,372 54	145,293 54
Moravian	13,750 00	1,400 00	21,747 00	125 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	3,994 63	41,616 63
New Credit	16,084 00	1,800 00	13,400 00	3,976 00	100 00	300 60	3,500 00	5,580 67	44,740 67
Parry Sound	4,970 00	1,175 60	9,000 00	....	850 00	700 00	6,100 00	4,157 47	26,952 47
Rama	2,290 00	.....	9,000 00	300 00	1,600 00	1,500 00	2,500 00	2,992 33	20,182 33
Rice Lake	13,952 00	2,700 00	12,500 00	700 00	1,100 00	5,100 00	2,800 00	2,877 24	41,729 24
Sarnia	11,790 00	591 00	16,094 00	3,252 00	130 00	76 00	520 00	8,644 15	41,097 15
Saugeen	5,500 00	500 00	15,000 00	7,048 00	500 00	2,000 00	2,200 00	13,217 55	45,965 55
Sault Ste. Marie	7,025 00	1,475 00	14,750 00	.....	7,450 00	2,025 00	8,875 00	9,506 89	51,106 89
Savanne	1,563 00	60 00	30,955 00	.....	30,025 00	55,470 00	8,580 00	6,756 02	133,409 02
Scugog	963 00	450 00	730 00	80 00	50 00	350 00	1,200 00	593 99	4,416 99
Six Nations	300,980 00	.....	117,800 00	5,000 00	....	....	.....	45,300 33	460,080 33
Sturgeon Falls	5,200 00	1,000 00	21,500 00	4,500 00	10,500 00	4,700 00	7,000 00	31,760 60	86,160 60
Thessalon	7,575 00	350 00	25,120 00	50 00	3,348 00	2,390 00	2,933 00	4,282 58	46,048 58
Tyendinaga	52,827 00	3,000 00	48,700 00	6,180 00	1,300 00	325 00	750 00	5,967 36	119,049 36
Walpole Island	28,315 00	3,233 00	26,645 00	508 00	3,591 00	715 00	2,081 00	2,544 62	67,632 62
Total	603,918 00	33,138 00	607,672 00	79,378 00	145,565 00	160,518 00	106,235 00	230,479 49	1,966,903 49
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island	1,425 00	160 00	.....	....	4,500 00	40 00	5,000 00	.....	11,125 00
QUEBEC.									
Bécancour	590 00	40 00	500 00	620 00	....	....	500 00	226 84	2,476 84
Bersimis	450 00	250 00	1,500 00	....	800 00	17,500 00	3,300 00	140 80	23,940 80

Cacouna			2,220 00	220 00	370 00	700 00	1,935 00	272 30	5,717 30
Caughnawaga	50,000 00	4,000 00	76,000 00	5,609 00			12,000 00	1,014 58	148,623 58
Jeune Lorette			20,000 00			800 00	17,000 00	486 08	38,286 08
Maniwaki	5,667 00	119 00	13,393 00	757 00	210 00	12,106 00	2,319 00	1,563 97	36,134 97
Maria	900 00	130 00	2,900 00		200 00	350 00	1,550 00		6,030 00
Mingan					330 00	2,000 00			2,330 00
Oka	6,000 00	2,300 00	10,800 00		125 00			319 27	19,544 27
Pierreville	2,100 00	317 00	3,140 00	94 00		312 00	6,740 00	210 03	12,913 03
Pointe Bleue	9,000 00	1,000 00	6,000 00		400 00	25,000 00	2,000 00	273 12	43,673 12
Restigouche	9,500 00	750 00	28,000 00	3,800 00	280 00	500 00	8,500 00	27 52	51,357 52
Seven Islands						6,000 00			6,000 00
St. Regis	58,971 00	16,100 00	67,000 00	527 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	13,000 00	2,555 47	161,653 47
Timiskaming	3,500 00	300 00	4,000 00		150 00	2,500 00	200 00	974 51	11,624 51
Total	146,678 00	25,306 00	235,453 00	11,627 00	4,865 00	69,268 00	69,644 00	8,064 49	570,305 49
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine	24,418 00	4,952 00	1,466 00		50 00	1,000 00	7,688 00	1,759 21	41,333 21
Battleford	49,881 00	8,892 00	11,986 00		2,280 00	7,990 00	11,145 00	7,030 58	99,204 58
Carlton	59,112 00	11,320 00	12,510 00		4,400 00	16,935 00	12,278 00	6,105 58	122,660 58
Crooked Lake	33,798 00	2,934 00	4,000 00		1,350 00	1,500 00	8,366 00	8,299 71	60,247 71
Duck Lake	11,668 00	9,961 00	7,408 00		1,130 00	22,508 00	3,699 00	7,234 68	63,608 68
File Hills Agency	8,983 00	4,970 00	400 00			1,200 00	2,050 00	1,705 45	19,308 45
File Hills Colony	12,212 00	3,080 00	800 00			200 00	1,000 00		17,292 00
Moose Mountain	20,000 00	3,000 00	1,400 00	1,650 00	1,000 00	4,500 00	4,000 00	2,661 02	38,211 02
Moose Woods	1,482 00	3,235 00	1,207 00	130 00		974 00			7,028 00
Onion Lake	18,988 00	10,032 00	5,593 00	3,232 00	8,200 00	19,055 00	4,004 00	5,540 55	74,644 55
Pelly	26,500 00	1,500 00	5,650 00	2,700 00		5,500 00		6,785 07	48,035 07
Qu'Appelle	48,562 00	4,060 00	5,550 00		1,750 00	2,900 00	8,500 00	7,075 87	78,397 87
Touchwood	33,758 00	6,123 00	13,845 00		4,500 00	49,150 00	6,600 00	4,237 43	118,213 43
Isle à la Crosse[1]								10,190 00	10,190 00
Total	349,362 00	74,059 00	71,215 00	7,712 00	24,660 00	133,412 00	69,330 00	68,625 15	798,375 15

[1] No further details for Isle à la Crosse available.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and from Timber.	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	301,711 00	62,513 00	103,986 00	13,025 00	5,795 00	30,654 00	65,209 00	70,784 72	653,677 72
British Columbia	655,490 00	94,417 00	285,023 00	2,695 00	365,165 00	152,181 00	168,490 00	9,676 69	1,733,137 69
Manitoba	162,451 00	13,891 00	124,504 00	2,254 00	92,598 00	233,981 00	60,055 00	61,409 59	751,143 59
New Brunswick	6,482 00	200 00	56,820 00	25 00	7,460 00	1,472 00	8,540 00	1,237 85	82,236 85
Nova Scotia	18,990 00	4,695 00	45,700 00	410 00	4,920 00	9,360 00	41,395 00	218 43	125,088 43
Ontario	603,918 00	33,138 00	607,672 00	79,378 00	145,565 00	160,518 00	106,235 00	230,479 49	1,966,903 49
Prince Edward Island	1,425 00	160 00	.....	.....	4,500 00	40 00	5,000 00	.....	11,125 00
Quebec	146,678 00	25,366 00	235,453 00	11,627 00	4,865 00	69,268 00	69,044 00	8,064 49	570,305 49
Saskatchewan	349,362 00	74,059 00	71,215 00	7,712 00	24,660 00	133,412 00	69,330 00	68,625 15	795,375 15
Total	2,246,507 00	307,779 00	1,530,373 00	117,126 00	655,528 00	790,886 00	593,298 00	450,496 41	6,691,993 41

SCHOOL STATEMENT

27—i—8½

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book curriculum, thus :—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I
" II.....Part II
" III.....Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Agatha McGinty	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton County	James McNeil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Eileen Boyle	"
[1]Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland County	Miss Annie J. Lockhart	"
[1]New Prospect		"	Miss Nellie A. Yorke	"
[1]Springhill Junction		"	Miss Ruey E. Teed	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	John A. McNeil	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss E. B. Julian	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Ernest L. McNeil	"
[2]Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Mrs. Annie McNeil	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Miss Mary A. Shortt	"
[1]Bishopville	at Bishopville	Kings "	Miss Elizabeth A. Woodworth	"
Tufts Cove	at Tufts Cove	Halifax "	George F. Richardson	"
Afton	Afton	Antigonish "	William J. Rogers	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	Jacob Sark	Roman Catholic
[3]Rocky Point	Rocky Point	" "	Peter Scully	"
Total, Prince Edward Island.				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Harriet E. Keating	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Alice McLaughlin	"
[1]Beaumont, S.S. No. 15	Fort Folly	"	Miss Emerise Cormier	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaacs	"
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc	"
Red Bank	Red Bank	"	Miss Ena A. Cormier	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Florence O'Brien	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. B. J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss M. T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Annie Michaud	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick.				

[1] White school attended by Indian children. [2] Open from August to December, 1915, only.
[3] New school, opened during October, 1915.

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV..... ....Third Reader.
" V..... Fourth "
" VI..... ..... Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NOVA SCOTIA.
8	3	11	7	5	.....	2	1	.....	3	Bear River.
13	11	24	13	17	1	2	4	.....	..	Eskasoni.
15	12	27	15	12	8	5	1	1	. .	Sydney.
4	2	6	3	2	1	.....	1	..	2	[1]Halfway River.
3	1	4	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	....	[1]New Prospect.
3	1	4	1	3	1	....	....	.....	..	[1]Springhill Junction.
14	12	26	18	8	7	3	4	.....	4	Indian Cove.
14	9	23	11	14	4	2	2	1	....	Middle River.
10	7	17	5	10	1	2	.....	2	2	Millbrook.
9	6	15	9	7	1	1	1	2	3	New Germany.
18	14	32	10	15	6	5	4	2	. ...	Salmon River.
6	3	9	3	6	.....	2	...	1	. . .	[2]Malagawatch.
8	15	23	11	10	7	4	2	. ...	.....	Whycocomagh.
3	13	16	6	3	7	.....	6	....	...	Shubenacadie.
2	3	5	2	1	1	1	.....	... .	2	[1]Bishopville.
6	8	14	5	4	1	2	6	1	.....	Tufts Cove.
21	21	42	17	23	9	9	1	.....	.....	Afton.
157	141	298	137	144	55	40	33	10	16	Total, Nova Scotia.
										PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
20	19	39	17	24	8	4	3	.... .	...	Lennox Island.
4	5	9	6	6	3	. .	....	....	.	[3]Rocky Point.
24	24	48	23	30	11	4	3	.....	.....	Total, Prince Edward Island.
										NEW BRUNSWICK.
24	21	45	23	21	6	8	6	4	.....	Burnt Church.
16	18	34	13	14	13	5	2	. .	. ...	Big Cove.
3	3	6	2	3	1	1	1	.. ...	.....	[1]Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.
13	17	30	18	15	9	4	2	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
8	14	22	16	9	7	.....	6	.....	.....	Eel River.
5	8	13	10	5	8	.....	. ..	.....	.....	Red Bank.
7	15	22	16	3	8	5	4	2	.....	Kingsclear.
10	11	21	12	9	4	4	1	3	.....	Oromocto.
10	18	28	18	11	5	8	4	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
9	3	12	7	2	5	2	3	.... .	.....	Woodstock.
8	6	14	12	1	4	3	6	.....	.. ...	Edmundston.
21	17	38	27	12	11	6	4	5	. ...	Tobique.
134	151	285	174	165	81	46	39	14	....	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Sister Mary Edward (Prin.)	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	Sister Mary Edward (Prin.)	"
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs A. Beauvais	"
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Mrs J. Smith Twoaxe	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Margaret Matthews	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sister St. Eugene	Roman Catholic
[1]Escoumains	At Escoumains	"	Miss Ermentine Dumas	"
Pointe Blene	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sister M. Antoinette (Prin.) Sister St. Louis (Asst)	"
Ristigonche	Ristigouche	Ristigouche	Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.) Sister Mary of St. Joseph (Asst.)	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	H. L. Masta	Anglican
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sister Ste. Ildefonse	Roman Catholic
St. Regis Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Lillian McGœy	Undenominational
" Village	"	"	Miss Nellie Keon	"
Chenail	"	"	Miss Catherine McCaffrey	"
Chethain	"	"	Mrs Peter A. McDonald	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss M. O'Hare	"
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	Miss L. E. Dickenson	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Josephine Audet	"
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Berchmans (Prin.) Sr. St. Agathe (Asst.)	"
[2]Long Point	At Long Point	Timiskaming	Miss Jane E. Wabie	"
[2]Waswanipi	At Waswanapi	"	Harry Cartlidge	Anglican
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica	Roman Catholic
[1]Hunters Point	At Hunters Pt.	"	Miss Bertha L. Cappelain	"
[2]Wolf Lake	At Wolf Lake	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	"
Ruperts House	At Rupert House	James Bay District	Rev. P. C. Howard	Anglican
[3]Ste. Lucie de Doncaster	Doncaster	Doncaster	Mrs Henry Viger, jr.	Roman Catholic
Total, Quebec				

[1] White school, attended by Indian children. [2] Open during the summer only. [3] New school, opened November, 1915.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										QUEBEC.
150	. ..	150	107	75	39	12	15	.....	9	Caughnawaga (Boys).
.....	150	150	107	96	18	....	20	.....	16	" (Girls).
14	14	28	22	6	12	5	5	.....	.. .	" (Bush).
9	12	21	16	6	9	4	2	.... .	.....	" (St. Isidore).
9	15	24	10	23	.....	1	..	.....	. ..	" (Mission).
33	27	60	33	27	15	18	.. ...	.....	.....	Bersimis.
5	7	12	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Escoumains.
48	50	98	43	51	12	11	10	10	4	Pointe Bleue.
37	41	78	48	25	18	19	10	6	.....	Ristigouche.
4	6	10	5	3	1	2	.....	4	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
33	39	72	53	20	15	21	5	7	4	" (R.C.)
18	11	29	22	13	5	6	3	2	.. ...	St. Regis Island.
34	29	63	46	30	11	8	10	4	.....	" Village.
27	20	47	27	30	10	5	1	1	... .	Chenail.
18	19	37	20	27	6	3	1	.....	.....	Chetlain.
33	17	50	23	27	15	6	2	....	. .	Cornwall Island.
16	18	34	13	7	6	6	8	3	4	Oka Country.
9	12	21	10	9	7	3	2	.....	.....	Congo Bridge.
9	13	22	11	7	5	5	4	1	....	Maniwaki.
15	10	25	14	4	4	8	6	1	2	Maria.
26	44	70	65	31	10	19	10	.....	.. .	Lorette.
6	12	18	8	18	.....	. ..	.... .	.....	. .	[2]Long Point.
15	16	31	21	31	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Waswanipi.
14	18	32	12	7	5	9	7	4	.....	Timiskaming.
7	16	23	15	3	7	4	4	..	...	[1]Hunters Point.
5	15	20	18	1	4	5	4	6	.....	[2]Wolf Lake;
9	6	15	10	7	4	2	2	.	.....	Ruperts House.
6	10	16	13	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	[3]Ste. Lucie de Doncaster.
609	647	1256	802	609	243	185	131	49	39	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Aluwick	Frank J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sydney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Annie McDougall	"
Oneida, No. 2	Oneida	"	Levi T. Doxtator	Anglican
" No. 3	"	"	Miss Viola Sims, B.A	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary C. Vining	Undenominational
[1]Biscotasing, S.S. No 1	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Irene M. Macgregor	"
[2]Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Mrs. A. Spencer	Anglican
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Mrs. A. J. Taylor	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Catherine M. Goulet	Roman Catholic
[1]Calabogie, S.S. No. 5	At Calabogie	"	Miss Kathleen Cusick	"
Sheshegwaning (R.C.)	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Elizabeth Lensch	"
" (Prot.)	"	"	Edwin Weeks	Anglican
[3]Cockburn Island	Cockburn Island	"	Miss Susie A. Fex	Roman Catholic
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clotilda Laferrière	"
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	W. D. Murray	Anglican
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss M. C. Schultz	Anglican
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss Lila A. Dodd	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Mrs. Jos. Jalbert, jr.	"
Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Isl	"	Miss Adele Duhamel (Prin.)	"
			Miss Kelly (Asst.)	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	A. Beith Gardiner	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Kenneth B. Cragg	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Sara Stephenson	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss Frances E. Munt	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Creasor	"
[4]Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	George Wight	Methodist
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Fort William	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Miss Rose Chaput	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Annie O'Brien	"
[5]Mobert	Heron Bay	"	Mrs. E. Gillis	"
Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Julia Larche	"
[6]Pays Plat	Pays Plat	"	Mrs. X. McLaren	"
[7]Gull Bay	Gull Bay	"	D. Ducharme	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva N. McBain (Prin.)	Methodist
			Miss R. Waite (Asst)	
[1]Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Mina E. Throop	Undenominational

([1]) White school attended by Indian children. ([2]) Re-opened March 13, 1916, having been closed since December 31, 1913. ([3]) Open during the summer only. ([4]) Closed September quarter, 1915; no teacher. ([5]) New school, opened September 1, 1915. ([6]) Re-opened January 1, 1916. ([7]) New school, opened August 1, 1915.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
33	25	58	27	21	9	18	6	4	.. .	Alnwick.
27	9	36	25	16	.....	8	8	4	... .	Cape Croker.
23	16	39	25	20	9	4	4	2	.....	Port Elgin.
3	8	11	6	3	2	3	1	2	.....	Sydney Bay.
16	20	36	19	19	.....	5	8	4	.....	Back Settlement.
10	23	33	16	13	2	7	8	3	... ..	Bear Creek.
23	30	53	22	38	9	5	1	.....	.....	Oneida, No. 2.
22	25	47	17	43	3	1	.....	.....	.....	" No. 3.
14	15	29	12	14	5	6	4	.....	.....	River Settlement.
2	2	4	3	4	.. ..	.....	. ...	.....	.....	[1]Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1.
15	15	30	24	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Manitou Rapids.
15	8	23	16	12	.....	7	3	1	.....	Georgina Island.
16	13	29	16	14	3	4	5	3	.....	Golden Lake.
5	6	11	5	5	3	1	1	1	.....	[1]Calabogie, S.S. No. 5.
7	9	16	12	5	5	.....	4	2	... ..	Sheshegwaning (R.C.).
11	6	17	12	2	5	5	4	1	.....	" (Prot.).
6	8	14	8	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Cockburn Island.
20	17	37	15	28	4	4	.....	1	.....	West Bay.
6	10	16	10	9	1	6	.....	.....	.....	Sheguiandah.
14	11	25	11	9	6	5	4	1	...	South Bay.
6	9	15	13	4	6	4	1	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
15	7	22	11	18	3	1	.....	.....	.. ..[3]	Buzwah.
14	11	25	13	18	5	2	... ..	.....	. . .	Whitefish Lake.
55	35	90	40	61	9	11	7	2	....}	Wikwemikong.
47	32	79	35	30	24	15	5	5	.....	Moraviantown.
12	20	32	16	9	10	7	1	3	2	New Credit.
8	9	17	8	9	2	4	1	1	.....	Gibson.
8	6	14	8	7	... ..	3	2	2	. ...	Henvey Inlet.
10	17	27	13	22	1	4	.....	.....	.....	Ryerson.
11	15	26	12	14	4	7	1	.. ..	.....	Shawanaga.
16	16	32	14	15	1	10	5	.....	1	[4]Christian Island.
10	16	26	7	17	5	2	1	1	. ...	Lake Helen.
12	8	20	10	13	3	3	1	.....	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
21	15	36	19	13	5	11	5	2	.....	Mountain Village.
11	16	27	13	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]Mobert.
8	13	21	8	15	5	1	.....	.....	.....	Pic River.
8	10	18	15	13	4	1	.....	.....	.....	[6]Pays Plat.
13	9	22	11	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]Gull Bay.
28	27	55	35	23	7	14	8	3	...}	Rama.
7	12	19	10	3	3	7	1	5	.....	[1]Hiawatha.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*				
Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Mrs. Wm. J. Hanes.	Undenominational.
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Agnes A. Weaver	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss Alice M. Matthews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Rnxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"
Batchawana	Batchawana	Sault Ste Marie	Miss M. Mercier	Roman Catholic
Garden River (R. C.)	Garden River	"	Miss Tackney, (1st teacher), Miss McDermott, (2nd teacher)	"
" " Anglican	"	"	L. F. Hardyman	Anglican
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	"	Miss Annie O'Connor	Roman Catholic
[1]Scugog S. S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	C. G. Hayes	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Mary H. Jamieson.	"
" No. 2	"	"	Elmer Jamieson, (Prin.); Miss E. Alexander (Asst.).	"
" " 3	"	"	C. E. Scragg	"
" " 4	"	"	Miss Mina E. Marten	"
" " 5	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" " 6	"	"	John R. Lickers	"
" " 7	"	"	Miss Alma Marten.	"
" " 8	"	"	Elam D. Bealfoot	"
" " 9	"	"	Jesse M. Moses	"
" " 10	"	"	Miss Julia L. Jamieson.	"
" " 11	"	"	Victor A. E. Ellis	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Ellen Ratchford	Roman Catholic
[1]Mattawa	Mattawa	"	Sister St. Peter	"
[2]Timagami	Bear Island.	"	Miss Mary G. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Margaret Tolly	Roman Catholic
[3]Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss L. Shaddeau	"
[2]Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. Mary A. McDonald.	"
Albany River (C. E)	At Fort Albany.	"	Rev. J. T. Griffin	Anglican
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. E. Richards	"
French Post	At Moose River.	"	Fred Marks	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker.	"
[4]Osnaburg	At Osnaburg	"	S. N. Dixon	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Flossie M. Hall	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss F. Fletcher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alex. Leween	"
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss S. E. Wilson	Anglican
" " 2	"	"	Miss M. Warnock	Methodist
Total Ontario				

[1] White school attended by Indian children. [2] Open during the summer only. [3] Closed from June 30, 1915. [4] Open only 67 days during the year.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
19	20	39	22	22	8	2	6	1	.. ..	Mud Lake (Chemong).
22	10	32	14	17	7	4	4	.....	.....	Kettle Point.
4	11	15	7	11	2	1	1	....	....	Stony Point.
21	13	34	15	22	3	7	2	.....	....	St. Clair.
18	13	31	25	19	1	7	4	.....	.....	French Bay.
16	10	26	17	10	1	5	7	3	.....	Saugeen.
27	16	43	31	12	8	4	12	7	.....	Scotch Settlement.
12	8	20	6	10	6	4	.. ..	.. ..	...	Batchawana.
36	36	72	31	29	8	24	10	1	...	Garden River (R.C.)
15	9	24	13	10	6	8	... ..	...	....	" Anglican.
9	11	20	11	8	3	8	1	1	.....	Goulais Bay.
3	4	7	3	5	2	....	....	.....	.....	[1]Scugog S.S. No. 3.
26	34	60	30	28	10	11	5	6	.	Six Nations No. 1.
46	46	92	43	39	13	14	15	11	.....	" " 2.
28	28	56	28	25	11	11	9	...	.....	" " 3.
11	12	23	9	8	6	1	7	1	...	" " 4.
17	18	35	17	17	4	6	6	2	..	" " 5.
19	12	31	14	9	3	6	8	2	3	" " 6.
30	42	72	27	32	15	18	6	1	.....	" " 7.
20	22	42	20	19	8	12	2	1	.....	" " 8.
18	18	36	16	20	9	3	4	.....	.....	" " 9.
33	25	58	24	25	11	11	8	2	.....	" " 10.
38	23	61	23	36	9	6	7	3	. ..	" " 11.
18	18	36	21	8	7	21	. .	....	.....	Garden Village.
33	28	61	41	24	12	12	8	4	1	[1]Mattawa.
18	5	23	14	20	1	2	.....	.	.. ..	[2]Timigami.
10	5	15	7	8	.....	7	.....	.....	. ..	Mississagi River.
3	4	7	5	3	3	.....	1	.....	....	[3]Thessalon.
22	18	40	15	28	10	2	....	... ..	.....	[2]Abitibi.
40	38	78	22	66	8	1	3	....	...	Albany River.
27	25	52	16	52	.....	.....	. . .	.....	... .	Fort Hope.
9	8	17	6	8	8	1	.....	. ..	.. .	French Post.
13	8	21	14	16	2	2	1	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
23	31	54	19	46	7	1	.....	.....	....	[4]Osnaburg.
27	26	53	22	20	14	8	11	.....	....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	12	27	17	10	4	7	3	3	....	" (Western).
23	5	28	9	9	2	7	9	1	.....	" (Central).
25	12	37	13	24	5	3	5	....	....	" (Mission).
22	37	59	24	41	7	6	5	.....	..	Walpole Island No. 1.
20	20	40	24	27	5	3	5	.....	.....	" " " 2.
1444	1320	2764	1352	1509	419	452	275	102	7	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	George Slater	Anglican
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	John Sinclair	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chs. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Rev. G. L. Smith	"
[1]Patapun	St. Peters	"	M. Eaton	Undenominational
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	Anglican
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	William G. Stevens, (teacher). Miss Mildred N. Carter (asst.)	"
[2]Deer Lake	Deer Lake	"	Elijah Sinclair	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Nathan Settee	Anglican
[3]Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	A. H. Packer	"
Peguis (South)	"	"	Henry J. Frances	"
[4]Poplar River	Poplar River	"	William Lee	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss Rowena Havard	Anglican
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss B. A. Adam	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Anglican
Fairford (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
[5]Fairford (Improved)	"	"	Augustus Hyson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	R. P. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. E. Favell	Anglican
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	Colin Sanderson	"
[6]Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	T. D. Conlin	Anglican
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Jos. Inglott	Roman Catholic
[2]Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Miss Irene Gaudin	"
[7]Cross Lake (R.C.)	"	"	Sister Marguerite Marie	Roman Catholic
[8]Island Lake	Island Lake	"	John Moar	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Anglican
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	Wm. G Brisley	Methodist
Nelson House	At Nelson	"	W. E. W. Hntly, B.A	"
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Emily N. Royan	"
[9]York Factory	At York Factory	"	Miss Ida E. Collins	Anglican
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert J. Thomas	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Richard G. V. Cooper	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. Chambers	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Francis Daniels	"
Shoal Lake	Pas	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage-la-Prairie	Miss Emma Godin	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Olive E. Leslie	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

[1]White school attended by Indian children. [2]Open during the summer only. [3]Closed from April 1914. [5]New day school opened February, 1916. [6]Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding School.

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										MANITOBA.
8	8	16	7	12	2	1	1			Black River.
10	10	20	7	12		4	3	1		Brokenhead.
14	10	24	10	15	5	4				Fort Alexander.
6	11	17	7	13	2	2				Hollowwater River.
23	13	36	14	21	1	5	7			[1] Patapun.
10	16	26	13	12	3	7	3	1		St. Peters (North.
30	21	51	18	45		6				Berens River.
49	38	87	32	65	13	9				Fisher River.
26	15	41	27	41						[2] Deer Lake.
15	19	34	14	24	7	3				Grand Rapids.
24	21	45	10	31	7	4	3			[3] Peguis (North).
31	16	47	15	25	8	6	6	2		Peguis (South).
17	15	32	11	30	2					[4] Poplar River.
14	14	28	14	12	11	5				Oak River Sioux.
14	6	20	10	11	4	4	1			Ebb and Flow Lake.
6	12	18	6	14	4					Fairford (Upper).
13	14	27	7	18	5	3	1			Fairford (Lower).
14	17	31	25	22	6	3				[5] Fairford (Improved).
10	9	19	4	17	2					Lake Manitoba.
10	18	28	20	20	5	2	1			Lake St. Martin.
21	24	45	12	34	8	3				Little Saskatchewan.
13	9	22	19	10	8	3	1			[6] Pine Creek.
25	19	44	29	34	10					Shoal River.
9	3	12	5	8	2	2				Waterhen River.
20	23	43	15	34	7	2			5	[2] Bloodvein River.
18	18	36	10	25	4	2			5	Cross Lake (Prot.).
9	8	17	11	12	5					[7] Cross Lake (R.C.).
3	5	8	6	8						[8] Island Lake.
13	8	21	6	14	5	2				Jack River.
15	10	25	5	25						Oxford House.
5	12	17	8	17						Nelson House
14	11	25	15	12	11	2				Rossville.
18	17	35	14	35						[9] York Factory.
11	12	23	13	19	4					Big Eddy.
9	18	27	10	22	5					Chemawawin.
5	5	10	4	10						Cumberland.
11	14	25	9	19	6					Moose Lake.
9	14	23	13	17	6					Pas.
17	10	27	14	18	6	3				Red Earth.
7	11	18	14	14	1	2	1			Shoal Lake.
9	13	22	7	18	4					Lower Roseau River.
11	8	19	6	11	6	1	1			Roseau Rapids.
8	8	16	4	9	2	4	1			Swan Lake.
624	583	1207	520	887	187	94	30	4	10	Total, Manitoba.

30 to October 25, 1915. No teacher. [4] Re-opened August 16, 1915, having been closed since June 30,
[7] Closed from June 30, 1915. [8] Re-opened September 1, 1915. [9] Only one quarterly return received.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Rev. W. H. English.	Anglican
Murray Lake	Moosomin	"	Roch Landreville	Roman Catholic
Poundmakers	Poundmakers	"	Mrs. A. Tierney	"
Red Pheasants	Red Pheasant	"	J. Marshall	Anglican
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchinson	"
Big River	Kenamotayoos	"	L. Ahenakeu	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Eliza Chatelain	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Rev. J. E. Smith	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Anglican
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatts	"	George Swift	"
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith	Duck Lake	John Leonard Lowe.	"
John Smith	John Smiths	"	P. H. Gentleman	"
James Smith	James Smith	"	Henry W. Shaw	"
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	Mrs. E. M. A. Fernie, (teacher). Mrs. Body (assist. teacher).	Presbyterian
[1]White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	Charles Hawk	Methodist
Keys	Keys	Pelly	Alex. J. Lawes	Anglican
Keeseekoonse	Keeseekoonse	"	Rev. Jos. Poulet, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
[2]Valley River	Valley River	"	Peter Rattlesnake	Undenominational
Day Stars	Day Stars	Touchwood Hills	W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe	Anglican
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	Onion Lake	Charles Quinney	"
[3]Stanley	Amos Charles	Treaty No. 10	Miss M. E. Coates	"
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
[2]Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. H. H. Howard (teacher). Mr. H. H. Howard (assist. teacher).	Methodist
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Miss W. J. McKitrick	"
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss A. Alywin	"
Total, Alberta				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Vernon Leake	Salvation Army
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	"	Jos. Morrissey	Roman Catholic
Gitwingak	Kitwangar	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Anglican
Glen Vowell	Sicedach	"	Miss Pearl Jackson	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamakeh	"	Miss Elizabeth J. Soal	Anglican
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Hannah A. Edgar	Methodist
Kitselas (New town)	Kitselas	"	Franklin Van Gorder	"
Kispiox	Kishfiax	"	Miss Gertrude Marten	"
[4]Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Jonathan Mercer	Anglican
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Miss S. Z. Richardson	Methodist
Rocher Deboulé	At Rocher Deboulé	"	Sydney Browning	Roman Catholic

[1]Closed from September 30,1915 to February 1, 1916, no teacher. [2]Closed during September quarter,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN.
14	16	30	15	13	4	6	7	.....	...	Assiniboine.
13	12	25	12	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
11	16	27	9	21	3	3	.....	.....	....	Murray Lake.
10	8	18	10	13	5	.....	...	....	.....	Poundmakers.
13	11	27	24	24	2	.....	1	....	....	Red Pheasant's.
20	22	42	24	24	8	5	4	1	.....	Ahtahkakoops.
13	14	26	12	19	3	3	1	.....	.....	Big River.
7	4	11	3	11	.....	.....	...	....	.....	Meadow Lake.
20	18	38	19	26	5	2	5	. .	.	Mistawasis.
9	16	25	12	13	8	4	.....	....	.....	Montreal Lake.
19	11	30	20	12	11	5	2	. ....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
12	11	23	12	9	9	1	4	..	....	Fort à la Corne (South).
20	14	34	22	12	7	1	4	8	2	John Smith.
10	18	28	15	16	10	2	... ..	.....	....	James Smith.
12	11	23	13	3	2	13	5	.....	...	White Bears.
11	6	17	11	14	3	.....	.....	....	... .	[1]White Cap Sioux.
6	8	14	10	11	3	...	.....	.....	.....	Keys.
10	8	18	15	2	6	5	....	5	.....	Keeseekoose.
11	2	13	10	7	2	4	.....	....	.....	[2]Valley River.
6	5	11	8	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Day Stars.
5	4	9	4	7	2	.	...	.....	.....	Frog Lake.
2	8	10	9	10	....	....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Stanley.
254	245	499	289	284	108	58	33	14	2	Total, Saskatchewan.
										ALBERTA.
14	12	26	15	17	9	.....	.....	. ...	.....	[2]Goodfish Lake.
13	9	22	8	20	2	.....	.....	. ...	.....	Saddle Lake.
12	14	26	9	17	6	3	.....	....	.....	Samson's.
39	35	74	31	54	17	3	.....	.....	....	Total Alberta.
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.
12	11	23	11	14	6	2	1	...	....	Andimaul.
24	29	53	24	20	16	14	3	.....	.....	Fort Babine.
24	21	45	13	29	9	3	4	.....	.....	Gitwingak.
15	19	34	17	11	18	3	2	.....	... .	Glen Vowell.
15	22	37	13	10	15	5	5	2	.....	Hazelton.
8	9	17	12	10	7	...	.....	.....	.....	Kitsegukla.
8	11	19	7	7	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Kitselas (New Town).
18	26	44	14	19	20	5	.....	....	.....	Kispiox.
14	7	21	6	10	4	2	5	. ....	.....	[4]Kisgegas.
5	10	15	9	7	2	4	1	1	....	Meanskinisht.
14	13	27	19	19	6	2	.....	.....	....	Rocher Deboulé.

1915. [3]New day school, opened January 1, 1916. [4]Re-opened September 1, 1915.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded.*				
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Mary A. Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Miss Harriet Read	"
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	Rev. J. H. Matthews	"
Kitamaat	Kitamat	"	Miss Isabella Clarke	"
[1]Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	George Oliver	Anglican
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Miss Adelaide Bool	"
Quamichan (R.C.)	Quamichan	"	Miss Maud A. Frumento	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Miss RoseA. Quigley	"
[2]Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Laura H. Hagan	"
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss E.W. Ferryman	Anglican
[3]Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. Edward Rendle	Methodist
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss B. Hobden	Anglican
[4]Boothroyd	Boothroyd	"	Miss Lilly Blachford	"
Shulus	Nicola Mameet	Kamloop	John W. Harwood	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Miss Alice M. Collison	"
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Miss Silvia Sturges	"
[5]Gwinoha	Kilwilslailyn	"	Miss Hellen Freemen	"
[5]Gitladamiks	Gitladamiks	"	Miss Olive C. Bowen	"
[5]Aiyansh	"	"	Miss Vera A. Chasteney	"
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	Miss E. S. Klippert	"
Port Simpson	at Port Simpson	"	E. S. Grant (teacher) Miss Elsie Potter (asst. teacher)	Methodist
Homalco	Anpe	New Westminster	J. J. Maroney	Roman Catholic
[6]Langley Fort (Public)	at Langley	"	J. Forrester	Undenominational
Skwah	Skwah	"	W. H. Grimshaw	"
Katzie	Katzie	"	P. B. McGarrigle	Roman Catholic
Sliammon	Sliammon	"	Basil Nicholson	"
[6]Similkameen	Similkameen	Okanagan	Miss Annie M. Easton	Undenominational
[6]Larkin (Public)	at Armstrong	"	Henry Berg	"
[7]Osoyoos	Osoyoos	"	John T. Norwood	"
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Frank Trainor	Anglican
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	J. H. Young	Methodist
Telegraph Creek	at Telegraph Creek	Stickine	Wi liam Pake	Undenominational
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opisat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O. S. B	Roman Catholic
[8]Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	Alfred C. Brown	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	"	H. W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
[2]Wyah	Nitinat	"	George Plumb	Methodist
Stuart lake	at Stuart Lake	Stuart Lake	A. R. J. M. Ockoniy	Roman Catholic
Total British Columbia				

[1]Closed during June quarter, 1915. [2]Closed from June 30, 1915.
[3]Closed during September quarter, 1915. [4]New school, opened May 1, 1915.
[5]Re-opened December, 1915. [6]White school attended by Indian children.
[7]New school, opened April 1, 1915. [8]Only open 21 days during year.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded,*
23	22	45	13	33	9	2	1	.....	.....	Bella Bella.
26	22	48	9	26	14	6	2	.....	.. ..	Bella Coola.
12	13	25	11	20	3	.....	2	....	.....	China Hat.
9	10	19	13	14	3	2	....	.....	... .	Hartley Bay.
32	17	49	16	36	3	6	3	1	.....	Kitamat.
18	16	34	16	19	11	4	. ...	.....	... .	[1]Kitkahtla.
13	16	29	8	24	3	2	.....	.....	.. ...	Port Essington.
21	... .	21	7	20	1	.....	.....	... ..	.....	Koksilah.
12	9	21	10	14	1	3	1	2	.....	Nanaimo.
16	11	27	11	17	6	4	.....	.....	.....	Quamichan.
10	7	17	9	12	2	2	.....	1	.....	Songhees.
... ...	6	6	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Tsartlip.
14	9	23	14	19	2	2	.....	. ...	.....	Alert Bay.
9	8	17	7	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	[3]Cape Mud.
7	4	11	6	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Lytton.
17	13	30	21	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]Boothroyd.
12	5	17	12	5	8	2	2	.. ...	.....	Shalus.
25	23	48	24	20	15	8	5	.....	.....	Kincolith.
26	29	55	30	24	21	10	.....	.....	.....	Lakalsap.
7	7	14	7	10	4	.....	.....	. .....	.....	[5]Gwinoha.
11	8	19	14	19	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	... .	[5]Gitladamiks.
19	29	48	30	48	.....	.....	.....	....	...	[5]Aiyansh.
21	23	44	23	13	11	10	4	6	.....	Metlakatla.
49	37	86	24	51	6	8	11	7	3	Port Simpson.
20	12	32	14	16	4	7	.....	3	2	Homalco.
3	1	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.... .	.....	[6]Langley Fort (Public).
17	24	41	19	22	11	8	.. ...	.....	... ..	Skwah.
7	13	20	16	5	11	.....	1	2	1	Katzie.
15	17	32	9	24	1	2	5	.....	.....	Sliammon..
6	2	8	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	[6]Similkameen.
3	.....	3	2	2	1	.....	....	.. ..	.....	[6]Larkin (Public).
14	6	20	11	18	.....	1	1	....	.....	[7]Osoyoos.
38	36	74	24	41	23	7	2	.... .	.. ..	Massett.
24	23	47	15	33	3	1	6	4	.....	Skidegate.
10	6	16	7	14	1	1	.. .	. .	. .	Telegraph creek.
13	15	28	11	20	6	2	... ..	....	....	Clayoquot. (R.C.)
6	5	11	2	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]Nitinat.
9	11	20	10	12	6	2	.....	.....	...	Ucluelet.
6	5	11	3	6	5	....	... .	.....	....	[2]Wyah.
26	27	53	23	45	8	. . .	. . .	....	. ..	Stuart lake.
783	725	1,508	657	915	333	157	68	29	6	Total, British Columbia.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Rev. Geo. W. Bowring	Anglican
[1]Fort Smith	At Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Sister Gadbois	Roman Catholic
Fort McPherson	Mackenzie River Dist.		Rev. G. E. Merritt	Anglican
Fort Norman	"		Rev. W. S. Tremain	"
[2]Kittigagjuit	Arctic Coast		Rev. Herbert Girling	"
Total N.W.				
YUKON.				
Moosehide	At Moosehide	Yukon	Rev. Benjamin Totty	Anglican
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	"
Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	"	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	"
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	"	W. G. Blackwell	"
Little Salmon	At Little Salmon	"	E. M. Swanson	"
Forty Mile	At Forty Mile	"	Arthur C. Field	"
Total, Yukon				

[1] New school opened September 1, 1915. [2] Eskimo school conducted by missionaries of Church of England on Arctic Coast.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
8	13	21	4	20	1	.....	.....	.....	....	St. David's Mission.
12	11	23	21	23	. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	[1]Fort Smith.
7	5	12	7	8	3	1	.....	....	....	Fort McPherson.
5	15	20	1	20	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	Fort Norman.
6	1	7	2	3	....	2	1	1	.....	[2]Kittigagjuit.
38	45	83	35	74	4	3	1	1	. ..	Total, Northwest Territories.
										YUKON.
6	3	9	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
11	11	22	4	22	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
16	10	26	5	26	....	.....	.. ....	....	.....	Teslin Lake.
19	5	24	10	24	....	.....	.....	... .	.....	Whitehorse.
23	8	31	6	21	5	1	4	. .	.....	Little Salmon.
2	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Forty Mile.
77	39	116	31	99	8	2	7	.....	.....	Total, Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany.	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carriere, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort.	Treaty No. 9	Rev. W. Haythornwaite	Anglican
Chapleau	At Chapleau	Chapleau	Rev. Geo. Prewer	Anglican.
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I.	" "
Cecilia Jeffrey	Shoal Lake	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodd	Presbyterian
Kenora	At Kenora	Kenora	Rev. C. Brouillet, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle	Birtle	Rev. David Iverach, B.A	Presbyterian.
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander.	Clandeboye	Rev. Ph. Geelen, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.	" "
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	Rev. O. Chagnon, O. M.I.	" "
Norway House	Norway House.	Norway House	Rev. J. A. Lousley.	Methodist
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M. I.	Roman Catholic
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie	Portage la Prairie.	Rev. W. A. Hendry.	Presbyterian
Mackay (The Pas)	At The Pas	Pas	Rev. L. Laronde	Anglican
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchilds	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle	Roman Catholic
Cowessess	Cowessess	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. B. Beys, O. M.I.	" "
Round Lake	On north side of Round Lake.	Crooked Lake	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	Near Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills	Qu'Appelle	Mr. W. W. Gibson.	Presbyterian
Onion Lake (R.C.)	Seekaskootch	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (Anglican)	Makaoo's	Onion Lake	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Anglican
*Crowstand	Coté's	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood	Rev. H. H. Atwater	Anglican
Muscowekwan	Adjoining Muscowekwan	Touchwood	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	At Lac la Plonge	Carlton	Rev. F. Ancel, O.M. I.	" "
Lac la Ronge	At Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Archdeacon J. A. Mackay (acting).	Anglican
Total, Saskatchewan*				

*The Crowstand boarding School closed November 30, 1915.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
11	14	25	20	7	12	6	.....	.....	.....	Albany Mission.
20	7	27	25	12	3	4	5	3	.....	Moose Fort.
22	9	31	25	21	3	7	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
3	10	13	10	8	3	.....	2	....	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
22	39	61	60	29	7	16	6	3	...	Fort Frances.
30	36	66	58	50	4	3	4	4	1	Cecilia Jeffrey.
34	35	69	56	29	9	19	4	8	.....	Kenora.
142	150	292	254	156	41	55	21	18	1	Total, Ontario.
										MANITOBA.
26	26	52	43	25	7	8	10	1	1	Birtle.
31	37	68	61	19	7	11	20	11	...	Fort Alexander.
27	54	81	76	42	17	8	8	6	...	Pine Creek.
27	27	54	50	17	13	16	7	1	.....	Sandy Bay.
68	40	98	80	41	30	12	5	10	...	Norway House.
28	22	50	39	34	10	3	1	2	...	Cross Lake.
32	45	77	68	34	15	8	11	9	.....	Portage-la-Prairie.
49	43	92	83	44	27	16	1	1	.....	Mackay.
278	294	572	500	256	126	82	66	41	1	Total, Manitoba.
										SASKATCHEWAN.
20	18	38	31	17	4	9	2	4	2	Thunderchild's.
23	22	45	45	13	18	7	6	1	....	Cowessess.
27	22	49	40	18	8	8	12	3	....	Round Lake.
54	57	111	106	26	24	21	8	13	18	Duck Lake.
29	38	67	53	6	12	11	25	8	5	File Hills.
21	34	55	42	31	12	5	5	1	1	Onion Lake (R.C.)
17	13	30	26	10	7	3	4	6	.....	Onion Lake (Anglican)
21	25	46	24	17	3	15	4	7	....	*Crowstand.
23	23	46	40	22	.....	8	10	6	.....	Gordon's.
22	30	52	50	11	11	11	5	6	8	Muscowekuan.
17	30	47	43	17	19	5	6	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
21	39	60	53	33	1	13	9	4	.....	Lac la Rouge.
295	351	646	555	222	119	116	96	59	34	Total, Saskatchewan.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Blood (Anglican)	Blood	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	Anglican
" (R.C.)	Blood	Blood	Rev. E. Ruaux	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. L. Levern, O. M.I	" "
Old Sun's	"	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier	Anglican
St. Albert	At St. Albert	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Leduc	Roman Catholic
Ermineskin	Ermineskin	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Peigan (Anglican)	Peigan	Peigan	W. R. Haynes	Church of England.
" (R.C.)	Peigan	Peigan	Rev. M. Lepine, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Blue Quills	Blue Quills	Saddle Lake	Rev. A. Husson, O. M. I	" "
Sarcee	Sarcee	Sarcee	Arch'dn J. W. Tims.	Anglican
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Adgels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith	Sister M. Laverty	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (Anglican).	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake.	W. J. Kent	Anglican
" " (St. Bernard's)	" "	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
" " (St. Brunos)	" "	" "	Rev. C. Batie, O. M.I	" "
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake	" "	Rev. Jos. Habey, O. M.I	" "
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Fort Vermilion	" "	Rev. C. Joussard	" "
Wabiskaw Lake (Anglican).	At St. John Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.	" "	Miss Ida E. Collins	Anglican
" " (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.	" "	Sister Catherine Aurelie	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission)	At Whitefish Lake	" "	J. Palmer Morgan	Anglican
Total, Alberta				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution	Fort Smith	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River	At St. Peter's Mission	" "	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Anglican
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence	Fort Simpson	Sister McGuirk	Roman Catholic
Total, N. W. T.				

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ALBERTA.
37	28	65	56	41	9	10	3	2	.....	Blood (Anglican).
31	28	59	49	21	12	15	11	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
31	14	45	43	22	.....	12	9	2	.....	Crowfoot.
17	25	42	38	8	15	9	10	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
59	35	94	86	26	90	12	13	2	11	St. Albert.
29	25	54	49	30	6	7	7	4	.....	Ermineskins.
19	13	32	30	16	7	9	.....	.....	.....	Peigan (Anglican).
13	13	26	26	15	6	4	1	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
23	26	49	47	13	12	8	9	7	....	Blue Quill's.
23	14	37	34	27	6	3	1	....	.....	Sarcee.
17	24	41	38	29	5	3	2	1	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels.)
7	7	14	10	6	2	3	2	1	....	Lesser Slave Lake (Anglican).
11	5	16	13	4	1	6	5	. .	.....	" " (St. Bernard's.)
22	23	45	43	21	14	9	1	.....	...	(St. Bruno.)
16	25	41	35	20	4	5	12	....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
5	16	21	13	10	5	3	2	1	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri.)
6	11	17	11	11	3	3	....	.....	....	Wabiskaw Lake (Anglican).
15	14	29	23	11	3	8	7	. .	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
7	7	14	5	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Miss.
388	353	741	649	335	146	131	97	20	12	Total, Alberta.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
21	32	53	50	20	18	5	3	4	3	Fort Resolution.
22	16	38	31	14	11	7	6	.....	.....	Hay River.
30	35	65	60	38	9	6	12	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
73	83	156	141	72	38	18	21	4	3	Total, Northwest Territories.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Ageney.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamat	Kitamat	Bella Coola	Miss Ida M. Clarke	Methodist
Alert Bay Girl's Home	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth	Rev. F. Cromley (Acting prin.)	Anglican
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior	Roman Catholic
Port Simpson Girl's Home	At Port Simpson	Nas	Miss Lottie M. Deacon	Methodist
Sechelt	Sechelt	New Westminster	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	At Squamish	" "	Sister Mary Amy	" "
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission	" "	Rev. Vic. Rohr, O.M.I	" "
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Tresahlt	" "	H. B. Currie	" "
Total, British Columbia.				
YUKON.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	W. T. Townsend	Anglican

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.
8	26	34	27	20	....	4	3	2	5	Kitamat.
...	32	32	28	7	4	12	9	.....	....	Alert Bay Girl's Home.
.....	34	34	22	17	5	5	5	1	1	Yale (All Hallows).
.....	40	40	31	12	10	4	4	5	5	Port Simpson Girl's Home.
25	27	52	45	14	14	11	5	3	5	Sechelt.
24	26	50	50	18	14	12	6	.....	....	Squamish.
36	41	77	76	2	21	30	17	3	4	St. Mary's.
18	18	36	34	13	5	4	4	8	2	Ahousaht.
27	29	56	47	21	6	12	7	10	.....	Alberni.
138	273	411	360	124	79	94	60	32	22	Total, British Columbia.
										YUKON.
17	19	36	32	11	8	10	3	3	1	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. C. M. Turnell.	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller	Anglican
Spanish River	At Spanish	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Total Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Fenier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Qu'Appelle	At Lebretford	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	Methodist
St. Joseph	At Davisburg	Rev. G. Nordmann	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook Kootenay Ag.	Sister Justinian	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops in the Kamloops Agency.	Rev. Alph. Carion	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Anglican
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Inland, Cowichan Agency	Rev. W. Lemmons	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency	Rev. T. Comley (acting)	Anglican
Clayoquot	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast, Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Williams Lake Agency.	Rev. Ed. Maillard, O.M.I.	"
Total, British Columbia.			

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.			School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Baker.	
													ONTARIO.
67	77	144	127	16	19	18	21	25	45	2	....	....	Mohawk Institute.
73	74	147	122	21	19	36	43	23	5	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Institute.
45	40	85	77	30	15	18	16	6	....	....	....	..	Shingwauk Home.
110	92	202	161	57	59	39	26	17	4	3	3	2	Spanish River.
295	283	578	487	124	112	111	106	71	54	5	3	2	Total, Ontario.
													MANITOBA.
65	52	117	111	40	14	16	15	13	19	65	....	....	Brandon.
69	60	129	96	33	32	26	22	7	9	....	....	....	Elkhorn.
134	112	246	207	73	46	42	37	20	28	65	....	....	Total, Manitoba.
													SASKATCHEWAN.
122	129	251	213	90	29	49	35	25	23	..	....	..	Qu'Appelle.
													ALBERTA.
50	34	84	73	30	32	9	7	2	4	....	....	....	Red Deer.
38	15	53	47	1	7	20	13	9	3	....	....	..	St. Joseph.
88	49	137	120	31	39	29	20	11	7	....	....	....	Total, Alberta.
													BRITISH COLUMBIA.
40	40	80	80	22	28	14	16	....	....	40	....	....	Kootenay.
36	36	72	65	18	12	13	11	12	6	5	8	..	Kamloops.
76	..	76	58	22	21	15	7	8	3	17	18	....	Lytton.
82	49	131	112	36	21	16	16	26	16	4	....	.	Coqualeetza.
34	34	68	62	13	17	20	7	11	....	....	....	....	Kuper Island.
37	....	37	33	10	6	8	9	3	1	....	....	....	Alert Bay.
35	25	60	52	25	1	14	13	5	2	....	....	..	Clayoquot.
35	36	71	59	31	3	7	14	9	7	1	....	2	Williams Lake.
375	220	595	511	177	109	107	93	74	35	67	26	2	Total, British Columbia.

household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia	17		17					157	141	298
Prince Edward Island	2		2					24	24	48
New Brunswick	12		12					134	151	285
Quebec	28	6	17	3	2			609	647	1,256
Ontario	80	36	24	12	8			1,441	1,326	2,764
Manitoba	43	2	6	24	10	1		624	583	1,207
Saskatchewan	22	1	4	13	1	3		254	245	499
Alberta	3				3			39	35	74
Northwest Territories	5		1	4				38	45	83
British Columbia	51	6	10	15	17	1	2	783	725	1,508
Yukon	6			6				77	39	116
Total, Day Schools	269	51	93	77	41	5	2	4,183	3,965	8,138
BOARDING										
Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	7		4	2		1		142	150	292
Manitoba	8		4	1	1	2		278	294	572
Saskatchewan	12		6	3		3		295	351	646
Alberta	19		12	7				388	353	741
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				73	83	156
British Columbia	9		4	1	2	2		138	273	411
Yukon	1			1				17	19	36
Total, Boarding Schools	59		32	16	3	8		1,330	1,523	2,854
INDUSTRIAL										
Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	4	1	1	1	1			295	283	578
Manitoba	2	1			1			134	112	246
Saskatchewan	1		1					122	129	251
Alberta	2		1		1			88	49	137
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			375	220	595
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	17	2	8	3	4			1,014	793	1,807

Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Province.
SCHOOLS.								
137	45·97	144	55	40	33	10	16	Nova Scotia.
23	47·91	30	11	4	3	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
174	61·05	105	81	46	3	14	.....	New Brunswick.
802	63·85	609	243	185	131	49	39	Quebec.
1,352	48·91	1,509	419	452	275	102	7	Ontario.
520	43·08	887	187	94	30	4	5	Manitoba.
289	57·98	284	10	58	33	14	2	Saskatchewan.
31	41·89	54	17	3	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
35	42·17	74	4	3	1	1	.....	Northwest Territories.
657	43·50	915	333	15	68	29	6	British Columbia.
31	26·72	99	8	2	7	.....	.....	Yukon.
4,051	49·78	4,710	1,466	1,044	620	223	75	Total, Day Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
254	80·13	156	41	55	21	18	1	Ontario.
500	87·41	256	126	82	66	41	1	Manitoba.
555	85·71	225	119	116	96	59	34	Saskatchewan.
649	87·58	335	146	131	9	20	12	Alberta.
141	91·02	72	38	18	21	4	3	Northwest Territories.
360	87·58	124	79	94	60	32	22	British Columbia.
32	88·89	11	8	10	3	3	1	Yukon.
2,491	87·28	1,176	557	516	364	177	74	Total, Boarding Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
487	84·25	124	112	111	106	71	54	Ontario.
207	84·14	73	46	42	37	20	28	Manitoba.
213	84·86	90	29	49	35	2	23	Saskatchewan.
120	87·60	31	39	29	20	11	7	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
511	85·86	177	109	107	93	74	35	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,538	85·11	495	335	338	291	201	147	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	17	....	..	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	157	141	298	137
Prince Edward Island	2	....	...	2	....	2	...	...	....	....	24	24	48	23
New Brunswick	12	....	...	12	....	12	...	...	...	...	134	151	285	174
Quebec	28	....	...	28	6	17	3	2	....	....	609	647	1,256	802
Ontario	80	7	4	91	37	2	15	9	1	....	1,881	1,753	3,634	2,083
Manitoba	43	8	2	53	3	10	25	12	3	....	1,036	989	2,025	1,227
Saskatchewan	22	12	1	35	1	11	16	2	5	....	671	725	1,396	1,057
Alberta	3	19	2	24	....	13	7	4	....	....	515	437	952	800
Northwest Territories	5	3	...	8	....	3	5	....	....	....	111	128	239	176
British Columbia	51	9	8	68	6	19	18	2	3	2	1,296	1,218	2,514	1,528
Yukon	6	1	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	94	58	152	63
Total	269	59	17	345	53	133	96	49	12	2	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,476

[1] All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage Attendance.	Standard.						[1] Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Total.	
45·97	144	55	40	33	10	16	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Nova Scotia.
47·91	30	11	4	3	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Prince Edward Island.
61·05	105	81	46	39	14	.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	New Brunswick.
63·85	609	243	185	131	49	39	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Quebec.
57·59	1,789	572	618	402	191	62	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	10	Ontario.
60·59	1,216	359	218	133	65	34	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	Manitoba.
75·71	596	256	223	164	98	59	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Saskatchewan.
84·03	420	202	163	117	31	19	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Alberta.
73·64	146	42	21	22	5	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Northwest Territories.
60·78	1,216	521	358	224	135	63	67	26	..	..	2	..	..	95	British Columbia.
41·44	110	16	12	10	3	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Yukon.
63·05	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	137	29	..	..	4	..	..	170	Total.

girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¾ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford, Ont.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., north wing and south wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose ; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers ; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water; kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey, Ont.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick ; an old building 100 feet to rear contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building,	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buildings, and schoolrooms; lighted by electricity
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main building, stone, 185 x 137 feet ; principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a schoolroom ; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage ; carpenter's cottage ; factory and stables; a new laundry, stone, 30 x 20 feet.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside ; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat —a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system; separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Spanish River Industrial.	1 mile from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior. *P.O. Spanish, Ont.*	Between 300 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, cement foundation, one 90 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 50 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water throughout buildings, obtained from wells and pumped by windmills.	. . ..	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Albany Mission Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. *P.O. Fort Albany. James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Belongs to the Hudsons Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3-story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. *P. O. Kenora, Ont.*	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario Government.	Main building, 67 x 38 feet, with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class-room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence 46 x 24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone hen-house and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake. *P. O. Chapleau, Ont.*	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling-house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; cottage for principal, 24 x 20 feet, woodshed, boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William. *P.O. Fort William, Ont.*	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet. basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply, and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. *P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.*	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, ice-house, workshop, stable, laundry.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued*.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kenora Boarding..	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora, on a hill commanding view of the lake. *P.O. Kenora, Ont.*	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, subdivision 1-8, township Jaffray.	School building 112x40 feet, brick veneered, on stone foundation, attached to rear is kitchen, 12x70 feet; laundry, 46x16 feet; carpenter shop, 30x25 feet; storehouse, 26x14 feet; 3 boathouses, icehouse, machine shed, stable and pig stye.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 h.p. gasoline engine pumps the water.	Have 3 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles, from where the Moose river joins salt water. *P.O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	10 acres of land is leased from Hudsons Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet cottage hospital, carpenter's-shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. *P. O. Brandon, Man.*	320 acres, being east half of sect on 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2-story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other outbuildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. *P. O. Elkhorn, Man.*	320 acres as a farm. comprising southwest quarter-section 4 and southeast quarter-section 5, township 12, range 28; also ½ section rented.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings. A new barn 35x75 feet, containing root-house, with silo attached, was built during 1915.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80-gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. *P. O. Birtle, Man.*	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 16 x 64 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame; root-house, 16 x 40 feet; poultry house, 14x26 feet A cottage hospital run in connection with the school.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extension ladder; fire axes and pails.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Cross Lake Boarding.	At Cross Lake, on left bank of Nelson River. *P.O. Cross Lake via Norway House, Man.*	401 acres reserved for school purposes.	Main building, stone, 101½ x 40 feet with a chapel adjoining, 66 x 36 feet; blacksmith and carpenter shop, 40x20 feet, a stable and ice-house.	From the lake; a good supply of clear filtered water throughout building.	Fire-escapes and extinguishers.	Heated by steam; lighted by electricity from own plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. *P. O. Fort Alexander, Man,*	Land comprises about 145 acres, 9 chains frontage and runs back from river about 2 miles. Is lot No. 60, of the Indian reserve.	School building is 100 x 45 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn. implement shed, engine-house, and pig-pen, a new and fully equipped laundry built in 1913.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water, from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Mackay Boarding.	On Fisher Island, in the Saskatchewan River, 6 miles from town of LePas. *P. O., Le Pas, Man.*	An island, 320 acres extent.	Main building, 3-story frame structure on concrete foundation, 90 x 85 feet; barn, piggery, hen and root-house, ice-house and pupils out-buildings. Buildings completed during 1915.	A 3,000 gallons compression tank and a large soft-water cistern. Hot and cold water available on each floor of main building.	Balconies on front of building, where are located fire-escapes consisting of brass sliding poles, with doors leading out from each dormitory and hallway.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen lake. *P.O. Norway House via Selkirk, Man.*	A nominal claim on land partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	A new 3 story building on a cement basement. Main building 90x46½ feet with annex 33x32½ feet. Balconies extend along front of main building. Outbuildings are: log stable, roothouse, and a combined ice house and freezer, 30 x 40 feet.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake by means of a water system and conducted to baths, wash rooms and closets on each floor of building.	Fire-hose, fire-escapes and barrels and pails kept filled on each flat.	Steam heated and lighted by electricity from own lighting plant.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis, near Pine Creek reserve. *P. O. Camperville, Man.*	Section 1, township 35, range 19, west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west 1st meridian.	A stone building, 115 x 50 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100 x 50 feet, sawmill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, ice-house, boat-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Large fire-escape in rear of building; water pipes with hose connections on each flat; also fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Portage-la-Prairie Boarding.	Two miles southwest of the city of Portage-la-Prairie. *P. O. Portage-la-Prairie, Man.*	56 acres, adjoining limits of city of Portage-la-Prairie.	Main building, brick on stone foundation, 136x64 feet. Barn 70 x 36 feet, silo attached. Also pig-house, 33 x 26 feet; poultry-house, 16 x 32 feet; cold storage, 30 x 24 feet; garage and work-shop, 20 x 12 ft. All completed during 1915.	Connected with city water system.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with city brigade. Hydrants in grounds.	Heated by steam; lighted by electricity from city plant.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba. *P. O., Marius, Man.*	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purposes of the school.	Main building is 3-story, frame, 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with two wings and an annex. Ice-house, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggery and hennery, carpentry and machine shop.	Two artesian wells. Water pumped by gasoline engine and windmill into 3 tanks having a capacity of 3,270 gallons.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the buildings.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Reginabranch of the G. T. P. Ry. *P. O. Lebret, Sask.*	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about ⅓ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet girls' building 80 x 50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells: water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops Siche gas system used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.

Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. *P. O. Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.*	Land consists of 586 acres southeast ¼ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; southwest ¼ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast ¼ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest ¼ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake. *P O. Duck Lake, Sask.*	550 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. ½ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also ½ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate Fathers.	Main building, 250 x 36 feet, with two wings, 30 x 30 and 20 x 40 feet, respectively; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet milkhouse, henhouse, icehouse.	Three artesian wells, pumped by a 3-h. p. oil engine, into large steel tanks in basement, and by air pressure forced to all parts of building.	Fire hose in main corridors connected with water system	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. *P.O. Balcarres, Sask.*	East ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class-room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; stable, 28 x 80 feet; granary, two roothouses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class-room heated by steam, lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. *P. O. Punnichy, Sask.*	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by Government.	Main building, stone, 42 x 48 feet, with frame addition, 40 x 20 feet; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rainwater.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pail, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. *P. O. Lac la Plonge via Mistawasis, Sask.*	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3-story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a church, 20 x 50 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors openings outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. *P. O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.*	Is mission property, belonging to Anglican Church and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milkhouse, henhouse and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes: one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire-extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Muscowekwan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowekwan's reserve. *P. O. Lestock, Sask.*	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate Order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet. a frame stable 110 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and gas engine pump, water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Fire-extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway. Fire-escapes at each end of building.	A furnace, steam heats building, and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building, 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 29 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds, closets, and a building for gasoline engine, 13x10 feet.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps light the rooms.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3-story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2-story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. An ample supply.	Two chemical and 12 eclipse fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round lake, close to Crooked Lake reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Whitewood, Sask.*	Comprises south ½ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining-room, waiting rooms, etc., the school-house, barn, horse and cow stables, granary, and implement house—all frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On Roman Catholic Mission land ½ mile north of Delmas Station. *P.O. Delmas, Sask.*	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is of frame, on stone foundation. 36 x 28. 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36x28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and henhouse.	Water supplied throughout each floor of building and is obtained from the C. N Railway pipe line which extends from Sask. river to Delmas. A good sewage system.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. *P.O. Red Deer, Alta.*	Three quarter-sections, being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to the department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3-story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cowstable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern fire-escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is DeWinton, 11 miles away. *P.O. Davisbury, Alta.*	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 22, township 21, range 28; $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26, township 20, range 27, and $\frac{3}{4}$ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new henhouse, wagon sheds, coal sheds and icehouse.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire-extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood Anglican Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of MacLeod. *P.O. MacLeod, Alta.*	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in square: comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, with an addition 45 x 18 feet; the boys' home 66 x 55 feet; the hospital, 36 x 24 feet; gymnasium, principal's house, 38 x 24; school, 45 x 21 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire-extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by stoves. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Blood Roman Catholic Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. *P. O. Standoff, Alta.*	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken-house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire-extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. *P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.*	125 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet divided into necessary departments. Outbuildings are, bakery, laundry, store house and stables.	Abundant supply from a well, pumped by gasoline engine.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by steam. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is ¾ miles west of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. *P. O. Cluny, Alta.*	A quarter-section of Blackfoot reserve set apart for use of school, ¼ sec. 32, tp. 21, R. 21.	Main Building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. Barn, 60 x 38 feet, poultry house, wagon house, 40 x 12 feet, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Steamheated. Lighted coal-oil lamp.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. *P. O. Hobbema, Alta.*	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet; a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases; a new class-room building one story, 25 x 22 feet.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. *P. O. Fort Chipewyan.*	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to Roman Catholic Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal-oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave lake (Anglican) Boarding.	North west side of Lesser Slave lake, 6 miles from Grouard. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	90 acres, the property of the church missionary society and is river lot 64, township 76, range 15, Hart river settlement.	Girls home, log, 30 x 25 feet, with kitchen adjoining, 15 x 18 feet; and a wing added for boys' residence, frame, 35 x 25 feet. Various outbuildings; also a church, 50 x 20 feet.	From the Hart river.	Ladders, buckets and stairways.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bernard's.)	At Grouard on Buffalo bay on western side of Lesser Slave lake. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet for class-rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	Four fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	Two hot air furnaces heat main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	10 acres have been cleared.	Two-story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30; and an annex 50 x 25 feet.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	34 fire-extinguishers, axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairways.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Old Sun's..... ...	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1½ miles from Gleichen. *P.O. Gleichen, Alta.*	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23, west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school-house, laundry, driving shed, horse-stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school-house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Peigan Anglican Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. *P. O. Brocket, Alta.*	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2-story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet, with two wings 30 x 40 feet. Also mission church, hospital, laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand-pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. *P. O. Brocket, Alta.*	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as play-rooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding..	Located on south-east corner Sarcee reserve. *P.O. Calgary, Alta.*	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 60 x 40 feet frame, concrete foundation, a chicken house, stables and coach shed, 40 x 20 feet and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. *P. O. Colvais, via Heatherwood, Alta.*	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2-story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2-story. A second building, 50 x 25 feet, 2-story, contains recreation hall and class-rooms.	From the lake.	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy; also 20 fire-extinguishers.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.

St. Albert Boarding.	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. *P. O. St. Albert, Alta.*	1,513 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4-story, brick veneered, 100 x 50; stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and store houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Siche gas.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain. *P. O. Fort Vermilion, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	80 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers.	Pupils and staff temporarily residing in log building, 30 x 48 feet, 2½ story. Also a laundry and a store-house.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders.	Heated by stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Lake Wabiskaw Anglican Boarding.	On Wabiskaw lake. *P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co., and Revillon Bros., posts.	Main building is 32x26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stove and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabiskaw Roman Catholic Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabiskaw lake. *P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a wing 18 x 24 feet; also a wing 40 x 27 feet under construction.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. *P.O. Fort Resolution, N.W.T.*	Five acres, the property of the Roman Catholic mission.	Three story frame building, 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice-houses, stable.	A good well in basement.	Four fire-extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. *P.O. Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.*	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various outbuildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river. *P. O. Fort Providence, N. W. T., via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. *P.O. Alert Bay, B.C.*	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bed-room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O. Kakawis via Victoria, B.C.*	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, storehouse, hen-house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack. *P.O. Sardis, B.C.*	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, dormitory for boys, 60 x 18 feet, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon-shed, woodshed and carpenter shop, with recreation hall above, 55 x 27 feet; also various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. *P. O. Kamloops, B.C.*	Some 200 acres belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home, each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.

Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. *P.O. St. Eugene, B.C.*	An area of 33 acres belongs to the Government, on which buildings are; there are 276 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity.	Main building recently completed; built of concrete; chapel and room for staff in wing; a barn 110 x 38 feet.	A new water system from St. Mary's river: pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; hydrants outside and standpipes and hose inside and fire escapes.	Heated by hot water. School has its own electric lighting plant.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. *P.O. Kuper Island, B.C.*	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Main building, 3-story brick, on concrete foundation, erected 1915, 130 x 75½ ft; with extension at rear 41 x 27 feet and a laundry building 34 x 26 feet.	Water supply obtained from a natural spring capable of furnishing an abundant supply.	Four sliding pole fire-escapes are installed; and on each story are hydrants and fire hose.	Heated by steam, (vapour system); lighted by acetylene gas.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton, 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. *P.O. Lytton, B.C.*	Comprises 300 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 125 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San José creek. *P.O. Williams Lake, B.C.*	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San José creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Ahousaht Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P.O. Ahousaht, B.C.*	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story frame with wide verandahs; also an outside play-room for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, two hen houses, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch-house and smoke-house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, &c. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in coal weather; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Sumas river and adjoining the Shesaht reserve. *P. O. Alberni, B.C.*	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building with concrete basement 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new classroom, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop laundry and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse, buckets, etc.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. *P.O Alert Bay, B.C.*	Two acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine-and-pump-house, cow-shed and a chicken-house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied throughout the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire-extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kitamat Boarding.	At Kitamat, on Douglas channel. *P. O. Kitamat, B.C.*	About an acre. Part of Kitamat reserve.	The house, a 3-story building, frame, 70 x 40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry-shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to building.	Fire-escapes from dormitories, 12 fire-extinguishers, fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.*	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3-story with basement; a tank-house, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed and a large play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire-extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. *P.O. Sechelt, B.C.*	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant, and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal-oil and gasoline lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. *P.O. North Vancouver, B.C.*	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.

St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser River, 40 miles east of Vancouver. *P. O. Mission City, B.C.*	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, saw mill and church. Septic tanks for both schools.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows Boarding.	Half mile west of Yale station on Fraser river. *P. O. Yale, B.C.*	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet. house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.
Carcross Boarding	Two miles from Carcross *P. O. Carcross, Y.T.*	160 acres.	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; workshop, 20x36 feet; chicken-house 12 x 16 feet.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire-escapes, 6 fire-extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number or acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	283·00	150 00	62·00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor	"			358 00	
Lindsay	"			589·00	
St. Edmund	"	98·00	19 60	128 60	
Bury (town plot.)	"	70 00	15 00	233·19	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant "	"			40·00	
Southampton "	"			21 00	
Wiarton "	"			10·20	
Islands off West Coast of Saugeen Peninsula	"			158·50	
White Cloud Island	Grey			16·50	
Thessalon	Algoma			400·00	
Thessalon (town plot)	"			11 80	
Archibald	"			2,943·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrick	"			190·00	
Havilland	"			559·50	
Kars	"			6,686·00	
Apaquash (town plot)	"			120·50	
Laird	"	422·00	226 90	3,826·00	
Vankoughnet	"			4,468·50	
Kehoe	"			14,337·00	
Fenwick	"			5,393·50	
Cobden	"			370·21	
Pennefather	"			483·00	
Ley	"			929·00	
Fisher	"			80·00	
Fisher (town plot)	"			199 30	
Tilley	"			876 00	
Tupper	"	401·50	176 55	3,024·50	
Duncan	"	12,606·50	9,452 10		
Meredith	"	3,551·85			
Macdonald	"	2,466·50			
Assiginack	Manitoulin	469·00	192 63	98·00	
Billings	"	380 00	151 00	112·00	
Bidwell	"	123 00	36 90	103 00	
Campbell	"	147·00	35 04	758·00	
Carnarvon	"	497·00	179 40	7·174·00	
Howland	"			645 00	
Sheguiandah (town plot)	"	425·00	131 36	740·00	
Manitowaning "	"	45·13	114 02	29 00	
Tehkummah	"	·23	145 00	16 02	
Sandfield	"	640·00	286 25	7,020 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot)	"	100·00	25 00	3,053 00	
Tolsmaville "	"			8·50	
Allan	"			1,002 00	
Burpee	"	100·00	35 00	1,151·00	
Barrie Island	"			4,167 00	
Gordon	"			1,384 00	
Gore Bay (town plot)	"			904·00	
Mills	"			2 00	
Cockburn Island	"	59·00	5 90	2,731·00	
Dawson	"			18,670·00	
Robinson	"			10,624 00	
South Baymouth (town plot)	"	1,318·00	449 00	15,063·00	
Meldrum "	"			133·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga	Haldimand.			78·00	
Cayuga (town plot)	"			33·36	
Dunn	"			1,548·00	
Caledonia (town plot)	"			50·00	
Shannonville "	Hastings.			1·45	
Desseronto "	"			4·80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario			19·48	1245 Islands & Islets unsold.
Islands in Georgian Bay	"	4·15	175 00		
Bedford	Frontenac	176·70	295 10	208·30	
Tyendinaga Reserve	Hastings			2,871·00	
Kenyon	Glengarry	81·75	131 09		
Wild Lands Reserves	Rainy River			30,673·17	
Little Forks Res. No. 10	"			1,951·56	
Long Sault Reserve	"			11,462·24	
		24,465·31	12,427 84	172,578·68	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,917·14	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,057·74	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Wright	1·26	460 00	43·33	
Timiskaming Reserve	Timiskaming	353·62	2,148 02	1,813·22	
Quarante Arpents	Laprairie			19 00	
		354 88	2,608 02	9,850·43	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique Reserve	Victoria	1,239·00	2,804 50	1,137·00	
Richibucto or Big Cove Reserve	Kent	101·00	202 00		
		1,340·00	3,006 50	1,137·00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette			80·00	
				80·00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboine Reserve	Assiniboia			320·00	
Muscowpetung Reserve	"			352·00	
Little Bone Reserve	Yorkton			2,002·73	
Coté Reserve No. 64	"			11,692·03	
Keeseekoonse Reserve	"			457·00	
Key Reserve	"			845·50	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount. of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kylemore (town plot)	Humboldt	·28	110 00	20·72	
Lestock "	"	·18	50 00	15·40	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve	West Saskatchewan			757·73	
Fishing Lake Reserve No. 89	Humboldt			12 00	
		·46	160 00	16,475·11	

ALBERTA.

Sucker Creek Reserve No. 150 A	Northern Alberta.	153·95	2,309 25		
Wabumun (town plot)	"	1·14	300 00	66·53	
Sharphead Reserve	"			685·20	
Swan Lake Reserve No. 150 E.	"			44·42	
Samson Reserve	"			1,920·00	
Bobtail Reserve	"			6,767·64	
Louis Bull Reserve	"			1,107·00	
Duffield (town plot)	"			234·95	
Blackfoot Reserve	Southern Alberta.	2,867·38	43,021 50	64,481·70	Rt. of way for Canal.
Peigan Reserve	"			6,080·00	
Sarcee Reserve	"			6,650·00	
		3,022·47	45,630 75	88,037 44	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Necait Reserve	Lillooet	5·15	75 00		
Cayoosh Reserve	"	20·60	1,060 00		
Fountain Reserve No. 2	"	15·80	79 00		
Fountain Reserve No. 3	"	8·45	152 50		
Pavilion Reserve No. 1	"	68·30	591 50		
Nequatque Reserve	"	6·82	238 20		
Anderson Lake Reserve No. 2	"	2·46	46 60		
Lokla Reserve No. 4	"	3·20	66 40		
Soda Creek Reserve No. 1	Cariboo	24·80	333 65		
Williams Lake Reserve No. 1	"	4·37	43 70		
Alexandria Reserve No. 1	"	4·43	221 50		
		164·38	2,908 05		

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 29,347·50 acres, which realized $66,741.16. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 288,158 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $2,349,351.87, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

1915--1916.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Implements, tools, etc	11,893 00	11,106 08	786 92	
Garden and field seeds	4,530 00	3,214 98	1,315 02	
Live stock	4,835 00	4,781 92	53 08	
Supplies for destitute Indians	143,465 00	145,277 76		1,812 76
Triennial clothing	6,000 00	3,361 83	2,638 17	
Surveys	11,000 00	9,227 51	1,772 49	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc	105,035 00	108,839 99		3,804 99
Sioux	6,418 00	5,794 51	623 49	
Mills	1,049 00	1,267 05		218 05
General expenses	263,924 00	265,183 24		1,259 24
Unexpended balance				94 13
	558,149 00	558,054 87	7,189 17	7,189 17
Yukon	22,000 00	17,734 86	4,265 14	
Annuities	205,290 00	209,549 00		4,259 00
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	6,200 00	6,050 00	150 00	
Relief	8,000 00	8,520 87		520 87
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	5,963 45		963 45
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	5,300 00	3,758 99	1,541 01	
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	494 50	105 50	
Seed Grain—To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	1,834 63		834 63
Building Council House, Chapel Island	2,500 00	1,976 75	523 25	
Unexpended balance				81
	28,600 00	28,599 19	2,319 76	2,319 76
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,779 49	204 51	
Relief	8,000 00	8,444 44		444 44
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,629 39	370 61	
Miscellaneous	850 00	844 60	5 40	
Repairs to roads	450 00	302 74	147 26	
Seed Grain—To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	1,282 90		282 90
Unexpended balance				44
	16,284 00	16,283 56	727 78	727 78
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	47,840 00	43,094 26	4,745 74	
Relief	30,000 00	29,863 54	136 46	
Seeds, implements and farming	8,950 00	8,218 10	731 90	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	43,200 00	51,222 22		8,022 22
Travelling Expenses	20,000 00	21,231 95		1,231 95
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	22,400 00	19,353 81	3,046 19	
Surveys	5,000 00	869 10	4,130 90	
B. C. Land Commission	41,400 00	44,301 02		2,901 02
Cleansing Indian orchards	3,500 00	4,047 30		547 30
Unexpended balance				88 70
	222,290 00	222,201 30	12,791 19	12,791 19
Indian Education	984,115 00	911,377 89	72,737 11	

NOTE—The overdraft in connection with annuities is explained by the appropriation for 1916-17 not being available at a time appointed for paying some Indians their annuities.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1915--1916.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
GENERAL.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	25,000 00	5,660 00	19,340 00	
Relief to destitute in remote districts	60,000 00	75,242 72		15,242 72
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	10,000 00	11,331 62		1,331 62
Printing and Stationery, etc	5,000 00	6,870 76		1,870 76
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	3,000 00	8,014 80		5,014 80
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases	10,000 00	7,199 39	2,800 61	
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths	1,500 00	138 00	1,362 00	
Unexpended Balance				42 71
	117,500 00	117,457 29	23,502 61	23,502 61
ONTARIO—QUEBEC.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance and medicines	17,000 00	16,999 35	65	
Ontario, " " "	11,000 00	11,034 97		34 97
General legal expenses	5,500 00	6,417 42		917 42
Repairs to roads and drainage	21,900 00	21,770 34	129 66	
General expenses	51,075 00	49,701 18	1,373 82	
Unexpended balance				551 74
	106,475 00	105,923 26	1,504 13	1,504 13
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	600 00	600 00		
Relief and seed-grain	1,125 00	1,227 30		102 30
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	921 05		71 05
Miscellaneous	650 00	171 60	478 40	
Unexpended balance				305 05
	3,225 00	2,919 95	478 40	478 40

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1916.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1915		7,738,145 97
Collection on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		412,792 79
Interest for year ended March 31, 1915		277,247 70
Legislative grants to supplement the fund		15,500 00
Outstanding cheques, 1913-14		193 25
Credit transfers during the year		188 00
Debit " "	68 00	
Expenditure during the year	702,507 79	
Balance, March 31, 1916	7,741,491 92	
	8,444,067 71	8,444,067 71

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.	.....	Superintendent General.	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott	.....	Deputy Superintendent General	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880
SECRETARY'S BRANCH.					
John D. McLean..	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department.	3,650	{ Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897 }	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart.....	1 B.	Asst. Secretary.....	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy...	"	Inspector.....	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams.....	"	Law Clerk.....	2,700	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon.....	"	Inspector.....	2,400	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr.....	2 A.	Clerk of Supply.....	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross..... ..	"	Printing and Translation.....	2,100	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat....	"	Clerk.....	1,950	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins	"	Private Sec'y to Supt. General.	1,750	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie.....	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l	1,750	April 1, 1913	Nov. 13, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell.....	2 B.	Clerk	950	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
T. R. L. MacInnes...	"	"	900	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Helen M. O'Donahoe.	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan.....	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude H. Gorrell.	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan.....	"	"	1,100	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth.....	3 B.	"	700	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill..... ..	"	"	650	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Benjamin Hayter.....	.....	Packer..... . ..	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro.....	.....	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept, 1, 1908
John Bradley.....	.. ..	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.					
Frederick H. Paget... ...	1 A.	Accountant...	3,000	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay.....	1 B.	Asst. Accountant.....	2,400	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Emile Jean....	"	Clerk.....	2,300	April 1, 1914	Nov. 10, 1886
John W. Shore.	2 A.	"	1,950	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Sidney W. Hobart.....	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley.....	"	"	1,750	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Herbert N. Awrey.....	"	"	1,700	April 1, 1914	Jan. 21, 1902
Mary D. Maxwell.....	2 B.	"	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
John H. Fee	"	"	900	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
Robert Pringle.....	3 A.	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie.... ..	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh.....	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham...	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay.	"	"	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy.....	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	1,000	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Alice F. Masta.....	"	"	900	Feb. 2, 1916	Dec. 11, 1913
Anita B. Bailey.....	3 B.	"	750	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Lilya E. Langdon.....	"	"	600	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Ada M. Tench..... ...	"	"	600	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Vera E. Hood.....	"	"	600	Dec. 2, 1915	Dec. 2. 1915
Marion O. Neilson.....	"	"	500	Mar. 1, 1916	Mar. 1, 1916
Joseph M. McAllister..... .. .		Messenger....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing.....		"	800	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
		LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.			
William A. Orr	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	$ 3,000	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,950	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Henry J. Bury	"	Timber Inspector	1,600	Dec. 1, 1915	Dec. 1, 1915
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	"	"	1,100	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
		SURVEY BRANCH.			
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,800	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
W. Russel White	"	Surveyor	2,300	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson	"	"	2,300	April 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Katherine E. Boast	3 B.	Clerk	500	Dec. 11, 1915	Dec. 11, 1915
		RECORD BRANCH.			
Geo. M. Matheson	1 B.	Registrar	2,400	April 1, 1913	June 21, 1888
Chas. A. Cooke	2 B.	Clerk	1,350	April 1, 1915	July 1, 1901
Henry Hooper	3 A.	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis	2 B.	"	1,050	Jan. 20, 1915	June 29, 1912
Gordon Davies	"	"	850	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Arthur S. Bourinot	"	"	850	May 19, 1914	May 19, 1914
Thos. H. Ogilvie	"	"	850	April 1, 1915	April 1, 1915
Gibson Armstrong	3 B.	"	550	July 4, 1914	July 4, 1914
Everett J. Morgan	"	"	550	July 8, 1914	July 8, 1914
Chas. A. O'Reilly	"	"	500	Sept. 1, 1915	Sept. 1, 1915
William Seale		Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
		SCHOOL BRANCH.			
Martin Benson	1 B.	Clerk of Schools	2,300	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 A.	Clerk	1,850	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Philip N. L. Phelan	2 B.	"	1,100	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Back	3 A.	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.			
Robert M. Ogilvie	1 B.	Architect	2,300	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
R. Guerney Orr	3 A.	Junior Architect	1,200	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO.		
		$ cts.		
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector	1,900 00	Ottawa	Ontario and Quebec.
	Cape Croker Agency.			
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	Cape Croker	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00—Paid from band funds	Wiarton	
Sutherby, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	"	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
	Caradoc Agency.			
James, Henry	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00—Paid from band funds	Mt. Brydges	
" "	" "	390 00—Voted	"	
	Chapleau Agency.			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
	Christian Island Agency.			
Picotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Christian Island.
McDonald, P. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid from band funds	"	
	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.			
Bourchier, John R.	Indian Agent	400 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00—Paid from band funds	"	
	Chippewas of Rama Agency.			
Myers, Chas. W	Indian Agent	550 00	Atherley	Chippewas of Rama.
Gilpin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid from band funds	Brechin	

	Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.			
Maxwell, Timothy	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 for office assistant	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Stony Point and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Patterson, C. A., M.D.	" "	250 00 " "	Forest	
	Chippewas of Saugeen.			
Stout, Thos. A	Indian Agent	700 00	Chippewa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid from band funds	Southampton	
	Golden Lake Agency.			
Rankins, Patrick	Indian Agent	200 00	Ruby	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Reeves, James, M.D	Medical Officer	350 00	Eganville	
	Gore Bay Agency.			
Baxter, Frank W	Indian Agent	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Baker, Jas. A., M.D	Medical Officer	250 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Davis, R. W., M.D	" "	600 00 " "	Mindemoya	
	Manitowaning Agency.			
Lewis, R. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Tahgaiwinini, Maganatawan, and Manitoulin Island unceded.
McLeod, H. C	Clerk	720 00	"	
Arthur, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds	Sudbury	
McDonald, P. J., M.D	" "	500 00 " "	Little Current	
Shaw, R. W., M.D	" "	1,000 00 { $816 paid from band funds; $184 voted	Manitowaning	
McGowan, A	Constable	300 00—Paid from ac. 310	"	
	Mattawa.			
James, M., M.D	Medical Officer	200 00	Mattawa	Mattawa and vicinity.
	Mississaguos of Alnwick.			
Coyle, Wm. R	Indian Agent	425 00	Hastings, R. R. No. 1	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Wade, J. J., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00—Paid from band funds	Roseneath	
	Mississaguas of the Credit.			
Van Loon, W. C	Indian Agent	700 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Quance, S. H., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds	"	

Return A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

Outside Service.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO—*Continued.*		
	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	$ cts.		
McCamus, Robert	Indian Agent	125 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year.	Lakefield	
Amys, C. H., M.D.	" "	Accounts rendered paid from band funds	Peterborough	
	Mississaguas of Scugog.			
Crozier, J. W.	Indian Agent	200 00	Scugog, R.R. No. 3	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	2 50 per annum for each member of band attended. Paid from band funds.	Port Perry	
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte			
Campbell, G. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds.	Shannonville	
Vandervoort, S. D., M. D.	" "	350 00— " "	Deseronto	
Creggan, Rev. A. A	Missionary (Anglican)	700 00— " "	"	
	Moravians of the Thames.			
Beattie, Edwin T.	Indian Agent	600 00	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.			
McNabb, Alex. D.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00—Paid from band funds.	"	

	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.			
Brown, W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Port Arthur	Long Lake, Pic River, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.
Gillis, J. C., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered—Paid from band funds	Fort William	
Crowe, H. S., M.D	" "	Accounts rendered " "	Shreiber	
Powell, C., M.D	" "	" " " "	Port Arthur	
Baker, D. M., M.D	" "	" " " "	White River	
Smith, W. W., M.D	" "	300 00	Nipigon Station	
Shabb, Alex	Constable	240 00—Paid from band funds	Fort William	
Penassie, S	"	240 00— " "	"	
Cameron, Paul	"	480 00— " acc. 310	Nipigon	
Bouchard, A	"	25 00— " "	Gull Bay	
Terence, Phillip	"	120 00— " "	Heron Bay	
	Parry Sound Superintendency.			
Logan, Alex	Indian Superintendent	1,000 00 and commission of 5 p.c. on land sales and timber dues.	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Watha.
Biehn, S. B., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Cartwright, V. S., M.D	" "	"	Gravenhurst	
Limbert, M. H., M.D	" "	" Paid from band funds	Parry Sound	
Oillie, J. A., M.D	" "	"	Byng Inlet	
Mason, W. R., M.D	" "	"	Parry Sound	
Burgess, A. M., M.D	" "	"	Bala	
	Six Nations Superintendency.			
Smith, Gordon J	Indian Superintendent	2,000 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Hill, H. M	Clerk	750 00	"	
Hill, E. Pearl	Stenographer	450 00	"	
Davis, Walter, M.D	Medical Officer	2,850 00—Paid from band funds and $400 00 for drugs.	Ohsweken	
	Sturgeon Falls Agency.			
Cockburn, G. P	Indian Agent	1,800 00 $1,000 voted, $800 paid from band funds.	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, Matatchewan.
Coulombe, P. O., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Thessalon Agency.			
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00 and office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.
Sproule, W. B., M.D	Medical Officer	225 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Robb, J. M., M.D	"	400 00 " "	Blind River	
Flaherty, T. J., M.D	"	250 00	Massey	
	Walpole Island Agency.			
McCallum, T. A	Indian Agent	700 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
Cathcart, J. P. S., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00—Paid from band funds	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		QUEBEC.		
	Becancour Agency.	$ cts.		
Hebert, Denis	Indian Agent	200 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
	Bersimis Agency.			
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D.	Indian Agent	700 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
" " "	Medical Officer	1,000 00 and $250 for drugs	"	
Bussières, J. C. L., M.D.	"	150 00	Bergeronnes	
Lepage, A.	Constable	600 00—Paid from acc. 310	"	
	Cacouna Agency.			
LeBel, Narcisse	Indian Agent	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Kane, J., M.D.	"	" "	"	
	Caughnawaga Agency.			
Brosseau, J. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	St. Constant	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Gras, Rev. C. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00—Paid from band funds	Caughnawaga	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable	480 00 " " acc. 310	"	
Jacobs, J. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	"	
	Lorette Agency.			
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent	600 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Baie St. Paul	
Boucher, Alex, M.D.	" "	600 00	Lorette	
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	600 00—Paid from band funds	"	
	Maniwaki Agency.			
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 office rent	Maniwaki	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Leroux, J. B.	Constable	50 00 " " acc. 310	"	

	Maria Agency.			
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	250 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Boileau, Jos., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	New Richmond West	
	Gaspé Agency.			
Kavanagh, A. J.	Acting Indian Agent	10% com. on suppl. purch. for Indians	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament	"	
	Mingan Agency.			
Doyle, Frank	Indian Agent	300 00	Esquimaux Point	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	"	
	Timiskaming Agency.			
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent	600 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beauséjour, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	" "	
	Oka Agency.			
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent	450 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pagé, Jos., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Benoit	
	Pierreville Agency.			
Niquet, Henri	Indian Agent	400 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R. C.)	500 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Wawanolet, Elie	Constable	25 00 " "	"	
	Pointe Bleue Agency.			
Tessier, Armand	Indian Agent	700 00—Com. 5% on land sales	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Blene, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink group, Ste. Anne group.
Bouchard, A. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	
Constantin, Jules, M.D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	
	Ristigouche Agency.			
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	600 00	Ristigouche	Micmacs of Ristigouche.
Martin, D. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Campbellton, N.B.	
Savoie, William	Constable	660 00—Paid from account 310	"	
Allard, P.	Asst. Contable	540 00 " "		
	Seven Islands Agency.			
MacDougal, Chas. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	300 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
" "	Medical Officer	450 00 and 200 00 for drugs.		
Blouin, P. C.	Constable	360 00—Paid from account 310	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans.	
Gamache, Jos.	"	60 00 " "	Seven Islands	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00 " "	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
	St. Augustin Agency.	$ cts.		
West, J. H., M.D.	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Romaine and St. Augustin.
"	Medical Officer	200 00		
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00—Paid from account 310.	Natashkwan	
	St. Regis Agency.			
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent	450 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel—Paid from band funds	"	
		NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Mary's	
	Northeastern Division.			
Sheridan, J. B.	Indian Agent	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	400 00	Newcastle	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	150 00	Bathurst	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville	
Allan, C. T., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	
Barlow, Louis	Constable	24 00—Paid from account 310.	Buctouche	
Narvie, Wm.	"	20 00—Paid from band funds	Dalhousie	
Paul, Daniel	"	50 00, 24 00 voted 26 00 paid from account 310	Eel Ground	
Tenass, Jos.	"	12 50 voted	Red Bank	
Ginish John S.	"	25 00 "	Burnt Church	

Dominac, Wm	Constable	25 00—Voted	Burnt Church	
Paul, John Peter	"	12 50 "	Rexton	
	Northern Division.			
Wootten, N. J.	Indian Agent	350 00	Perth	Edmundston and Tobique.
Guy, J. A., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Edmundston	
Peat, G. B.	"	400 00	Andover	
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00	Tobique	
Ellis, Jos	Constable	180 00 paid from account 310	Andover	
	Southwestern Division.			
Griffiths, B. J	Indian Agent	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent	Fredericton	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kinsgclear and Woodstock.
Mullin, B. M., M.D	Medical Officer	175 00	St. Mary's Ferry	
Patterson, F. P., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Westfield	
Sprague, T. Ir., M.D	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Case, Mayes, M.D	"	Accounts rendered	St. John	
Caswell, J. A., M.D	"	"	Upper Gagetown	
McDonald, M. H., M.D	"	"	Hampstead	
Gilchrist, John B., M.D	"	200 00	Norton	
Robertson, B. W., M.D	"	150 00	Keswick Ridge	
Jack, O.M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Oromocto	
Brook, S.	Constable	180 00 paid from account 31	St. Mary's	
Sabatis, John	"	96 00 " "	Oromocto	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Boyd, A. J	Insp. of Indian Agencies	1,800 00	River Bourgeois (Cannes)	Guysborough, Pictou, Antigonish, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton Counties.
Foster, W. G	" "	1,800 00	Halifax	Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Queens, Lunenburg, Kings, Hants, Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland Counties.
	Annapolis County.			
Hoyt, Geo	Indian Agent	100 00	Lequille	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.
Morton, L. M., M.D	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	
Withers, Russell, M.D	"	50 00	Annapolis	
	Antigonish and *Guysborough Counties.*			
Cameron, John	Indian Agent	200 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish	
Buckley, C. E., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Guysborough	
McGarry, P. A., M.D	"	" "	Canso	
Prosper, Jas	Constable	2 00 a day	Heatherton	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	Cape Breton County.	$ cts.		
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island	Eskasoni.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
" "	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
Julian, Joseph	Codstable	120 00—Paid from account 310	"	
	Colchester County.			
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D	Medical Officer	150 00	"	
	Cumberland County.			
Johnson, J. A	Indian Agent	100 00	Parrsboro	Franklin Manor.
	Digby County.			
Harris, Rupert A	Indian Agent	150 00	Bear River	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove	
	Halifax County.			
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	200 00	Dutch Village	Grand Lake, Sambro, Ingram's River, Beaver Lake, Ship Harbour Lake, Minister's Lake.
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour	
Graham, J. V., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale	
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Bedford	
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.	"	350 00	Darmouth	
	Hants County.			
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	100 00	Shubenacadie	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	

	Inverness County.			
McPherson, Rev. D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Malagawatch	
McDonald, H. N., M.D.	"	275 00	Whycocomagh	
	Kings County.			
Beckwith, C. E	Indian Agent	200 00	Steam Mills	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Kentville	
McNally, Geo, M.D	"	200 00	Berwick	
	Pictou County.			
McLeod, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	150 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
Keith, Sylvanus, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	"	
	Lunenburg County.			
Freeman, N. P.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall, Cold River, New Ross, Port Medway River.
Cole, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	
Hebb, A. M., M.D	"	50 00	Chester	
Marshall, C. S., M.D	"	60 00	Bridgewater	
Cochrane, W. N., M.D.	For Emergency Work	Accounts rendered	Mahone	
Barnhill, H. B., M.D	"	" "	Petite Rivière	
DeBrisay, Thos., M.D.	"	" "	Lunenburg	
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	" "	Riverport	
	Queens County.			
Harlow, Chas	Indian Agent.	100 00	Caledonia	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Ford, T. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Caledonia	
Smith, Freeman, M.D.	"	"	Mill Village	
	Richmond County.			
McDonald, Rev. R. L.	Indian Agent	200 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
	Shelburne County.			
Hipson, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River, and Barrington.
Densmore, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Port Clyde	
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
	Victoria County.			
Campbell, John E.	Indian Agent	150 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Grant Hector A., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Whycocomagh	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*		
	Yarmouth County.	$ cts.		
Whalen, Wm. H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bethune, Roderick, M.D.	"	"	"	
Lebbutte, F. A., M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland	
		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supt	400 00	Grand River Lot 14	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst. "	200 00	Higgins Road	
Stewart, J. A., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley	
Conroy, P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Charlottetown	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart	
McDonald, R. J., M.D.	"	"	Morell	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Kensington	
Ledwell, R. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Charlottetown	
		MANITOBA.		
Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta	3,500 00	Winnipeg	
Grain, Dorothy	Clerk	600 00	"	
	Winnipeg Office.			
Campbell, Glen	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies	3,000 00	"	
Swinford, Sydney	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts	2,400 00	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R. C. Schools.	2,600 00	"	

McLean, W. J.	Officer in Charge, Indian Dept. Stores	1,800 00	Winnipeg	
Betournay, G. A.	Clerk	1,400 00	"	
Campbell, Mary G.	"	720 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	180 00	"	
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector	2,200 00	Stonewall	
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	Birdtail Sioux, No. 57; Keeseekoweenin's, No. 61; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62; Gambler's No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Smith, Frank A., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	"	
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Rossburn	
Collins, A. W., M.D.	"	"	Strathclair	
White, Elizabeth	Nurse	480 00	Birtle	
Mitchell, R. M.	Housekeeper	300 00	"	
Smith, Russell	Constable	2 50 a day—Paid from a/c. 310	"	
Bell, John	Caretaker Agency team	180 00	"	
Montagne, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minnedosa	
	Brandon School.			
Edmison, J. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Brandon	
	Elkhorn School.			
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn	
	Griswold Agency.			
McDonald, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Griswold	Oak River, No. 58, Oak Lake, No. 59.
McDonald, M.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Blanchard, D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Cairns, J. W., M.D.	"	"	Virden	
Blacksmith, Tom.	Constable	60 00—Paid from a/c. 310	Griswold	
Wakapa, Chaska	"	60 00 " " "	"	
†Antoine, J. H.	"	60 00 " " "	"	
Zepherin, Sioux	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Blake, Florence	Field Matron	325 00	"	
	The Pas Agency.			
Taylor, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas	Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moose Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lake.
Taylor, Ruth.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Robertson, P. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Ducharme, A. P.	Interpreter	600 00	"	

† Resigned June 1, 1915. * Resigned May 1, 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Band or Reserves in Agency.
	MANITOBA—*Continued.*			
	The Pas Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Martin, L.	Nurse (Hospital)	600 00	Le Pas	
Belton, Mrs. K. E.	Matron "	300 00	"	
Belton, J. B.	Caretaker "	300 00	"	
Cooper, R. G. V.	Dispenser	50 00	"	
Kennedy, J. G.	"	50 00	"	
Young, Louis	"	50 00	"	
Chamberlin, Jos.	"	50 00	"	
Daniels, Francis	"	50 00	"	
Constant, Chas.	Constable	15 00	"	
Cowley, Jeremiah	"	15 00	"	
Cook, Thomas	"	15 00	"	
Constant, Antoine	"	15 00	"	
	Portage-la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.			
Ogletree, Archibald	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage-la-Prairie	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage-la-Prairie, Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Burton, F.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Hassard, H. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Rose, E. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Gladstone	
Houston, D. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Dominion City	
Medd, A. E., M.D.	"	500 00	Winnipegosis	
Wallace, D., M.D.	"	60 00—Paid from band funds.	Swan Lakes	
Mott, W. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Rathwell	
Bunn, Chas. R., M.D.	"	" "	Ashern	
Campbell, M.	Farmer	720 00	Indian Springs	
Scott, J. C.	"	400 00	Dominion City	
Hughes, Isabelle	Nurse	480 00	Portage-la-Prairie	
Hampson, J. F.	Farmer	600 00	Long Plain Reserve	
Jackson, T. C.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage-la-Prairie	
Chagnon, Rev. O.	Dispenser	50 00	"	
Favel, Jno. E.	"	50 00	"	
Hyson, A.	"	50 00	"	
Kahkeekaysick, J.	"	50 00	"	
Inglott, Jos.	"	50 00	"	

Leonard, Rev. G	Dispenser	50 00	Portage-la-Prairie	
Conlin, T. D	"	50 00	"	
Houle, Chief J	"	50 00	"	
Sanderson, C	"	50 00	"	
	Lake of the Woods Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00	" "	
Bethune, F. H., M.D	"	Accounts rendered—Paid from band fund	Emo, Ont	
Charlton, R. M., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Rainy River, Ont	
Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	650 00	Fort Frances, "	
Jourdain, P	Constable	120 00 Paid from account 310	" "	
Spencer, A	Farm Instructor	600 00	Emo, Ont	
	Kenora and Savanne Agency.			
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kenora, Ont	The Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Ferguson, A. D., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	" "	
Hansen, Hans	Constable and Engineer	540 00—Paid from account 310 420 00 paid from Vote 11	" "	
Stratton, L	Nurse (Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.)	600 00	" "	
Eley, Rev. F	Dispenser	50 00	" "	
	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Bunn, John R	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Clandeboye Agency.			
Colcleugh, F. W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.
Latulippe, H. O	Clerk	1,100 00	"	
Steep, J. R., M.D	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	
Kennedy, V. W	Constable	900 00—Paid from Acct. 310	Selkirk	
Sinclair, Jno	Dispenser	25 00		
Rev. C. Fryer	"	80 00		
F. Geelen	"	25 00		
Geo. Slater	"	25 00		
Rev. E. C. Smith	"	25 00		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		MANITOBA—*Concluded.*		
	Fisher River Agency.	$ cts.		
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Halfway P.O.	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake
Carter, B. G.	General Helper	480 00	" "	
Palson, J. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Arborg	
Sanderson, Rev. M.	Dispenser	120 00		
Stevens, F. G.	"	120 00		
Lowes, J. H	"	100 00		
Lee, Wm.	"	50 00		
McKay, H.	"	50 00		
Louter, G.	"	50 00		
	Norway House Agency.			
Jones, Joseph.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake Island Lake:
Norquay, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer, Hospital	1,800 00	Transcona	
Dent, Mrs. G. Y.	Nurse in charge, "	600 00		
Cooper, M.	Cook, "	360 00		
Trask, Mrs. T	Ward Maid, "	240 00		
Fobister, J.	House Maid, "	120 00		
Balfour, Geo.	Attendant "	300 00		
Keeper, T. B.	Interpreter "	660 00		
Kirkness, John	Teamster, School	540 00		
Gaudin, Mrs. A. T.	Field Matron, Cross lake	500 00		
Fox, Mrs. C. G.	" " Split lake.	300 00		
Fox, Rev. C. G.	Dispenser, "	120 00		
Jackson, Alice	" Nelson House.	120 00		
Cargell, W. R.	" Oxford House.	50 00		
Niddrie, Rev. J. W.	" Island lake.	50 00		
Faries, Rev. R.	" York Factory.	100 00		

	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INPECTORATE.			
Crombie, W. B.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,000 00	Prince Albert	
	Battleford Agency.			
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.
Capstick, H.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Macadam, S. T., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Pink, H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Suffern, A.	"	600 00	"	
Taylor, W.	"	600 00	"	
Pruden, H.	"	600 00	"	
Ballendine, J. W.	"	480 00	"	
Whyte, R. G.	Engineer	600 00	"	
Taylor, C.	Teamster and Interpreter	480 00	"	
English, Rev. H. A.	Dispenser	50 00	Little Pine's Reserve	
English, Mrs. H. A.	Field Matron	300 00	" " "	
Tierney, Mrs. A	" "	100 00	Poundmaker's Reserve	
*Marshall, Mrs. J.	" "	300 00	Red Pheasant's and Stony Reserve	
	Carlton Agency.			
Milligan, Silas	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petaquakey's, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's. Wm. Charles, Wahpaton
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Allan, Ed. E.	Stenographer	540 00	"	
Reid, H. Stuart, M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations	"	
McKeen, Isaac	Farmer	600 00	Alingly	
DuBos, Fred	"	480 00	Mistawasis	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince Albert	
Isbister, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	Starblanket	
Dreaver, John	Interpreter	480 00	Mistawasis	
Sutherland, Hugh	Labourer	480 00	Leask	
Muchahoos, John	Mail Carrier	180 00		
Hutchinson, Mrs. H.	Field Matron, Ahtahkakoop's School	300 00		
Swift, Miss C.	Field Matron, Sturgeon Lake School	300 00		
†Swift, Mrs. G.	Asst. Field Matron, Sturgeon Lake School	100 00		
Smith, Mrs. J. E	Field Matron, Mistawasis Res	300 00		
Knife, E.	Asst. Field Matron, Mistawasis Res	50 00		

* Resigned June 1, 1916. † Resigned May 1, 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*		
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—Con.	$ cts.		
	Carlton Agency—Con.			
Ahenakew, Mrs. L.	Field Matron, Big River Res.	100 00		
Ahenakew, Ada.	Field Matron, Ahtahkakoop's School	100 00		
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrow's, Okemassis, Beardy's John Smiths', James Smith's, Nut Lakes, Kinistino.
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Urton, M. E.	Stenographer	600 00	"	
*MacRitchie, A. E., M. D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Giles G. M., M.D.	"	300 00	Birch Hills	
Brandt, Dr.	"	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Spence, Dr. T. C.	"	300 00	Melfort	
Stuart, W. A. M.D.,	"	480 00	Kinistino	
Hamilton, P. J.	Farmer	800 00	Perigord	
Kennedy, W.	"	600 00	Duck Lake	
Marion, L.	"	300 00	"	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	660 00	Fort à la Corne	
Robertson, W. E.	"	600 00	Chagoness	
Gentleman, P. H.	Overseer	200 00	Puckahn	
Lepine, M.	Farmer	720 00	Duck Lake	
Legare, J. L.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Lowe, Mrs. Jno. S.	Field Matron, Fort à la Corne School	300 00		
Shaw, Mrs. Henry W.	Field Matron, Fort à la Corne School	300 00		
Gentleman, Mrs. P. H.	Field Matron, John Smith's Res.	300 00		
Badger Mrs. N., Asst.	Asst. Field Matron, John Smith's Res	60 00		

* Left district June 30. Dr. A. V. Stewart, Rosthern, employed.

	oose Woods Sioux Agency.	$ cts.		
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer	120 00	Dundurn	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Turner, Lang	Clerk	940 00	"	
Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Onion Lake	
Charlebois, J. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Dresser, F. J.	"	540 00	"	
Bangs, J.	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos.	Miller	660 00	"	
	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,400 00	Balcarres	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta	Carry-the-Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk	660 00	"	
Hiddesheimer, Dr.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Blenkin, Thos.	Farmer	720 00	"	
	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Taylor, Ezekiel	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur	Clerk	900 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D.	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Deacon, F. L.	"	600 00	Grenfell	
Sugden, A. A.	"	600 00	Broadview	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Constable	300 00—Paid from account 310	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector in charge	Salary under South Sask. Inspectorate	Balcarres	File Hills Colony and other reserves in the Agency.
Tye, Alice W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Knoke, H., M.D.	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	Lemberg	
Main, Charles	Farmer	720 00	Balcarres	
Moore, J. L.	Teamster	480 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*		
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*	$ cts.		
	File Hills Agency—Con.			
Hockley, W. S.	Farmer	900 00	Balcarres	
Onetaway, John	Labourer	420 00	"	
MacMullen, Emily	Nurse	720 00	Lorbi	
Keenaydin, Nora	Asst. Nurse	180 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Carlyle	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Stapleford, C. H., M.D.	Medical officer	450 00	Manor	
Beattie, W. W.	Farmer	600 00	White Bear Reserve	
*Hall, K. S.	Field matron	240 00	" " school	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edgeley	Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Wilson, R. D.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Harris, J. A.	Farmer	600 00	Edgeley	
†Oswald, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Pratt, Chas T.	Teamster	480 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Christianson, M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamsack	Cote Key, Keeseekoonse, Valley River.
Walls, J. H.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Tran, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Ross, John, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Grandview	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer	600 00	"	
Hume, Chas.	Labourer	420 00	Kamsack	
Hamelin, B. W.	Farmer	480 00	Fort Pelly	

	Touchwood Agency.			
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Punnichy	Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's, Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Dr. Brandt	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Saucier, J. T. O., M.D	"	"	Punnichy	
Golden, L. A.	Farmer	600 00	Kylemore	
Forsyth, W. S.	"	600 00	Punnichy	
Petterson, G. C	"	600 00	"	
Adam, J. C. O.	"	600 00	Lestock	
Morris, Fred	Teamster	420 00	Punnichy	
	Wood Mountain Agency.			
Thomson, J. H.	Overseer.	360 00	Wood Mountain	
	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.			
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Blondeau, M.	Instructress.	240 00	"	

ALBERTA.

	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00	Red Deer	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen	Blackfoot Indians.
Gordon, Wm.	Asst. Indian Agent.	1,100 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,000 00	"	
Rose, Wm., M.D	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Clark, F. J.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Ostrander, J. E	"	720 00	Cluny	
Jones, A. E	Stockman	720 00	Gleichen	
Brereton, D. L	"	720 00	"	
McMaster, Donald	Asst. Stockman	240 00	"	
Yellow Fly, Teddy	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Dilworth, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod	Blood Indians.
Faunt, J. T.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Lancaster, A. W.	Asst. Clerk	600 00	"	

* Resigned, March 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ALBERTA—*Continued.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*			
	Blood Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Tupper, T. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Macleod	
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Hilier, E. G.	"	780 00	"	
Nash, L. R.	"	660 00	"	
Sandgathe, F. J.	"	660 00	"	
Baker, H. F.	Stockman	660 00	"	
Mountain Horse, Joe	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Mills, David	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	
White Buffalo, Weasel	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Sister Cayer	Matron, Hospital	180 00	Stand-Off, Alta.	
Sister Bourret	Nurse	120 00	"	
Sister St. Germain	"	120 00	"	
Sister Parentau	"	120 00	"	
Sister du St. Esprit	Cook	120 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Race, G. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's.
Pugh, J. E	Clerk	840 00	"	
Anderson, W. E., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accts. rendered—Paid from band funds	"	
Fergnson, A. A., M.D	"	" " "	Morinville	
Park, J., M.D.	"	" " "	Edmonton	
Valery, Chas., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Pattison, A. E	Farmer	600 00	Wabamun	
Hope, H.	"	600 00	Rivière-qui-barre	
White, J.	Interpreter	540 00	Edmonton	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Butlin, Jos.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G	Assistant Agent	600 00	"	

Mann, Blanche E.	Clerk	720 00	Hobbema	
Walker, H. C. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	Wetaskiwin	
Butlin, W. C.	Farmer	720 00	Hobbema	
White, John	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Sayer, A.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Kyatapen, A.	Labourer	240 00	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Gunn, H. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Brocket	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D.	Medical officer	500 00	Pincher Creek	
La Grandeur, E.	Farmer	780 00	Brocket	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman	900 00	"	
Smith, Percy	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Henault, Geo.	Asst. Stockman	300 00 —Paid from band funds	"	
Fornier, L.	" "	300 00 " "	"	
La Grandeur, P.	" "	480 00 " "	"	
Bain, A.	Blacksmith	840 00 " "	"	
Kelly, M. G.	Hospital Nurse	600 00	"	
Kelly, Marion	Asst. "	300 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, Beaver Lake.
Gullion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer	780 00	"	
Hardy, J. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Vigreville	
Sabourin, S., M.D.	"	" "	Lac la Biche	
Borwick, John	Interpreter	540 00	Saddle Lake	
Borwick, Colin	Labourer	240 00	"	
Makokis, Daniel	Constable	240 00 —Paid from acc. 310		
	Stony Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley	Stony Reserve
Stocken, P. E.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
McKenzie, J.	Farmer	600 00	Morley	
Wildman, Dan.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
†Grant, John.	Clerk and Stockman	900 00	"	
Follett, J. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	"	
Allen, R. A.	Engineer and blacksmith	720 00 —Paid from band funds	"	
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	"	

† Resigned June 30.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916---*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ALBERTA—*Continued.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con.			
	Sarcee Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Allen, Isaac	Asst. to blacksmith	240 00 —Paid from band funds	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
‡Onespot, John	Police Scout	240 00 " "	"	
Robertson, W	Asst. laborer	420 00	"	
Barcomb, Agnes	Nurse	600 00	"	
	St. Joseph's Industrial School.			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	Okotoks	
	St. Albert Boarding School.			
Valery, Chas M.D	Medical Officer	200 00	Edmonton	
	Red Deer School.			
George, Henry, M.D	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer	
	Treaty No. 8.			
LaMothe, L. H	Clerk to Insp. Conroy	1,500 00	Ottawa, Ont	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Harris, T. W	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Johnson, W	Engineer	1,200 00	" "	
Villeneuve, Jos.	Interpreter	540 00	" "	

‡John Onespot temporily employed as Stockman at $600 a year

	Fort Smith Agency.			
Card, Gerald	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	" "	
Brown, Wm	Interpreter	540 00	" "	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	" "	
Ross, A. F.	Teamster	480 00	" "	
	Treaty No. 10.			
Rossignol, Rev. M.	Dispenser and Issuer	50 00	Ile à la Crosse, Reserve.	
Egenoff, Rev. L. J.	" "	50 00	Lac du Brochet "	
Edwards, Rev. M. B.	" "	50 00	Amos Charles "	
Renaud, Rev. J. I. A.	" "	50 00	Pukittawagan Band	
McKay, Ven. J. A.	" "	50 00	Lac la Ronge "	
Guilloux, Rev. M.	" "	50 00	Pelican Narrows "	
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.			
Laird, Harold	Acting Indian Agent	1,200 00	Grouard	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefiish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinnosayo's.
Riner, F. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Boulanger, J. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alberta	
McNutt, L. W., M.D.	"	"	Peace River Crossing	
Nash, Charles	Interpreter	600 00	Grouard	
	Mackenzie River District.			
Doyle, P. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Ft. McPherson, Peel River, N. W. T., *via* Edmonton.	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cairns, R. H.	Insp. of Indian Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians British Columbia."
Wilson, T.	Insp. of Indian Orchards	1,500 00	"	
	SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Megraw, A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Vernon	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agencies.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*		
	Kamloops Agency.	$ cts.		
Smith, John F	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamloops	
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D	Medical Officer	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo., M.D	"	420 00	Ashcroft	
Tutill, G. H	"	480 00	Nicola Lake	
Scatchard, W., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Chase	
Dallen, W. C	Constable	900 00	Kamloops	
	Kootenay Agency.			
Galbraith, R. L. T	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Steele	
Green, F. W., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	Cranbrook	
Hannington, D. P., M.D	"	300 00	Wilmer	
Henderson, G. B., M.D	"	300 00	Creston	
Dr. Saunders	"	Accounts rendered	Baynes	
Ryckman, F. S	Constable	900 00	Cranbrook	
	Lytton Agency.			
Graham, H	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lytton	
Spillman, M. E	Stenographer	600 00	"	
McCaffrey, F. S., M.D	Medical Officer	750 00	Agassiz	
Fort, H. R., M.D	"	600 00 + 120 00 for attending Lytton School	Lytton	
Asselstine, B., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Lillooet	
Daunt, A. O	Constable	900 00	Lytton	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Brown, J. R	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Vernon	
McEwen, M. D., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	Hedley	
Logie, H. B., M.D	"	300 00	Armstrong	
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D	"	500 00	Vernon	
White, R. B., M.D	"	420 00	Fairview	
McNaughton, J. G., M.D	"	300 00	Kelowna	
Cawston J	Constable	420 00	Penticton	

	Stuart Lake Agency.			
McAllen, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fraser Lake	For bands or reserves in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Fraser	
Lazier, D. B., M.D.	"	400 00	South Fort George	
Manson, W. F.	Constable	900 00	" "	
Mrs. Ockoniy	Field Matron	300 00	" "	
	Williams Lake Agency.			
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lac la Hache	
Baker, Gerald, M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Quesnel	
Feare, W. K., M.D.	"	600 00	150-Mile House, Caribou.	
Wright, J. H., M.D.	"	400 00	Alexis Creek	
	SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,500 00	Victoria	
Whitwell, Alice	Clerk	540 00	"	
	Cowichan Agency.			
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Duncan	
Robertson, Catherine	Clerk	600 00	"	
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Cummings, W. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Sydney	
Ewing W., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith	
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	
Millard, H. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Courtney	
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	
O'Connell, Tom	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	
	Kwawkewlth Agency.			
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Alert Bay	
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Cox, H. B., M.D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	
*Jamieson, T. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Campbell River	
	New Westminster Agency.			
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,400 00	New Westminster	
O'Malley, Winnifred	Clerk	700 00	"	
Drew, E., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"	

*Dr. Jamieson since deceased; Dr. T. F. Shaw appointed May 13, 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*		
	New Westminster Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	New Westminster	
Henderson, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Powell River	
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City	
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner	
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Steveston	
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	
Inglis, F., M.D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing	
Grant, J. S.	Constable	900 00	New Westminster	
Mrs. Maroney	Field matron	300 00	Homalco	
Marsden, Mrs. Wm.	"	900 00	Chehalis	
	West Coast Agency.			
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Alberni	
Cox, Grace	Clerk	600 00	"	
McLean, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	510 00	Uclulet	
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni	
Dixon, D. S., M.D.	"	510 00	Clayoquot	
Whitehouse, E. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Port Renfrew	
Homewood, Edward	Engineer	900 00	Alberni	
	NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.			
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver	
	Babine Agency.			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton	
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Wallace, A. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Tewlkla, Bulkley Valley.	
Ardagh, E. R., M.D.	"	240 00	Kitwanga	
Hamblin, H.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere	

Halpenny, Adjutant	Field Matron	400 00	Andimaul
Richardson, Z.	" and nurse	600 00	Meannskinisht
Martin, Eva	"	200 00	Kispiox
	Bella Coola Agency.		
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola
Darby, G. E., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella
Bavis, W. E., M.D	"	600 00	Bella Coola
Tucker, Chas.	Constable	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer	900 00	"
Read, Mrs. Harriet	Field matron	300 00	China Hat
Vacant	"	120 00	Bella Bella
Alton, S. E	"	500 00	Kitimat
	Nass Agency.		
Perry, Chas. C	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Large, R. W., M.D	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson
McDonald, D. J., M.D	"	900 00	Kibolut
Cade, J. P., M.D	"	400 00	Prince Rupert
Traynor, S., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace
Phillipson, A. J	Constable	900 00	Port Simpson
Watkinson, A. J	"	600 00	"
Miss Capper	Field Matron	800 00	Lakalsap
Miss Cleveland	"	600 00	Gwinoha
Miss Royds	"	900 00	Aiyansh, Nass River
	Queen Charlotte Agency.		
Deasy, Thos	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Massett
Graves, C.A., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	"
Vacant	"	500 00	Skidegate
Hughes, O.W.M	Constable	900 00	Massett
Mrs. Edenshaw	Field Matron	300 00	"
Russ, Mrs. W. H	"	300 00	Skidegate
Miss Tindale	"	600 00	"
	Stikine Agency.		
Simpson, W. S	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek
Vacant	Medical Officer	750 00	"
Harrison, E. H., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin
Cullen, F. E	Constable	900 00	Telegraph Creek

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		YUKON.		
		$ cts.		
Hawksley, Rev. John	Indian Superintendent	3,000 00	Dawson	
Clark, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Whitehorse	
La Chapelle, J. O., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Dawson	

PART II

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency consists of the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau, Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi, Treaty No. 9 Crees at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Mattagami, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Flying Post, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Brunswick Post.

Occupations.—These Indians live mostly by hunting and fishing in winter, and in summer act as guides and work for survey parties. A few around Chapleau are working on the Canadian Pacific Railway this winter. On account of the unexpected rise in the fur market, most of the Indians have been able to get along fairly well without assistance, with the exception of the old and sick.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are taking more interest in gardening than in former years, but they have only a few rakes and hoes.

Stock.—They have a few chickens, geese and pigs.

Buildings.—The Indians live in small frame houses and tents during the summer months, and in wigwams in winter.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year, with the exception of a few fatal cases of consumption. A few also of the Indians have had grippe. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are not a saving people; but a few of them save a little. Several of our Cree Indians have answered the call of their country. They progress a little each year.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year very few of the Indians have used intoxicants, to my knowledge. Their morals are fair.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. There has been only one death from consumption Sanitation has been observed, by the use of whitewash in the dwellings.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are good; a number of them are stone and they are nearly all kept neat and clean. The barns and stabling are not so good.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which receive good attention.

Farm Implements.—This band has all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting; but as a rule, these are not very well taken care of.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, gardening, fishing, and basket-making. Quite a number of the younger men sail during the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of this band are industrious and progressive; but many of them are not making the advancement they should, considering the opportunities they have.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate, some of them are addicted to the improper use of liquor when they can procure it in any way.

REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. Although there have been many cases of colds and influenza due to the wet weather in the early part of the winter, there was no epidemic during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed, the homes and premises are generally kept clean.

Occupations.—A few are farming and succeed fairly well; their land is good and they have good crops, although they do not work their land as they should. Others prefer working in the mills in summer, and in logging camps in winter; some are doing very well at fishing and trapping, also guiding for the tourists.

Buildings.—There are some very good frame houses, well kept and painted. The log houses are whitewashed, and look well. There are some good stables too. The public buildings are in excellent order.

Stock.—There are a few good working teams of horses besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed and are very good.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all the implements needed for farming, but they do not take care of their machinery as they should owing to the fact that they have no buildings for that purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough; they are good mechanics. Their progress is slow, although there is a marked difference in those who devote themselves to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, the Indians of this band are temperate; they are not quarrelsome.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—Eight or ten families depend entirely on the cultivation of their locations for their livelihood; others work for the farmers on the main land, a few make baskets, and most of the women make fancy-work, which they dispose of at good prices to the summer visitors.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians have all the farm machinery they require, but do not take very good care of it.

Buildings.—The houses are generally comfortable, a few of them comparing favourably with those on the mainland; but a few shacks still are occupied.

Health and Sanitation.—The band as a whole has enjoyed good health during the past year, except in the month of February, when both old and young suffered from a severe attack of influenza, but without any serious result.

Characteristics and Progress.—A very few make satisfactory progress, most of them taking little thought for the future. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not an old man on the island who indulges in liquor, and only a few of the young men make any use of it. I wish I could speak as well of their morality.

REPORT OF HENRY JAMES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians of these three bands are engaged in farming, and some are raising some very good stock. About sixty of the young men from the three bands have enlisted for overseas service. The rest make their living by day labour among the white people.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians who work their land have some very good machinery; but, for lack of proper sheds, the implements have to be left out of doors much of the time.

Buildings.—There are a few cement block and brick houses on the reserve; the rest are frame and log houses. Their barns and stables are not very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, except a few who are suffering from tuberculosis. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all of the Munsee band are very temperate. A number of the Oneidas and Chippewas are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There is a good deal of immorality practised on the reserves, but less than in former years.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemic prevailed among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed: the houses and their surroundings are well looked after.

Occupations.—The older members do considerable work in their gardens. The young men are experienced river-drivers; they are also expert canoemen. American tourists pay the Indians very large wages, because they are trustworthy guides. The Indian women who make fancy quill and sweet hay work during the winter months find ready sale for their ware to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—Most of their dwelling-houses are frame, and in general kept clean. The Indians are having more home comforts around them.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows, and are improving the grade of their horses. Their animals are well looked after during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their implements; they realize the cost of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear to make a good living. They are well clothed as a rule and are improving their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants on the reserve by the Indians is now something of the past.

Morality is now viewed from a higher plane of life.

REPORT OF T. MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of grippe has been prevalent in each of the reserves this winter, necessitating the closing of one school and reducing the attendance of the others to a minimum. The result was great distress and much suffering among many families, so that an appeal for aid had to be made to the department at Ottawa. At Kettle Point a number of cases developed into pneumonia, three of which proved fatal. On the Sarnia reserve there were also three deaths from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians is farming. Some of the Indians rent their river front property for fishing purposes. Many of the younger men find employment in the lumber yards of the city and at the oil refinery, while others work on the docks in the summer-time. Some of the women make baskets and fancy articles of sweet grass or bead-work, which they sell in the city, or to the campers along the shore in the summer season.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Many of the Indians have the necessary machinery and implements to conduct their farming operations successfully and these are generally fairly well cared for.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, which is well equipped: an Anglican church, a Methodist church, which has been repaired and re-decorated at a cost of $1,000; a large frame parsonage, which has also been repaired and put in good order, and a fine new brick council-house, which cost $4,500. Kettle Point has two frame churches, Anglican, and Methodist, a frame school-house and a council-house, also a hall used for exhibition purposes at the fall fair.

Stony Point has a frame school and a Methodist church. These are all in good condition and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The more intelligent Indians of the tribe are industrious and consequently prosperous, while many seem to lack ambition to improve themselves or their condition and therefore are thriftless and poor.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians on this reserve have a strong inclination to indulge in intoxicants whenever opportunities occur. There is also room for improvement in the morals of some of the younger members of the tribe.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There is always a certain amount of sickness during the winter months. Grippe has been very bad this year and has taken several of the older Indians, but altogether they have come through the winter very well.

Sanitary precautions have been very well observed on the reserve. Most of the houses are very neat and clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings. Last year there was quite a marked improvement in the growing of potatoes and corn, but this year so many of them have enlisted in service of the King and country that there will not be as many to work at home. They engage in basket-making, rustic work, working in saw-mills and factories, pulling flax, berry picking, making maple syrup; and a good many of them help on the farms in the harvest time. They also take out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are all very good and in good repair; private buildings are also very good and in most cases are kept very well repaired and very comfortable. There has been one nice large barn built this year.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. These Indians do not keep very much stock. There are quite a number of horses and cows, but only a few of the Indians keep hogs. They do not seem to be able to get enough fodder to keep their animals over winter, but most of them keep their animals in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. Of these they take very good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious. I think that as they are getting out more among the white people they are following their example. There are quite a number that work well all the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to using intoxicants to excess; but, as a whole, they are doing better. Many of them are otherwise immoral, but we are doing all we can to try to improve them in this respect.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks (these seven bands have been amalgamated on the Manitou Rapids reserve, but retain their individuality) Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, Sturgeon Lake and Buffalo Bay.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They work in saw-mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river-driving, acting as guides, and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves. They do little, if any, farming, but we hope to see an improvement in the next few years. Seven have enlisted in the 141st battalion for active service.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The amalgamated band on the Manitou Rapids reserve have an implement shed, built last fall, where all the farm machinery is kept, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Buildings.—There are a number who have good frame houses, but the majority have good log buildings with shingle roofs, and taken as a whole these are comfortable and well kept.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, no epidemics having occurred. I consider that all the Indians in this agency have been well vaccinated. Most of them keep their premises clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; but progress has been slow. The seven Rainy River bands have been amalgamated on the Manitou Rapids reserve and seem desirous of going into farming and stock-raising. They built 23 new houses last fall and cleared some land. The department has built a combined school and teacher's residence on this reserve; also a stable and storehouse. This school will accommodate 60 pupils, and was opened on March 13, 1916, with 29 pupils on the roll. A farm instructor has been appointed and is doing good work.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. In other respects they are fairly moral.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKINS, INDIAN AGENT FOR GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Algonquin tribe

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There were two cases of tuberculosis. There has been no epidemic during the past year.

Sanitary precautions have been well observed. As a rule the houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming. They work with lumber camps in winter, and river-driving in spring. A number engage in making mitts and moccasins and snowshoes. Others are employed by sportsmen as guides.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, but are generally small.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are progressive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects, conditions have greatly improved in the past year.

REPORT OF F. W. BAXTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR GORE BAY AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong, and Cockburn Island.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations; other occupations are loading timber, working in saw-mills in the summer months, and in the lumber camps in winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands have good machinery, and take good care of it.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, with the exception of a few nice frame houses and barns. The buildings art kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are giving more attention to their farms than in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of the Indians is very good.

REPORT OF R. S. McKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Assabaska, Big Island, the Dalles, Islington, Northwest Angle No. 33, Northwest Angle No. 34, Northwest Angle No. 37, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake No. 39, Shoal Lake No. 40, and Whitefish Bay, all of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are: hunting, fishing, taking out lumber, and as canoemen and guides for tourists. The members of the Whitefish Bay band have taken out a lot of lumber this winter, which has been a great help to them during the winter. Several other bands have also taken out cord-wood, and timber, which gave them sufficient to support their families. Furs have gone up in price; this has helped the Indians to make a living.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are well supplied with all they require for the amount of farming they do, all of which is well taken care of, and properly housed in the fall for the winter months.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well built, comfortable and kept neat and clean. The majority of the Indians have their houses nicely furnished with good substantial furniture.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been good. Three deaths have occurred during the year, two from old age, and one from consumption. All cases of illness are promptly attended to by Dr. Ferguson. Sanitary precautions are well observed on the majority of the reserves. Vaccination is well attended to by the doctor, who takes an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

Characteristic and Progress.—A number of the bands are very indolent, and prefer roaming about in their old mode of life, from place to place, rather than do any manual labour for support. I am pleased to say that the majority of the bands are industrious and making fair progress; they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are addicted to the improper use of intoxicants: but as a very strict watch is kept over them here, I find a marked improvement during the year. In other respects their moral standard is fairly good.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Frenchman's Head, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Lac des mille lacs, Lac Seul, Wabigoon, and Wabuskang.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: working for the Hudson's Bay Company as canoemen and freighters, in lumber camps, on railroads, hunting, fishing, and as guides to tourists, attending to their gardens and potato patches, berry and wild rice picking. Any of the Indians who have cattle take fairly good care of them; there are only a few who have any stock. The Indians do not take any interest in this industry, saying that stock is more of a detriment than a benefit to them, owing to the life they are obliged to live.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians do very little farming; they are well supplied with all the implements and tools required, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well built, of fair size and well ventilated, kept clean and comfortable, and in the majority of cases they are well supplied with good and substantial furniture and bedding.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians have been, as far as possible, vaccinated, and all persons suffering from any contagious disease have been isolated and cared for. The general health of the bands has been fairly good. There have been a few deaths during the year from old age, consumption, and other causes; but not more than could be expected out of a population of over 1,100 Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and making good progress, while there is a portion of them that is very indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can procure almost any time along the lines of the railroads and other places. Owing to the large territory they occupy, it is not possible to keep a strict watch over them, as I have quite enough work at my office to keep me busy all the time. I am pleased, however, to say that there is a marked improvement in the past year.

Their morals are fairly good, with a few exceptions.

REPORT OF R. J. LEWIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, Sucker Lake, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Spanish River No. 3, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island Unceded.

Occupations.—A great number of these Indians work their locations, they raise cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and fowls. Quite a number fish, hunt, work in saw-mills, load boats with lumber and ties in the summer, act as guides to surveyors and prospectors, and make railway ties and work in lumber camps during the winter. The women make fancy sweet grass and birch bark work, baskets, knit socks and mittens, and pick berries.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern farm implements, which are well taken care of.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are very comfortable, but are mostly log, which are whitewashed, all are kept clean and in good repair. Some of the Indians who follow farming have good barns and stables.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been very good for the past year. No contagious diseases have visited the reserves. Grippe was somewhat severe among the Indians last winter, but without any fatal results. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past year I can say that there has been much progress, especially among those who are farming. A majority of the Indians are striving to better their circumstances. These Indians are all fairly industrious and law-abiding, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1915-16 has been very mild, and during the past summer the Indians had the best crop of hay and grain on record; so the horses and cattle throughout this agency wintered well and with no loss. The lumbering industry in this district has been very good, which enabled the young Indians to earn fair wages during the winter. On the whole the Indians in this agency are in a better condition financially than they have ever been before. About twenty of the young men of the Manitoulin Island Unceded band have enlisted with the 119th battalion.

REPORT OF W. R. COYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own land and are doing fairly well, but the majority rent their holdings to white farmers contiguous to the reserve. A few earn good wages by working as farm-hands during the summer months. A few act as guides to tourists. Twenty-four members of this band have enlisted for overseas service; four of their number have been in the trenches, one of whom was killed in action in France.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all kinds of machinery and implements are in use on this reserve, and are very well taken care of.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are chiefly frame buildings. A few have added to the appearance of their homes by painting them. A few barns have stone foundations.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Whooping cough was prevalent on the reserve during November and December and a few cases of measles have developed during the month of March, but without any fatal results. Sanitary precautions are pretty well observed on this reserve. Two houses were disinfected during the year. The majority of these Indians keep their houses clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and intelligent and are desirable citizens, but the majority prefer to adhere to their old custom of living, although an improvement is expected from the pupils now attending school.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the young men will indulge if an opportunity is given them to use liquor. Their morals are fairly good with few exceptions.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—General farming is the principal means of making a living; some are very successful farmers, quite equal to the best of the whites in the surrounding country; others without means lease their land and hire out as farm labourers. Twenty-five of the younger men have enlisted for active service in the European war; five others applied and were rejected

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming are fairly well supplied with necessary implements, which, with very few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Buildings.—There was some improvement during the year, but not as much as in the previous year; however, on the whole the buildings on this reserve are very comfortable and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no contagious disease of any kind during the year, there was considerable sickness, mostly among the older inhabitants. The health committee is most energetic in carrying out all sanitary measures.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their land are progressing steadily, improving their holdings by erecting new fences, overhauling and enlarging buildings, etc. In many cases where land is leased a portion of the rent is expended in necessary improvements. On the whole, I can say that this band is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority are temperate and moral. This is especially true of those residing on the reserve. Some of the younger members who work around Hamilton and on fruit farms in the surrounding country get good wages and spend considerable of their earnings for liquor, which they have no trouble to procure when they have the money.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own locations and are making fair progress. Some of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months; others hunt, fish, and act as guides for the tourists. When the tourist season is over, the rice is ready for gathering, at which very good wages can be made for a few days. Ten of the young men have enlisted for overseas service.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—Those cultivating their locations are well supplied with modern implements, which are well taken care of.

Stock.—The farmers have very good horses; they also keep cattle, pigs and poultry, which are well cared for and comfortably housed.

Buildings.—The farmers are taking a great interest in their barns; quite a number of them are on stone foundations with stabling in the basement. Most of the houses are frame and are kept in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of these bands are robust and healthy. With the exception of an epidemic of measles in the Rice Lake band and some grippe in Mud Lake, there has been no sickness of a serious nature during the year. Their homes are kept clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these two bands are anxious to improve their condition, but find it difficult to break away from the old way of living. They are industrious, but spend freely. The farmers are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are temperate and moral; there are very few exceptions to this rule. They will compare quite favourably with the average white population.

REPORT OF J. W. CROZIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band for the past year has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of la grippe and measles was prevalent on the reserve during March, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. There are traces of that terrible disease tuberculosis in the band, which we are trying to stamp out.

Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious; they do a little fishing and trapping, but there is no money in it, as fish is very scarce and fur-bearing animals are scarce, and there are a great number of trappers. The women engage in basket-making and do good work, but the fancy work done by them is excellent.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept. They have some fairly good horses and some cattle (though few in number) and there is a marked improvement in the care given to the stock.

Farm Implements.—A fairly large number of implements are used and the owners are taking better care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions, as it seems very hard for an Indian to hold any money over night.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered moral, and some are temperate; but many of them indulge in liquor when they can get it, and they get plenty.

REPORT OF G. M. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No contagious disease visited this reserve during the year, and only two have died of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians of this band engage in general farming and stock-raising, and dairying and growing large quantities of corn, peas, beans, and tomatoes for the canning factory at Deseronto. A number of the Indians and their families work in canning factories in adjoining counties, and in the cement mills at Point Anne.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The enterprising Indians are taking good care of their farm machinery, and have sheds to store them in when not in use.

Buildings.—A number of the Indians take pride in painting and improving their buildings, and on the whole the buildings on this reserve are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are improving their farms by fencing and setting out orchards of apples, cherries, plums and other small fruits. The majority of the Indians on this reserve are industrious, well behaved, and law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are temperate and moral, while there are a few that spend nearly all their money on strong drink, which they get at neighbouring towns.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the band. The young men work for farmers in the district, and also in saw-mills, brickyards and canning factories. Flax-pulling is another of their occupations. They grow considerable garden produce for the canning factories. The canning companies employ considerable Indian labour. A number of girls go out to domestic service and give good satisfaction.

Buildings.—The reserve has a number of good residences, several new buildings having been erected in recent years.

Stock.—Some stock is kept of fairly good quality. It consists chiefly of horses, cattle and pigs, and poultry. The stock is usually sold to dealers.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair supply of farm implements, and would like more; what they have they use intelligently.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fair; whooping cough and measles have been prevalent; otherwise their health has been good. Sanitation is attended to, and the Indians are frequently advised to regard cleanliness and abstinence as important conditions in maintaining their health. Their premises are usually clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very good people and like to progress. One of the largest Indian fairs in Ontario is held on this reserve. A new grand stand has recently been built. The fair is managed by the Indians themselves and has a larger attendance than many white fairs. Some drainage is being carried out on the reserve, which will improve their farms. Considering their difficulties, they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians always require oversight and watchfulness. There are breaches, but the condition is fair and we hope to improve matters in those particulars. I think there is an improvement in their temperance.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

There are three bands included in this agency: Garden River band, residing on the Garden River reserve nine miles east of Sault Ste. Marie; Batchawana band, residing at Goulais Bay, Batachawana Bay, Gros Cap, Sault Ste. Marie, and Garden River; and the Michipicoten band, residing on its reserve at Little Gros Cap near Michipicoten Harbour, and a few families residing at Michipicoten River.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have been enjoying fairly good health. There have been several deaths from tuberculosis. This winter there was an epidemic of grippe and whooping cough at the Garden River reserve, and a few cases of the same diseases at Goulais Bay and Batchawana. The Garden River and Batchawana bands have made improvements in the sanitation of their dwelling-houses, these are as a rule kept clean and tidy. They are learning the great benefit of fresh air.

Occupations.—The Garden River band has turned its attention to farming on a much larger scale than usual. These Indians take great interest in their work, and during the past season with the assistance of the department they had good crops of oats, peas and vegetables of all kinds. Potatoes grown at Garden River brought 25 cents a bag more on the market than those grown on clay land. These Indians also competed at the Central Algoma Agricultural Fall fair in horses and vegetables, and they took several prizes. In the coming season I am looking for far better results. The weather at harvest time was not at all favourable, and a quantity of grain was spoiled but with all the drawbacks, they threshed over 2,500 bushels of oats, besides other grain such as barley.

The Batchawana band residing at Goulais Bay and Batchawana Bay do not farm; their land is not suitable for farming. They have small gardens where they raise potatoes and a few vegetables. They make a living by fishing and working in the lumber woods, loading vessels at saw-mills, and a little hunting and trapping. The members of the Michipicoten band live chiefly by hunting and trapping.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Garden River band has a number of farm implements, and these are well taken care of by the different owners.

The band in common owns a plough, smoothing harrow, a disc harrow, seeder, and are two-thirds owner in a Sterling threshing machine, the other one-third being owned by the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Home. The machine is stored at the Shingwauk Home; the other articles are stored in a rented building at Garden River.

The Batchawana band residing at Goulais Bay has a plough and harrow and the necessary garden tools. These are well looked after. The Michipicoten band has no implements excepting a few hoes and garden rakes.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency, excepting the Michipicoten band, have horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. All are well cared for; they have plenty of feed, and good warm stables.

The Garden River band purchased a thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bull during the past summer, to improve their cattle; in addition they purchased through the department seven young mares mostly Clydes, to assist in farming and raising a better stock of horses on the reserve.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log and frame, and are kept warm and clean. The barns are nearly all log buildings and are very comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are industrious and good workers; there are a few who are shiftless and lazy.

The Batchawana and Goulais Bay Indians are expert fishermen, and they make a good living at this work.

The members of the Michipicoten band are good hunters and trappers; they do very little fishing.

Most of the members of the Garden River band are excellent workers. The younger men follow lumbering in its different branches; they are expert woodsmen and river-drivers, and they command the highest wages for this kind of work.

The middle-aged and old men are turning their attention to the land for their living. They are beginning to see that by a little perseverance they will soon be as well off as their white neighbors, and, if they carry out their present intentions, this will be a prosperous farming community in a very few years.

They have the best of farm-land; they are getting some stock and implements, and the men are bound to succeed, and I cannot see anything to keep them back.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had less trouble during the past year with intemperance than I have had since I took this agency in June, 1912. There have been very few cases of intoxication and more especially so since the appointment of Mr. Thomas Thibault as chief constable. The great majority of these Indians are moral and are good church-goers and citizens.

There are a few who are living immoral lives in spite of all the clergy and myself can do.

We are continually trying to put a stop to their way of living, but we cannot do much, as neither the Criminal Code nor the Indian Act applies, and moral persuasion does not succeed.

REPORT OF W. RUSSELL BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency is one of the largest in the Dominion and comprises the following bands: Fort William, Lake Nipigon, Long Lake, Martin Falls, Pays Plat, Pic River, and Red Rock.

Occupations.—The Fort William Indians are located on the outskirts of Fort William and find odd jobs around the city. They also take out cord wood during the winter, and some are engaged in fishing during the open season. The Red Rock band is located on the famous Nipigon river. These people act as guides for the tourists and are expert canoemen. Most of the other bands live entirely by hunting and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians on most of the reserves have done no farming outside of growing a few potatoes.

Buildings.—Good frame and log houses are located on some of the reserves, but many of the Indians still follow the old bush life and live in teepees.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious, while others are shiftless and lazy. Not more than two or three Indians in the agency have bank accounts. Some of them made money catching live foxes two years ago, but this was spent quickly and foolishly.

Health and Sanitation.—Deaths have been numerous during the year. Tuberculosis is responsible for fully eighty per cent.

On the Fort William reserve one boy died of diphtheria, but precautions were taken immediately and no other cases developed.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians drink to excess when liquor can be obtained. The families of the intemperate Indians are always half starved and insufficiently clothed. Some children have fainted in school through hunger.

The wiping out of the liquor traffic means a great stride forward for our Indians.

The War.—Some thirty-five of the young men from this agency are fighting the Empire's battles in Europe. They make splendid soldiers and are among the cleverest snipers on the firing line. Many more would enlist if a special effort were made to secure them.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PARRY SOUND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

There are a lot of Christian Island Indians living on the reserve, also some half-breeds and non-treaty Indians from other reserves. They all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

The health has been fairly good this past year, but a few have died of tuberculosis, which is rather prevalent among the Indians generally.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is guiding for the tourists in summer, and many of them get work at Depot Harbour and Parry Sound, loading boats, etc.

In religion they are about equally divided between Methodists and Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—They are as a rule well-behaved, but some of the young fellows have been getting liquor lately and it is hard to induce them to tell where they get it.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Occupations.—The members of this band do not do very much farming. Some guide in the tourist season, others work at the Munition Plant at Nobel, and some in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly well-behaved, except when they get whisky. They are not very industrious and do not take very well to farming.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

These Indians have a piece of ground near Byng Inlet where they grow considerable garden produce, which they sell to the people of Byng Inlet. Some of them work in the saw-mills at the Inlet and on the river.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

A number of these Indians live at Killarney.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and berry-picking are their occupations. Some of the younger men find work in the saw-mills in the vicinity.

GIBSON BAND.

The Indians on this reserve belong to the Iroquois tribe.

Some of them have very fair farms and good stock.

The men have had plenty of work this last winter, taking out the burnt hemlock timber.

The general health of this band is good. A few of them have enlisted for active service.

REPORT OF CHARLES McGIBBON, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the average health was good. There were four or five cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever on the reserve. Only one death resulted from diphtheria. Tuberculosis is slightly on the decrease, and more care is taken in preventing contagion. All houses where any disease has been are always fumigated under the direction of the medical officer of the reserve.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The medical officer and the board of health have taken advantage of every opportunity to urge improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particular care in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were above the average, the hay crop being large and realizing good prices. Many of the younger members seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers and domestic help. All the contracts let on the reserve during the year have been done by the Indians. A large amount of small fruit, vegetables and dairy produce is weekly offered for sale by the Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. The Indians are taking more interest in dairy, and creamery routes have been started on the reserve.

Buildings.—A steady improvement in buildings continues.

Stock.—A greater interest is taken in the raising of stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements that are generally used on the farm, and almost every farmer is well supplied with implements, and these are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive, and law-abiding. Quite a number obtain regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton and other cities and towns.

The Six Nations Agricultural fair, wholly under the management of Indians, had its usual three days' fair. It was most successful both in attendance and in the quality and quantity of its exhibits. In fact the entries were the largest in the history of the society.

The Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute held their meetings in the council-house, and were largely attended. A great interest is taken by the Indians in these meetings. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of the path-masters, who are appointed by the council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have bank deposits and transact business by cheques.

During the past year many Indians from the Six Nation Reserve have enlisted in the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers. The officers in charge of the battalion expect to have a full company of Indians by the time they go into camp. The officers and non-commissioned officers are mostly Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist in the effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies assist and hold regular meetings.

The morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEORGE P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Dokis, Matatchewan, Nipissing and Timagami.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this agency follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey

parties who frequent this district each season. They also worked in lumber camps during the past winter, owing to the stress of the fur market caused by the European war. The Indians are cutting pulp-wood for sale, for which they have a ready market at a good price. Others make canoes, snowshoes and axe-handles, which they market in the adjoining towns and villages. A number of the men have enlisted for overseas service.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Dokis and Nipissing bands are exceptionally good, and a number compare favourably with buildings in the adjoining towns in the district. The majority of the Timagami Indians live in tents or teepees.

The Matatchewan Indians have a number of comfortable log dwellings upon their reserve.

On the whole the Indians are continually improving their buildings and are taking more interest in improving their out-buildings for the better protection of stock during the winter months.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good and free from any epidemic during the year. Tuberculosis, while still prevalent, is on the decrease. Indians are erecting better dwellings and learning the nature of the disease and taking necessary precaution to prevent it.

The health of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been exceptionally good. They keep their premises clean, and isolate persons having contagious disease. They dress well and keep their dwellings comfortable.

The health of the Timagami and Matatchewan bands has not been as good as formerly. They are careless about sanitation owing to their manner of living, but are showing improvements in this respect.

During the year a large number were vaccinated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and are continually improving their conditions. This is very noticeable in their manner of living, in the care of their children, and the general effect upon the reserve. They are making good progress and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in regard to temperance, but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers. During the year a number of persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants; this has had a good effect.

Generally, these Indians are moral.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Mississagi River, Serpent River, and Spanish River, First and Second Divisions, and Thessalon.

Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—They are chiefly employed in loading vessels and working at sawmills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fair and with a few exceptions are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Stock.—They have some good cattle, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are getting along better every year.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of them are fond of liquor, and loose in their morals; others are quite respectable. On the whole they are improving each year.

REPORT OF THOS. A. McCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, the Chippewas and the Pottawattomies. These bands get along harmoniously together and conduct council business in a way that would astonish some people.

Occupations.—The greater number of these Indians are engaged in farming, some of them quite successfully. A number of the young men work in factories and make a success of it. We have a number of our Indian girls working in the cities for white people, and doing well.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—A few of the Indians take good care of their implements, others are careless and do not look after them.

Buildings.—The Indians are building better houses and putting up more of them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve is good. We have had none of the diseases or epidemics that have been prevalent in other years.

The sanitation is not good; our drainage is very bad and stagnant water stands in creeks till late in the summer until it evaporates.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are industrious, sober and law-abiding citizens. They are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this island. There are a few Indians who are addicted to drink, but there are many that are strictly total abstainers. As for the morality of the Indians, this reserve will compare favourably with other reserves.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of this inspectorate is Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The area supervised embraces the Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies, all in the province of Ontario except Buffalo Bay reserve, at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, which is in Manitoba.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal Lake, and a portion of the Winnipeg river as far as the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Eagle Lake eastward along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Ignace and Lac des Mille Lacs, from Minaki along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway eastward to Sioux-Lookout; thence northward to Frenchmans Head and Lac Seul; thence down the English river to Wabascaw and Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency includes the country along the Rainy river to Fort Frances, the Rainy lake, Seine river, Namakun lake, Lac le Croix and Sturgeon lake. One reserve is on the Lake of the Woods.

Both the Kenora agency and the Savanne agency are under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora, Ontario.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, who resides in the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

It has been thought advisable to establish an agency at Sioux Lookout for the greater encouragement, better protection, and closer supervision of the Indians of the Savanne agency; because the great distance of this eastern section from the agent at Kenora renders it impracticable for him to give all the attention to this portion of work that circumstances seem to demand. No final action has yet been taken, but it is hoped that the department will be able to carry this project into effect in the near future.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has 11 bands of Indians, all of whom speak the language of the ancient Ojibways, from whom they have descended. These people are hunters and fishermen, who love the wild woods, and roam about a great deal, living in accordance with the practices, habits, and traditions of their pagan ancestors. In the summer-time they dwell in tents, for the most part, enjoying a care-free life in the sunlight and fresh air of their earthly heritage. In winter they live in log houses on their reserves, or in temporary shacks adjacent to their hunting grounds or fishing stations. They usually form themselves into groups of four or five families, more or less nearly related, so as to enjoy social advantages. Location is decided by the shelter afforded from wintry winds, by the proximity of dry wood, by the important consideration of food-supplies, and by the near abundance of wild animals. In the average year these Indian groups live well and enjoy life. Very few distracting cares disturb the even tenor of their way. They live near to natures's heart.

The winter just past has been fairly favourable. The prices of fur have advanced to such an extent as to make the hunt profitable once more. Young men have done fairly well, but the old and the sick have felt the pinchings of poverty. Traders continue to be very cautious about making advances; and times are too hard with every one to warrant much liberality towards those who suffer. Some have been compelled to beg their bread; but as soon as this was known, assistance was given from our destitute supplies, to the limit of our ability. Some have been allowed to cut timber or cordwood so as to enable them to procure the necessaries of life in this way. Some have been able to draw upon the interest of their capital account, and others have been helped through the trading companies whose accounts have been honoured by the department. At no time has help been given to the undeserving, and no deaths through starvation have occurred.

A number of the Indians have made good in gardening, and stock-raising, and such persons are in a prosperous condition. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes and their families are respectably dressed. One man raised 600 bushels of potatoes and found a market for them at fifty cents a bushel, last fall. Many others have succeeded in a less degree, and their thrift has been followed by much personal advantage. Officers are proud of such people, and are not slow to commend and encourage them and urge them to make even greater efforts to win wealth from the cultivated soil. Still the fact remains that comparatively few are disposed to throw aside gun and fish-net for the spade and hoe, because, forsooth, their fathers did not do so and yet enjoyed life well. This lack of love for the ways of the white man, this hesitation to work and win, is as unfortunate as it is hurtful. Let us hope that fuller light may bring greater advantage along industrial lines.

The winter just passed has been both severe and protracted. Snow has been very deep and travel has been difficult. It is not wonderful that influenza has found many victims, and that some have passed to the great beyond. Help has been given wherever it was possible to send medical aid. Many have suffered unaided, because the facts were not known until it was too late.

There has been considerable trouble this year with illicit liquor-dealing. Middlemen can always be found who do not scruple to minister to the depraved tastes of the poor Indian. There have been many arrests, and numerous fines; and in some cases a jail sentence has been imposed. This extreme measure usually works out in hardship to the family of the person imprisoned. Both the agent and magistrate McLennan of Kenora have done their utmost to correct existing wrongs; but the evil has not been wholly abolished. New cases appear in the most persistent manner, and in the most unexpected directions.

Associated with the question of intemperance is the kindred one of immorality It is pretty generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with the grace of

moral purity. While admitting that some reason may be found for this conclusion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Many Indians living close to our town and city centres, being tempted, fall; but this should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who lead clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves commendably. Where the contrary is true, it is largely attributable to the corrupting influences of the unprincipled portion of the white race.

I have visited the Indian agent's office four times during the year, and cannot but bear testimony to the faithful and efficient work done by him in the performance of his office duties. His long experience in dealing with the native people, and his skill in keeping accounts and records, qualify him in a pre-eminent degree for the position he holds. He is vigorous and energetic enough to do his full duty. The Indians appear to respect and honour him, and, though his manner is somewhat stern at times, his heart is always kind.

As directed by the department, I accompanied the paying agent on the treaty tour of last summer, and assisted him in the disbursement of the annuities. The time spent on the agency was one month. In this way I was able to meet all the Indians assembled at the various reserves visited, and to make observations on personal appearance, condition of their homes, nature of their industries, state of health, and the general habits of their lives. Although I cannot say that everything was pleasing, it is possible to report progress in essential conditions. Houses are better built and are kept cleaner. The refuse of the front yards is consumed as soon as the snow is gone. Birch canoes are giving place to Peterboroughs. Birch-bark wigwams are supplanted by canvas tents. Navy blue suits with collars and neckties to match are seen everywhere. More money is handled than ever before. The old open fireplace has been superseded by stoves and ranges. Sewing-machines are found in almost every village. Dietary reforms are most noticeable. Cleanliness is more than ever in evidence. These signs of the times inspire us wtih the hope for still greater advances in the Indian mode of living.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands. The people are known as Ojibways The majority of them are pagans. Some favour the Roman Catholic religion. A very prosperous mission at Lac Seul is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The Indians of this part of the country are very migratory in their habits. Hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be secured. True they have houses on their reserves, but the forest is their ancestral home, the hillsides are their observation posts, the lakes are their playgrounds, and their places of worship are under the sheltering pine-trees.

The fur-catch of the year has been fair, and ruling prices somewhat in advance of last season. Profiting by advice given to them last year from the officers of the department, they wintered where food would at least be assured; and, in consequence, have suffered but little from the severity of the long and cruel winter.

The general health has been but fair. Pulmonary troubles have been rife in some sections, and a number of old people could not endure the strain. Children, too, have been taken, but we are hoping that the death-rate will not be unusual.

There is no separate agent for this section of the work, but the department will no doubt appoint a suitable person to take charge when the war disturbance has quieted and normal conditions prevail again.

It must be said to the credit of the Indians of the Savanne agency that they have very generously, and without any undue pressure, subscribed liberally to the Patriotic Fund, and have intimated to their agent that if needed, they will form a company for service at the front.

I accompanied the agent over this agency when the yearly payments were being made, and met all the native people at the several reserves, or places of location. The Ignace band, most of whose members originally lived at Frenchmans Head or Lac Seul, but, becoming soured or entangled, drifted to Ignace, has become divided, and part of these Indians have found their way to Wako, on the G.T.P. branch line from Graham to Toronto. We paid there last summer for the first time, and found a goodly number who seemed to like the place and wished to settle there. It seems to be a pity that these people are allowed to drift as they have done. They are without chief or councillor. They have no reserve. They are like sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Dallas Gastmeier has taken a great interest in them, and they appreciate his kind attentions; and this is doubtless the reason why they have gathered where they now are.

One unfortunate circumstance has happened at Favel Station on the G.T.P. adjacent to Grassy Narrows in the Savanne agency. On January 8, James Pishk, No. 187 of the Lac Seul Band, committed suicide. This was duly investigated by Constable Hanson, and the facts showed that it was a case of self-destruction arising from protracted illness. It had been very deliberately planned and must have resulted from temporary insanity. This is the second case that I have known in forty years' experience where an Indian has taken his own life.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency was formerly composed of fourteen bands. They are Ojibways and speak the language in use over the Lake Superior country.

The occupations followed are cutting cord-wood, making ties for the railway, river-driving, saw-mill work, and boating. Besides these, much advantage is gained by berry-picking, rice-gathering, and gardening. Fort Frances is a good market for all that the Indians have to sell, and very fair prices usually prevail.

I had the pleasure of accompanying the agent on his last year's round of payments, which occupied about fourteen days. All points were visited except Sturgeon Lake. Indians from the last mentioned place drew their treaty at Seine River. Lac La Croix was visited by me for the first time, and I found the people belonged to the non-progressive type of Indians, representatives of patriarchal history.

It was a matter of congratulation that the natives of this agency were found to be in a healthy and prosperous condition at nearly every point. There was no complaint of want, and no cry for assistance. No doubt the winter had been a very trying one to some; but, if so, no mournful statements of the fact were rehearsed at the pay tables. Some cases of sickness were reported, but no epidemic had prevailed. To make this information very definite, the chiefs were asked to tell how they had wintered, and all the answers obtained were expressive of fair conditions. Fur had been down in value, but good wages had been earned. Game had been fairly plentiful, and market prices for berries and rice had been good. There was no disposition to look at the darker side of life. Hopefulness and contentment were evidenced in all that was heard and seen.

Intemperance in this agency has been materially checked of late years. I attribute this to the firmness and vigour of the agent, whose efforts to promote sobriety have been crowned with a large measure of success. While the appetite for liquor is inherent, the fear of detection and punishment has had, and is still having, a very deterrent influence upon the Indians; and liquor-dealers are far more cautious than they were about exposing themselves to the consequences of broken law. It would not be fair if I did not add that we owe much to Magistrate Hollands of Fort Frances, who has always given the agent his most valuable support in the endeavour to suppress illicit liquor-dealings with Indians.

I would not like to venture the statement that no cases of immoral living could be found in the agency, but I am free to say that no charges were brought before us,

and none were reported to us as having occurred during the past year. This led me to the conclusion that moral conditions in the district are kept within proper limits.

It afforded us pleasure to observe that a few of the Indians have made decided progress in the cultivation of the ground and in stock-raising. Certain of the chiefs gave us the assurance that it will be their aim for the future to excel all past records in this particular line, so that both by precept and example they might commend agricultural pursuits to their several bands. These resolutions were duly endorsed by the departments' officers as being both commendable and proper.

The notable event of the year in this agency was the concentration of the seven bands of the Rainy river at Manitou Rapids. For years the agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, had been working in this direction with the view of doing more for the Indians than could be done while they were scattered in small circles over a wide area. On March 16, 1915, the bands were assembled to discuss the question of surrendering Hungry Hall reserves 1 and 2, Long Sault reserves 1 and 2, and Little Forks reserve. After some delay, this was amicably arranged. For the first time in history the seven bands resident on the Rainy river were paid together on the Manitou Rapids reserve, June 1, 1915. The transfer of families to the new base was speedily effected, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. A combined school-house and teacher's residence was duly completed, a competent teacher was engaged, a farm instructor was installed, stables and storehouses were completed, and at the time of writing a well attended school has been organized.

This state of things reflects great credit upon the wisdom, prudence and business ability of the agent, and is a fitting climax to his long career of usefulness.

I am personally thankful that my work has afforded me the opportunity of helping the Indian, for whom I entertain increasing respect, and am glad to have been permitted to serve a department whose persistent purpose it is to educate and elevate our native people. There never was a time when they needed help more, and the men who are entrusted with the duty of caring for them may be counted upon to do their duty fearlessly, conscientiously, and economically.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary conditions are improving every year: the Indians observe them fairly well. There have been no contagious diseases.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work far away from the reserve in the shanties, they drive the logs; and they make baskets. A single Indian engages in the cultivation of the soil.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians engage in gardening for their own needs. They do not possess any farm implements, except the one man engaged in cultivation of the soil; he has good implements and all the vehicles for his industry He takes great care of all the implements that he possesses.

Buildings.—Their houses are not very large, but fairly comfortable and well kept.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is making marked progress among the Indians of this reserve; there is, it is true, some weakness on the part of a few, but these are exceptions and they only break out at rare intervals; there is improvement in this respect.

The laws of morality are fairly well respected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band seem to like to work; they appear to be content with the present conditions of their existence. The department supplies them with a little grain, which they use to advantage. They are adopting more and more the kind of life of the white people.

Most of these Indians seem to be making the same progress as usual. The man that engages in farming is progressing fairly well and appears to derive profit therefrom, as he is economical and tries to attain a better condition of life.

General Remarks.—Very few of the Abenakis are of pure Indian origin. As a general rule the men marry white women and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF HENRI NIQUET, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The Abenakis with ash and sweet grass make very pretty fancy baskets; the women, especially, are very skilful in this work. Several families go camping during the summer season in the neighbourhood of villages in order to sell these baskets to tourists.

Some of the men engage with tourists to guide them to hunting and fishing places in the province.

Some follow agriculture with fair success.

Farm Implements.—The Indians engaged in agriculture are fairly well provided with farm implements. They take care of what they have.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians have good and pretty houses and maintain them very well. Some of these houses are not inferior in any respect to those of white people in the surrounding villages. There are only very few old buildings, and the number is decreasing each year.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an attack of grippe last spring, the health of the Indians has been good during the year.

The Indians observe sanitary regulations well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The good education that they have received in the schools on their reserve has helped in great part to break the Abenakis of the tendency to indolence that characterizes Indians. They are industrious and live well.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are quite civilized and have good morals. There has been a marked change in regard to temperance due to the rigorous application of the law, and I have good reason to believe that the improvement will continue.

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF MANIWAKI, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve make a living in various ways, such as farming, working in the lumber camps, floating timber, trapping fur-bearing animals, hunting moose and deer, fishing, and acting as guides for tourists. The women also make snow-shoes, moccasins and mitts.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The farm implements are very few on this reserve, and in most cases are not properly sheltered.

Buildings.—The buildings in general are not of great value, but are fairly well kept in repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe has been prevalent among the Indians during the winter. This year two persons died of tuberculosis. Other deaths were mostly among old persons. All available means are taken to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. The houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The lack of ambition of the Indians of this reserve is the cause of their not progressing very rapidly. With all the means of farming at their disposal, their financial situation does not improve very much.

Temperance and Morality.—I consider that spirituous liquor is the greatest evil among Indians; it is only by a constant watch that the agent can keep it in check. I regret to say that seven persons were convicted of having supplied liquor to Indians in the limits of my jurisdiction during the year.

The morality of these Indians is satisfactory.

REPORT OF NARCISSE LEBEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good and there have been no deaths during the year. Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupations.—Quite a number of men go to the shanties during the winter, chiefly the young men. Only one Indian does a little cultivation of a piece of land that he bought himself, the Whitworth reserve being uncultivated. Quite a number of the women make baskets with ash and sweet grass, which they sell to tourists in the summer.

Buildings.—One house has been built on the Whitworth reserve during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are improvident, and no progress is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality have been fairly well observed.

REPORT OF JOSEPH F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR BERSIMIS AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, that at Bersimis, and the one at Escoumains.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is really satisfactory; we have not had an epidemic of any kind; tuberculosis in its various forms snow shoes, skin slippers, and little articles of needlework by the women complete the the year, and this year again we have had an increase in population.

Occupations.—Hunting is the occupation by choice of these Indians, with fishing during the summer. From these two sources they draw their chief means of existence. The making of pulp-wood during the year on the Bersimis reserve has enabled those who were in need and who could not do anything else to make a living. This industry continues with the good will of the department and accustoms our Indians to provide for themselves and at the same time inculcates in them a habit of work. At Bersimis the loading of vessels for the disposal of timber and the summer industries of making snow shoes, skin slippers, and little articles of needlework by the women complete the means of subsistence. At Escoumains some of the Indians work during the summer for the lumber company at that place.

Cultivation of the Soil.—No one does any cultivation on the Bersimis reserve except a few patches of potatoes; the soil and the climate are not very favourable to cultivation; at Escoumains all that is at present cultivable on this small reserve is worked by the population which succeeds more or less in this industry.

Buildings.—Building on these reserves has come to a standstill, as much on account of hard times as because the people are in absolute want. On neither one of these reserves has there been any progress in this respect this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although having a desire for intoxicating liquor that seems almost uncontrollable, the Indians of this agency appear to be improving, owing to the habit of enforced temperance that is imposed upon them by the severe punishment of contraventions. Taken all together our Indians observe the law. Naturally improvident they know how to be satisfied with a little at times, just as they also know how foolishly to exceed their income when they feel that they are prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—In spite of what has often been thought about them, the Indians enlightened by the Gospel are moral in their actions, and, left to their own inspirations, they practise the morality taught by the religion that they follow; also cases of immorality are rarely observed among them. In fact I have only once in this

agency seen immorality accomplished without the assistance of a white person and at his instigation. Alcoholic stimulants are forced upon them by white men in most cases and, when the Indians themselves undertake this task at their own risk, it is because they have found a merchant with little conscience or without heart to sell them liquor obtained often at exorbitant prices.

As for morality, it is to be regretted that a certain class of individuals sometimes abuse their position, and in spite of the fact that the Indian Act applies to every person and is at the disposal of the agents, one does not see why the agents should be bound to take upon themselves the risk of a prosecution in the name of their irresponsible wards, any more than it is possible to see well why the causes of immorality cannot be repressed and the immorality not committed. A law permitting the agents to prevent would be as useful as or more so than the law that punishes.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is always the making of moccasins and snow-shoes. The demand for these articles has been much greater this year than during the last three years. The men in a position to do so engage as guides for the American tourists who come to their clubs to hunt and fish there. For the four Indians who have followed the hunt, returns have been good; but the prices of furs have been lower.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not own any farm implements, as they do not cultivate the soil at all.

Buildings.—The houses are kept neat, both inside and outside; as a rule they are well furnished and comfortable. No new building has been erected during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the Hurons are strong and enjoy good health. There has been no epidemic during the year. Sanitary regulations have been well observed in the dwellings and surroundings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians like to live well, and do not live without anything that they can procure. Most of them are improvident and live from hand to mouth. They are industrious and good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked change in favour of temperance, and the conduct of the Indians is improving visibly. The village is most peaceful in this respect.

The laws of morality are well observed.

REPORT OF J. M. BROSSEAU, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Most of our Indians are working in the shell factories of Lachine and Montreal. Many are employed at the erection of structural steel works, in other building work and in car shops, and make good wages. Many travel in order to sell their beadwork. The small number who are engaged in agriculture succeed fairly well.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians of this reserve engaged in agriculture are well equipped with modern machinery, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—In general, the houses are neat, well furnished and comfortable. The Indians have not sufficient barns and other farm buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our Indians has been good during the past year. No contagious disease appeared.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of Caughnawaga are industrious; but the financial progress is slow, this being due to pride. However, some are lazy, relying on their wives for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been improvement in the matter of sobriety on the reserve. Intemperance is decreasing every day, and progress in this respect is visible and considerable. The domestic relationships of the Indians are good.

REPORT OF C. F. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS AND ALGONQUINS OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

This band comprises two nations, Iroquois and Algonquins. The Iroquois are in the majority.

Health and Sanitation.—In general these Indians are robust and enjoy good health; no contagious disease has appeared during the year, most of the deaths have been caused by apoplectic attacks.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation; some do farming, others work in shanties and at ice-houses or spend their time in making sledge handles. Some of them have enlisted.

Buildings.—In general houses are in good order. The new buildings are erected with great attention. There are not sufficient barns.

Farm Machinery.—The Indians engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary implements, but they do not take care of them.

Stock.—Their stock in general looks well enough while in pasture, but this spring some of the animals were looking very poor.

Characteristics and Progress.—Financial progress is rather slow for the Indians are a little too extravagant in their dressing. However, some of them are advancing a little.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate. Those most addicted to strong drink are the young people. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—These Indians have various ways of earning their livelihood, chief amongst them are, farming, hunting, fishing, basket and snow-shoe making, the manufacture of lacrosse-sticks, working in cotton and woollen mills, while many are engaged in railroading and the lumber camps.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary machinery, and invariably they are properly housed.

Buildings.—The buildings on the whole are in good condition. During the past year some new buildings have been erected, and they compare with any in the country.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed excellent health during the past year, and there have not been any contagious diseases.

The majority of the Indians take considerable pride in keeping their premises clean. In contagious diseases the patients are isolated and the houses quarantined. From time to time these Indians are vaccinated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding; while their advancement is not rapid, still their is a very noticeable improvement.

The experiment being tried out in a small way by lending money, on the real estate of individual Indians, is a move in the right direction, and I am positive that ere long the benefits will be appreciated by the entire band.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians compare very favourably with those of white people of the same environments. As a whole they are fairly temperate, although there are some who like strong drink.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of Maria have been in good health during the whole year with the exception of the last two months, during which several have been ill with grippe.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency earn their living in various ways: they engage in hunting and fishing, and do a little farming. In summer several of them are employed by American tourists as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Many of them work in the shanties and drive the logs in spring. Finally, others remain in the house, where they make snow shoes, shovels, and baskets. They also make axe-handles. Then some of them tan green skins, with which they make soft slipper moccasins.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, although small for the most part. However, four or five are fairly large and well finished inside. There are also two good barns.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs of Maria are good workers when they work, and earn good wages; but they are very indifferent: they like to remain too long in the house. They are generally poor on account of their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Maria reserve have a pronounced taste for strong drink, but thanks to good supervision, they cannot procure easily what they like so much.

Their morals are generally good and they observe well the laws of morality when they are sober.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band, for the past year, has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of grippe was prevalent in the course of the winter, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of making a living: they do some farming, work in mills and at ship-loading in summer; several of them act as canoemen for the American tourists. They work in the lumber wood in winter; the old men make peevie-stocks axe-handles, snow shoes and moccasins; a few women make baskets and fancy work.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly comfortable and are well kept.

Stocks.—They have some good horses and other animals, of which they take good care.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are still addicted to strong drink, which they get too easily in spite of our efforts. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. The majority of them are striving to better their circumstances.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, like that of all the Indians on the north shore. They suffer from troubles of respiration, and bronchitis, and tuberculosis. Under the care of Dr. McDuff the disease does not spread.

Occupations.—As in the preceding year, they have hunted for fur-bearing animals during the winter season. Most of them are good hunters. The hunt this year has not brought them much returns; all the same, prices are good. The rival companies on the north shore are paying reasonable prices, especially for the beaver and the marten; but the Indians are not making a great deal by hunting. Some of them have fished for cod; this has provided them with food. Two families from Rivière Chaloupe are fishing as white men do, and this assists them a great deal. The Indians of Mingan hunt the hair seal in the months of June and July. This hunt is fairly good. They eat the flesh and the fat, which is fairly good; the skin is sold; $2 is got for them, but the price varies often. Also the Indians use the skin to make moccasins.

Buildings.—Many of these Indians occupy houses that are fairly comfortable and fairly well kept.

Many prefer to live in their cotton tents. I believe that their houses are harmful to their health.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals have been fairly good for some years. They no longer drink; the fines paid in 1913 stopped them and especially the liquor sellers.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; on the contrary they are always becoming poorer; the low price of furs has made them careless. This year again the hunt has not amounted to anything with these Indians. In the month of January they all came out of the woods with the exception of four families who left in the month of August, 1915, to come back in the month of June, 1916, and they returned to the woods after receiving some assistance from the department.

I believe that this year they will have more trouble than usual in making a living, because they cannot get any credit from merchants as in past years. I believe that the department will again be obliged to give them a little assistance this year.

I have not yet the results of the spring hunt, because the Indians have not yet come out.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink and Ste. Anne.

Occupations.—Hunting and farming are the chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunt has been mediocre, and to crown the misfortune the Indians have been obliged to sell their furs at low prices. Those engaged in agriculture have fared better than the hunters: their work has been rewarded by a magnificent harvest.

Farm Implements.—The members of the band that are farmers are well provided with the implements necessary for their work, and they take great care of them.

Buildings.—The houses on the reserve are comfortable, and generally well kept up.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe was severe among the Indians from last fall until the spring; but without any fatal results.

Sanitary regulations are observed in a satisfactory manner.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and apply themselves well. Their material condition is not as good as in previous years, because the effects of the European war, are being felt up to the present time.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are still addicted to the bottle; but their number is decreasing.

No serious crime has been committed during the course of the year.

REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals is the only way our Indians have of earning their livelihood. There are no other resources open to them.

Buildings.—Most of the houses the Indian reside in (there are no other buildings—excepting a Roman Catholic church) are in very poor condition and are gradually going to ruin, including the church edifice above mentioned. Seven houses occupied by destitute Indians were repaired last fall (1915) and made comfortable at the department's expense.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians are in a very poor state of health. Respiratory troubles and tuberculosis prevail constantly: While living in the woods they enjoy better health than when at the sea shore. An epidemic of grippe broke out in December 1915. All the Indians on the reserve are more or less affected thereby. Those coming in from the hunt catch the disease as soon as they arrive on the reserve. The Indians are fairly clean about their person, but neglect taking any sanitary precautions about their premises.

Characteristics and Progress.—All our Indians are law-abiding. They are, generally speaking, industrious; but some depend altogether too much upon aid from the department, owing to the generous assistance given them by the department in equipping them for the hunt (when the fur catch failed) in 1912-13 and 1913-14, and which assistance was not repaid to the department by the Indians as had been promised. They are consequently becoming indolent and poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants have disappeared altogether from among the Indians since 1913.

There has been only one case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of this band are engaged in farming, but only a few make a success of it; although the soil is good, the returns are not satisfactory. The young men have no interest in farming, because they do not derive an immediate benefit from it. In the summer-time, instead of clearing land for cultivation, they hire on the drive or as guides for the tourists and prospectors. In the winter some members take out stove-wood, which they sell in town, others still do some trapping and hunting; but, as the country is pretty well filled with settlers, the fur-bearing animals are scarce and not much money is made by these pursuits.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have not all the machinery necessary for the working of their farms; but what little they have, they take good care of.

Buildings.—Not much improvement was done to buildings during the past year, but in general they are comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics nor contagious diseases during the past year. The health of the Indians, in general, seems to be becoming poorer, and consequently there have been many cases of sickness during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of my agency are in general law-abiding and of good morals. A few are making fair progress but the majority are poor and have not the opportunity of making much progress, for the chief industry of the Indians of my agency is farming and really they have not the means to clear their farms and work them in such a manner as to get the greatest returns out of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are temperate in their habits. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year, although a few young men have succeeded in getting liquor.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN SHERIDAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Buctouche, Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Eel River, Bathurst, and Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable illness among the Indians during the winter, mostly grippe, but there were a few cases of pneumonia. There were a few deaths from the latter disease and one death from consumption. I have pointed out to the Indians the necessity of keeping their dwellings clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The Indians residing near the fishing grounds engage in fishing; those further inland work during winter in the lumberwoods and at stream-driving in the spring. Some engage in farming. A few act as guides for sportsmen. All make baskets and other Indian wares.

Buildings.—All those living on the reserve occupy small frame houses, quite a number of which are well built while others are poorly built affording poor protection against the cold. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and tidy, and some of them are quite well furnished. The Indians who move away for the winter occupy small shanties, which are generally not very clean.

Those keeping stock have small frame barns, which are poorly built. Nearly all the reserves have a church and a school-house.

Stock.—A few of the bands keep some stock, which does well in summer, but is only poorly housed and fed in winter.

Farm Implements.—A few in each band have implements, which are fairly well taken care of.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few in this agency who manage to get liquor when about the towns, but it is becoming more difficult for them to do so, on account of the close watch on the hotels by the police.

The morality of the Indians is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious; those so inclined are making a very good living, while others are indolent and are very poor, requiring assistance in the winter. Very few try to save any money. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

REPORT OF B. J. GRIFFITHS, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's and Oromocto.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this division has been fairly good, excepting a few cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares; a few work in lumber woods and in the mills and for farmers. Some farm a little for themselves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—What machinery the Indians have belongs to the Government and the Indians take good care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small frame structures.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are mostly industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are sober and law-abiding, and with few exceptions they are well behaved.

General Remarks.—There are a number of Indians located at Upper Gagetown during the summer months. In addition to the above, there are a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe, that come to Kings and Queens counties during the summer months. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well; others there are who will not work, if they can exist without it.

REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians in this county are all Micmacs.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was some light sickness among the children.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, working as labourers and working in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate with some few exceptions. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health.—The health of the Indians during the past year was generally good, there being no epidemic during the year. There were five deaths from pulmonary consumption, but I am glad to be able to report that this dread disease is now pretty well under control, thanks to the active measures taken by the department during the recent years towards its banishment.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation of farming, fishing, hunting, and coopering. Many of the young men, during the summer months, seek and obtain work at the industrial centres. Others get employment from the neighbouring farmers, especially during seeding and harvesting time.

Progress.—There is but little progress to report. I regret to say that the Indians are not inclined very much towards progress, and seem quite satisfied with the existing condition of affairs. Many of them would not be able to live were it not for the assistance afforded them by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency have improved in temperance very materially, but there is still considerable drinking among the young men. Liquor-dealers are being closely watched. With but very few exceptions, the morals of the Indians are very good.

REPORT OF REV. A. R. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in various works, such as farming, fishing, coopering and trapping. During the winter months, they make pit-timber, and in the summer many of the young men hire out as labourers in the Sydneys and around the mines.

Farm Implements.—They take fairly good care of the machinery they have.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame. They are small, but are well kept and most of them fairly comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of grippe, during the winter months, the general health of the Indians has been good. They suffered from no contagious disease, and tuberculosis, once so prevalent among them, is rapidly decreasing. There were three deaths in the agency during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and intelligent. Progress, however, is very slow and many of them are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians of this band are temperate and their morals excellent.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The Indians follow various occupations. Those able to do so engage as choppers in the lumber woods, and at stream-driving on the rivers, in summer, and as farm labourers and railway navvies; the hunting season also calls for their attention. Others follow the Indian trades,—coopering, basket-making and beadwork; while many go to New Brunswick in the late summer, picking blueberries.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, nearly all in good repair, and quite comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year was generally good. Tuberculosis still seems to follow in some families. Early last year one case of small-pox was brought to the reserve; but by prompt quarantine measures there was no spread of the disease.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have for the most part been profitably employed, it being a more favourable year in that respect than the preceding one. At the present time no Indian able to work has any excuse for idleness.

Inquiries for the product of the women—fancy baskets and beadwork,—have come from the United States dealers, anxious to secure supplies.

The enlistment of some seven or eight of the young men in the overseas forces, is a detrimental factor for the reserve, although from a patriotic standpoint no complaint can be made.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little intoxication is in evidence among the Indians. Recent repressive temperance laws will probably tend still further to decrease the traffic.

With few exceptions their morals are good.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has not been very good this year, especially during the winter months, when there seemed to be an epidemic of grippe, which was of a most severe type. The sanitation of their houses and surroundings has been looked after by their chief as well as their Indian agent so that there has been no disease from that source.

Occupations.—It cannot be said that they have any particular calling or trade, but work at anything they find to do. There are a few who during the lawful season fish, trap and shoot big game.

Characteristics and Progress.—They naturally are a quiet law-abiding class of Indians, giving little trouble to the public or their agent. They are inclined to be a little lazy, but this applies to the few and not the many. Their progress during the past year was slow, they being contented to be and do as they did the year before; so to expect any great progress would be out of the question.

Temperance and Moral Reform.—The strict enforcement of our liquor law as applied to Indians and their great devotion to their church has had much to do with the keeping up of their morals.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, during the past year, has been generally good. At the present time there are three cases of tuberculosis. The active measures taken by the department, it is to be hoped, will have a beneficial result. Sanitary measures are generally well observed. There has been no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation. Nearly all of them do some farming. They also make axe-handles and canoes and all kinds of fancy-work. During the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen. I am proud to say that so far six of the young men have enlisted for overseas service.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of frame and in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and intelligent, although they do not appear to make much progress. The past year has been very hard on the Indians, as it has been hard to find employment; while a good many are very old and would not be able to subsist without assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral. The younger class are more given to drink when they can procure it; but there has been a marked improvement during the year. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, except that those advanced in years require constant medical attendance as well as government assistance in the way of food, clothing, etc.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, stream driving, making small wares, etc., are the chief sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, except that the roving Indians adhere to the camp.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Characteristics.—All the Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians will drink liquor; yet they are very rarely seen under the influence of liquor.

REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing, small coopering, basket making, making hockey sticks, oars, etc., also many of the Indians work in the woods and mills.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have little opportunity to procure intoxicants; they are fairly temperate. They are morally and religiously inclined, being very attentive at all their religious assemblies.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this district are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good with two or three exceptions. There is one case of tuberculosis. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are principally coopering, making baskets, also axe-handles and hockey-sticks. One or two work in quarries, and at the present time two or three are employed in a hay-press.

Buildings.—The buildings are small frame or shacks, which are fairly comfortable except in extreme cold weather.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding and respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are quite good.

REPORT OF REV. J. N. McLENNAN, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Bands.—There are two bands in this agency, one at Whycocomagh, and the other at Malagawatch.

Occupations.—The Indians of these reserves live practically by farming, coopering and fishing. Those of them who have horses haul pit-props during the winter months. Very few of them show the right interest in farming, although most of the cleared land on the Whycocomagh reserve is well adapted for cultivation.

Farm Implements.—They take fair care of their farming implements.

Buildings.—Nearly all the families of these reserves live in small, but comfortable dwellings. The department has done much to help them in this respect. The school buildings and the teacher's residence are in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency during the past year was very good indeed. Measles broke out on the Whycocomagh reserve; but the disease was confined to a few families. Two adults and one child died on this reserve during the year. Tubercular trouble to-day, as in the past, seems to be the great plague of the Indian people. Some precautions are being taken by the people to prevent the spread of the dread disease. Their houses and surroundings are generally clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this agency are very industrious indeed; while many of them are very indolent, or indifferent about bettering their condition in life. Many of them seem contented with the bite for to-day, and let the morrow provide for itself. There is no doubt, however, that they are becoming more independent and self-supporting year by year. As law-abiding citizens, the Indian people of these reserves are good. They are kind and inoffensive.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the people of these reserves are total abstainers; while, with very few exceptions, they are all temperate people, and their moral character is good.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: as labourers, guides, fishing, hunting, basket-making, and coopering.

Buildings.—Their buildings are frame and are comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians as a rule is good. Their dwellings are kept clean and no refuse allowed to accumulate.

Characteristics.—They are law-abiding and are fairly industrious but are inclined to spend their earnings as fast as they get them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, there having been no epidemics. Greater care is being taken in keeping their premises clean.

Occupation.—These Indians get their living by farming, fresh-water fishing, cooking, engaging as laborers, making baskets, making mast-hoops, and stream-driving.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, hoes and some other small articles are possessed by them, and are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all frame buildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of oxen and young cattle, cows and poultry, and two or three of them have a horse. The stock is well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are with few exceptions, very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions, the inhabitants of this agency are moral and temperate.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MacLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making baskets and pick-handles; and hiring as labourers. Not a few work at the steel works at New Glasgow. Many during the past summer found employment loading steamers at Pictou and Pictou Landing with lumber, and products of Nova Scotia Steel Company. The smelt-fishing was not a success during the past season. The Indians have no boats or nets for sea fishing. This, it is thought, would be a profitable source of employment if they had the means.

The women help in making baskets and moccasins.

Farm Implements.—The Indians take good care of their farm implements such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, and cultivators.

Buildings.—All the houses with few exceptions are frame buildings of small size and fairly comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good. Precautions are taken in avoiding infection in cases of tuberculosis.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious with few exceptions. The younger men show a more progressive spirit and are anxious to secure more permanent and lucrative occupations at nearby industries to build better dwellings and to live up to a higher standard of life.

Temperance, and Morality.—The large majority of the Indians are temperate. There are but few exceptions. Their morals with rare exceptions are very good.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good except for grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve make their living by farming, hunting, fishing, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing, coopering of all kinds, hire as labourers, and do a little trapping. Although greater attention is given each year to farming, there is still great room for improvement.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—More of these have been purchased during the year. Good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—Nearly all are framed, they are comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very law-abiding. Very few indeed are indolent. Given an opportunity, they are industrious and strive to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. They are nearly all total abstainers from intoxicants.

REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. They observe the sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, hunting, making baskets, and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame. They are comfortable and kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: farming, fishing, timbering, hunting, coopering, basket-making and hiring out as labourers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take fairly good care of machinery and implements.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings are in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good; however, the nomadic habits of one family brought scarletina to the reserve, which caused the death of two children and the discomfiture of many others; two others died of consumption. They try to conceal the presence of any contagious disease.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding, more of them are so on the principle of "making a virtue of necessity." They are becoming more independent and self-sustaining each succeeding year.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of the heads of families drink any liquor or at least spend any money in buying it, but very few of them also would refuse it from another man. There is no liquor drunk on the reserve, but there are three or four who drink all they earn when they get to where it is to be had.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—There are five families on the reserve, 16 in number, the rest of the Indians are scattered all over the county.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very poor.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the making of baskets, mast hoops and axe-handles, also in trapping. Some go as guides in the fishing and shooting season and berry-picking.

Progress.—Very little progress is being made by these Indians.

Temperance and morality.—With few exceptions they are very temperate.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—Indian tribes inhabiting the territory over which my supervision extends at present, are the Micmac in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Northeastern New Brunswick, and the Amalecite in Northern and Southwestern New Brunswick.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles, which was prevalent in many sections of the Maritime Provinces within the year, visited most of our Indian reserves and caused the deaths of several children. Consumption also, the Indian's insidious physical foe, exacted its toll of lives as usual. Yet, the death-rate was not abnormal.

Close personal observation inclines me to the belief that consumption is not as common among Indians as it was formerly, and, if so, the happy change is no doubt due to improved sanitary conditions, whose principles are becoming better understood by these people from day to day, and as the direct result of persistent education on that point by school teachers, agents, and medical officers.

Buildings.—Several dwelling-houses and other buildings were erected within the year, some of which are not yet completed, but no doubt will receive the finishing touches during the approaching summer months. I note that most of the buildings erected in recent years are well and substantially constructed. The dwellings, although small comparatively speaking, are modern in style and planned with the object of obtaining the most accommodation from the smallest space; facts which surely denote advancement in the scale of civilization.

Stock.—The stock raised by Indians includes horses, cattle, and pigs, but no sheep. They keep too many vicious worthless dogs to make sheep-raising either for themselves or their neighbours a profitable undertaking. Some steps must be taken to compel the owners of such dogs to destroy them.

It seems to be an ambition among Indians to own a horse, and, as a consequence, more horses may be found on some reserves than prudence would suggest or circumstances justify. As a rule they are kind to domestic animals and take good care of those they own. Occasionally some of them undertake to winter more stock than their means would properly afford, but they are resourceful and manage to tide over difficulties arising from a shortage of fodder that would dismay people considered more worldly-wise.

Farm Implements.—Indians who till the soil to any extent ae well equipped with farm implements, which are owned also in some cases by those who have very little use for them, and which in the latter circumstances represent money not judiciously spent. These utilities are generally well cared for.

Progress.—Evidences of progress to a greater or less extent may be seen on every reserve. In some places they are quite marked, as one would think on seeing a well dressed Indian with a gold watch chain dangling from his fob pocket, enjoying a ride

in his up-to-date rig. Further evidences are the erection of dwelling-houses and other buildings as mentioned above, the cultivation of the land, and other forms of improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The large majority of the Indians make no use of intoxicating liquor; but yet too many of them are much addicted to it, especially in particular sections of the country, where, however, officials are exerting themselves to suppress the liquor traffic with these unfortunates, and it is to be hoped that their efforts may be completely successful in due time.

While there is considerable room for improvement in the moral character of both Micmacs and Amalecites, I would say that they bear favourable comparison in that respect with other classes of the population.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this province are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great improvement in the health of the Indians, especially for the latter part of the year. The new water-supply and other sanitary precautions undertaken by the department at Rocky Point have been followed so far by beneficial results. The Indians are generally careful to destroy all refuse about their places.

Occupations.—They do not make a great success of farming. Some of them, however, are persevering, notwithstanding the very unfavourable season last year. Some are engaged in fishing, but the greater number still depend largely on the making of Indian wares.

Buildings.—A few new houses have been erected of a better type than formerly by some of the Indians, and as a consequence others are trying to follow along the same lines. They keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—The Indians look after their stock well enough, but the trouble is, they have too little. Only a few will take the trouble to keep cows. Those they have are excellent. I have tried to impress on them the need of keeping cows so as to have milk for the children.

Farm implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making slow progress, but generally are advancing and bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—While they may be classed as temperate and moral, there seem to be periodical relapses. They are much the same as their white neighbours.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62; Gambler's No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clear Water Lake, No. 61A; and Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57.

Occupations and Resources.—The Indians of the Bird Tail Sioux band, No. 57, are practically all farmers, although a few hunt and trap. They earn their living by growing wheat, oats, barley, and corn; and raise some cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. All work small gardens and raise potatoes, beans, onions, turnips and other garden truck. Other resources are fallen dry wood gathered and sold, also a quantity of big willows for fencing purposes.

The women make willow baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale. The band also earns considerable money in the sale of senaga-root and wild fruits.

The Indians of the Keeseekoowenin's band earn their living principally by farming, growing wheat, oats and barley. They raise some cattle, horses and some pigs, and a number raise poultry. The band sells its surplus hay and dry fire-wood. All have gardens and raise potatoes and other garden truck. A number hunt and trap and do some fishing, and make a good living from the sale of their fur catch.

The women make willow baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, they also sell wild fruits and senega-root, during the season. Some of the young women are excellent needle women and earn good wages at dressmaking and other needlework. Other young women are employed as domestic servants in the homes of good reliable people, and on the whole give fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

Of the Indians of the Waywayseecappo's band, a number farm and grow wheat, oats and barley, raise some cattle and horses and a few poultry. A number hunt and trap, the principal catch being, muskrat, mink and wolf. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. The band receives quite a revenue from the sale of the fallen timber on the reserve, and the surplus hay. A number of the younger men work out as farm labourers and earn good wages.

The women make willow baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the young women, ex-pupils, work out as domestic servants, and give fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

The Indians of the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, earn their living from the farm. They are up-to-date farmers and have all the necessary implements required on a well equipped farm. They grow on the farm, wheat, oats and barley, raise cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, are well-to-do, and getting better off each year.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by farming and raising cattle, some horses, and poultry. A number hunt and trap and fish. They sell the dry fallen timber and their surplus hay. A number of the younger men work out as farm labourers during the seeding and harvest, and make very good wages.

The women make willow baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins, and do beadwork of all kinds, also tan hides. During the wild fruit season large quantities are gathered and sold at good prices. Senega-root is also gathered in very large quantities during the summer months, it is then dried and sold, netting the Indians a good return during the summer months.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—As the Indians purchase nearly all their own farm implements, good care, on the whole, is taken of them.

Buildings.—Improvements in dwelling-houses are steadily going on. It is now the ambition of each head of a family to deny himself and save up sufficient moneys to enable him to purchase lumber and shingles to improve his log house and make it more comfortable for his wife and family.

There are a number of good stables, storehouses and granaries on each reserve, all in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been satisfactory. There were no serious epidemics. Measles were prevalent on the Rolling River reserve, and the cases developed were kept well in hand by the medical officer, Dr. Montague.

There have been the usual cases of tuberculosis, tubercular glands, pneumonia, bronchitis, and other minor ills, which were attended to by the medical officers appointed for each reserve. There were a few deaths from these diseases. Every precaution is taken by the medical officers when treating tubercular cases, premises are kept clean as possible and the building thoroughly disinfected. During the

summer months the Indians move into their tents, and their houses are then lime-washed inside and out, and the premises cleaned up and all refuse burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole are making progress slowly. Those who are steady and persevere on the farm and raise stock are making fair progress. A number, however, seem to have no ambition, energy or foresight, to make their living by cultivating the land, or raising cattle, preferring to follow the old nomadic life of hunting and trapping.

The ex-pupils who have received a good training in the schools, and who have started farming for themselves, are making steady progress. These pupils are assisted by the department when they leave school, in the way of work oxen, harness, ploughs, harrows and other necessary implements. They are allotted quarter sections in their reserves, and every encouragement is given to the young men to make good on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are law-abiding, and are very rarely implicated in any very serious crimes. Their morals, under the condition in which they live, are very good. The liquor traffic affects them seriously, as there are a number who are addicted to its use. There are a number of unscrupulous persons who will purchase intoxicants for them for the profit in it and who act as a go-between for the licensed hotel and the Indian, and it is very rarely that sufficient evidence can be obtained to secure a conviction. There is a special constable detailed for the suppression of the liquor traffic; but, owing to the distance apart of the reserves in the agency, constant supervision cannot be done by the constable.

There were four convictions during the year for selling intoxicants to Indians.

Stock.—Notwithstanding the long hard winter, cattle and horses wintered well. There was sufficient feed and the animals came through in pretty fair condition, with a very light per cent of loss.

The improvement in the class of horses now used on all the reserves, was brought about by the Indians taking a greater interest in cultivating the land, and the result is a better class of work horse, on all the reserves, than formerly was the case.

A number of the Indians take an interest in raising cattle, but the majority do not, preferring to have no responsibility in the care of them during the winter months.

General Remarks.—A number of young men from this agency, ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools, have enlisted for active service and are now in training in Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba. Their physiques are good, and they should make good soldiers.

REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are principally Ojibbewas or Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree, and quite a number of French half-breeds belong to the Fort Alexander reserve.

Bands.—This agency is composed of the following bands: old St. Peters, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hollow Water River.

Health and Sanitation.—On all the reserves of this agency an epidemic of whooping cough and measles broke out during the winter, and quite a number of deaths occurred, the Fort Alexander band suffering the most in this respect. The deaths were mostly among the children from the age of three years and under. The Black River band escaped without having one death.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of all the Indians in this agency. Some of the members of the bands also raise some stock, but the members of the Fort Alexander band engage more extensively in stock-raising than any of the other bands. All the members of the different reserves occasionally engage in any kind of employment they can get. During the past winter quite a number of

the Black River and Hollow Water River Indians have been working at the mines in the Rice Lake mining district.

Stock.—All the bands have some horses and cattle, while the Fort Alexander band has quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs. One Indian of the Brokenhead band has started to raise sheep.

Farm Implements.—Some of the bands in this agency have farm implements, but the majority have not. The Fort Alexander band raises oats, wheat, and barley on a small scale. The other bands do not engage in agriculture; they have only small gardens.

Buildings.—Nearly all the houses in this agency are built of logs and have shingled or thatched roofs. There are some frame dwellings, but very few. The houses are generally comfortable and clean in the inside and nicely whitewashed on the outside. Most of the Indians of the Brokenhead band live in tents during the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Hollow Water band are much given to roaming around, but they seem to be contented. Very few of them reside on their own reserve during the summer. The members of the Brokenhead band are mostly pagan and not very prosperous. The Black River Indians are industrious, and quite frequently work in the lumber and wood camps, and at any other work whenever they get an opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians belonging to this agency are quite temperate; but their morality is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF T. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—There are 10 bands in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Bloodvein, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake. The people of these bands are a mixture of Cree and Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians obtain a living by hunting and fishing, with the exception of those of the Peguis and Fisher River bands, many of whom raise stock, do a little cultivation, and work for white people at various callings.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—The Indians of the Fisher River agency have a sufficient supply of implements and tools, which are used and cared for in a fair manner.

Buildings.—These are in fair condition and are being added to in most reserves.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the Indians are fairly healthy, but a severe attack of grippe during the past winter proved fatal in several cases.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are fairly temperate and moral. With the curtailment of the white man's privilege in regard to the obtaining of intoxicants, a greater improvement in temperance among Indians may be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians character is good, and, if properly cultivated, should result in the Indian becoming a good citizen; but his progress is necessarily slow.

REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, Oak River, No. 58, and Oak Lake, No. 59.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are cultivating their land much better than formerly; consequently they are raising a better grade of wheat. Quite a number of the Indians go hunting and trapping in season. The women do beadwork, make baskets, mats, and moccasins for sale.

Stock.—Their stock is increasing in number, and a better class of horses is being bred on the reserves.

Farm Machinery and Implement.—The farm machinery and implements in this agency are some of the best that can be bought; it is mostly modern machinery, and the Indians have purchased a new traction threshing outfit, which after a few lessons and supervision they seem quite capable of handling. Practically all the new machinery is kept under cover; the Indians find that it pays to protect it.

Buildings.—They are not only improving the houses they live in, but they are improving the housing of their stock. There have been several new stables built this year, larger and better ventilated than formerly with hay lofts above and gable roofs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been satisfactory. There was quite an epidemic of whooping cough last spring, followed by a number of cases of measles. A few cases of tuberculosis in the first stages have been cured by the doctor.

The Indians have improved very much in the cleanliness of themselves and their houses. Where deaths have occurred from tuberculosis, the houses have been disinfected. They are also taking better care of their children's health.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and are getting more self-reliant every year. Quite a number of them have wheat to sell all the year round; whereas they used to sell it all at once and waste their money. Now they put in a good stock of flour and other necessaries in the fall. They are showing improvement and making progress. The corn crop was a partial failure owing to the frost last June.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are temperate; there have been a few cases of intemperance, but these have been off the reserves and not more than could be expected owing to the condition of things at present.

The standard of morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF J. JONES, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—In this agency we have seven bands, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: hunting, trapping, fishing, tripping, cutting cord-wood, making fishnets and snowshoes, and building skiffs. The women are skilful in silk work, such as in making moccasins, gloves, and skin coats. Some of the Indians raise stock; but this is only in a small way, as the country is not adapted to stock-raising. Potatoes are grown by a few of the more progressive Indians. The resources of the districts are fish, fur and game.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—No farm machinery is used in this agency, as the land is not adapted for agriculture. The implements used are the hoe, pitsaw, and axe, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of log construction with shingle roofs; they are neat in appearance, but too small to be healthy. Efforts are being made to induce the Indians to build larger houses and better ventilated. Three of the houses have been covered with drop siding, and dormer windows added to the upper story.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of dysentery among the children. Influenza has been prevalent among all classes; a few of these cases have developed into pneumonia.

Sanitary rules are being observed by most of the people, and yet there is great room for improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The transition process is so slow that it is almost imperceptible. The old habits are still in evidence. They are a people who live in the present, spending their all as they earn it. Of course there are a few exceptions, but

speaking generally, they live without thought of future needs. The majority are industrious, and prefer to work near home. As a people, they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This territory is under prohibition, therefore the temptation to indulge in intoxicants is not placed before the people. Sometimes some unscrupulous white man smuggles in liquor, but I have not heard of any treaty Indian indulging in drink this year.

The morals of the people are of a very low standard; there is room for improvement.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The Pas agency comprises the following bands: Chemawawin, Cumberland, The Pas, Moose Lake, Red Earth, and Shoal Lake.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupation of the Indians in this agency. The country not being adapted for extensive farming, without tremendous expense, and as the Indians cannot afford the outlay to farm extensively, they do no more than raise potatoes and a few other vegetables, for their own use, selling what surplus they have. A little is done in stock-raising; but this is discouraging, as at any season we may get high water, which floods the hay lands, as it did last summer, then hay is very hard to get. Several of the Indians are trading for themselves, and are doing fairly well. Some of the younger educated ones are clerking for merchants in The Pas, while a few fish for commercial purposes, and all for their own use.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Very little farm machinery is used in this agency, what machinery and implements the Indians have are fairly well taken care of. I am encouraging and advising them to build sheds in which they can keep their implements and machinery.

Buildings.—These are mostly built of logs, and roofed with shingles or paroid roofing. They are finished with matched lumber inside. Several frame buildings have been erected, and, being painted, are of pleasing appearance beside the log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been good. While many minor cases of sickness have been treated by the medical officer and medical dispensers, there has been no serious outbreak of any contagious disease on any of the reserves. A light outbreak of fever occurred among the pupils at the McKay boarding school; but by isolating each case to the hospital as it was discovered, and fumigating the school, the disease was brought under control and stamped out, without a single fatality. Refuse from around houses is diligently gathered and burnt. While some are careless in matters of sanitation, the majority keep their houses and surroundings clean.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in live stock during the past year, the increase amounting to forty-three head in cattle and native horses. No poultry is raised on account of the difficulty in protecting them from dogs. It has been tried without success. Cattle wintered well and had sufficient feed.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and have great respect for any one in authority. Little can be said regarding progress. They have earned more this year owing to advance in prices of furs, and, while they may not be advancing as rapidly as could be wished, they are not going backwards. While there are a few indolent ones among them, the majority are fairly industrious, and are willing to work.

Temperance and Morality.—Speaking generally, the Indians in this agency are temperate. Since the hotel opened, opportunities have been better for procuring liquor, had they looked for it; but I am pleased to say that we have had no more trouble than before. The cases of drunkenness that have come before the authorities have been younger Indians. The elder ones do not have any desire for intoxicants. The police

are very alert in matters of this kind, and this may have a restraining effect on the Indians, as they respect law greatly; but I consider great credit is due to the Indians of this agency for the way they keep themselves from this curse of mankind, intoxicating liquor.

Root Crop.—Last year with the exception of Red Earth and Shoal Lake, the crop was very light; at Moose Lake practically a failure. The two former reserves had good returns, as the soil is excellent for raising vegetables.

REPORT OF A. OGLETREE, INDIAN AGENT FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry. The younger men are making good farmers, the older men do some hunting and trapping. Very little stock is raised.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with machinery. They buy most of it themselves, but do not take very good care of their implements.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are built of logs. They are generally comfortable and clean.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has been fairly good. An epidemic of grippe or influenza visited all the reserves, but not many deaths have been reported.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious; they either farm themselves or work out with farmers in the summer-time. In the winter-time they chop wood.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate; but their morality is not of the best.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live near the city of Portage la Prairie. They have good gardens, and during the harvest they work for the white farmers, and in the winter-time they chop wood.

Most of these Indians are very fond of liquor, but on account of this city being under Local Option, it is now very hard for them to get liquor.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen, Pine Creek, and Shoal River.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, as the land in this agency is not adapted for grain-growing. Some of the Indians raise a few cattle.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the machinery they require, but are very careless about their implements when not in use.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have very good houses; these are kept clean and are very comfortable; their stables are well built and warm.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good. A severe epidemic of grippe or influenza visited all these reserves;

but a very few deaths resulted. During last summer small-pox broke out among the Indians of Lake Manitoba reserve, but by the prompt action of the doctor, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the epidemic was soon checked. The sanitary regulations are improving on some of these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, with a few exceptions, are doing very well. Some of them are increasing their possessions, and their homes are improving in comfort.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are becoming more temperate, but their morality is not improving.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency at least once during the year 1915-16. The Swan Lake and Roseau reserves, I visited on several occasions. My first visit to the Swan Lake reserve was on April 26 and 27, when the band decided by a resolution, which was forwarded to the department, to expend $8,000 out of its capital account, in breaking up 600 or 700 acres of the reserve, buying implements, horses, etc., etc. This amount, which was to come out of the capital funds of the band and was for improvements, was advanced to 22 members of the band who wished to go into farming or increase their present acreage. The amount expended in this reserve out of its capital fund, was in round figures $7,400. This amount is to be repaid to the capital funds of the band by those Indians who benefited, in five annual payments, without interest.

I visited the Roseau reserve on May 24 to get a resolution signed by the band in connection with the breaking of 500 acres and the purchasing of the necessary farm implements, seed wheat, oxen, etc., necessary to farm this increased acreage. The amount of $4,886 has been expended to date on these improvements, and this sum has been taken out of the capital fund of the band and is to be returned to the capital fund in five annual payments by 19 members of the band, who are to work the new land that was broken. Nearly all of the new land was disked last fall and will be all seeded in wheat within a month. The Indians of this agency had a fairly successful year in farming during the past season.

It is a very fortunate thing for the Swan Lake and Roseau bands that a large acreage of new land was broken up last year, as last fall, the season being a very bad one, hardly any fall ploughing was done in the province. At the time of writing, spring has not as yet opened up in the country, no seeding being done at this date anywhere in the vicinity of the reserves, and from present prospects it will be the first of May before seeding starts in most parts where the reserves are situated. This agency is at the present time almost altogether depending upon grain-raising for a living, as there are very few cattle kept on the reserves, 55 being the total number for the agency, and of this number 53 are owned by the Roseau and Swan Lake bands, leaving only two head of cattle as owned by the Long Plain band. The farm instructors on the Roseau and Swan Lake reserves are taking great interest now in the progress made during the past year in the breaking up of the land. During the year, the Indians as a whole on these reserves have made a fair living, and the war has made little, if any, difference as far as they are concerned.

We are still having more or less trouble with whisky on all of the reserves, all the bands being located in districts where there are licensed hotels in their immediate vicinity. A great many members of the three bands in this agency still lead a very roving life; just as soon as spring opens, they get out and travel around the

country. A large number of them still take very little interest in the cultivation of the soil, but a number of the younger Indians are seeing that they will have to get to work on the land to make a living, and the experiment made this year in breaking the land will help the young men to see what they can do in the direction of farming. During last year, I bought a threshing-machine for the Swan Lake band, costing in round figures $3,200. Over $1,600 was paid by these Indians last fall out of their interest money on this account, and the next payment will be made the coming fall out of the same interest funds. It was a very fortunate thing for this band that the threshing-machine was bought this year, as on account of the very large crop in the country, threshers were very scarce, and, without this machine, none of their grain would have been threshed at the time of writing. A great number of the white farmers in that vicinity still have their threshing to do, but the band has finished all its threshing excepting a few oats.

A farm instructor was appointed for the Long Plain band during the past year. A good residence and out-buildings have been built, and the intention is to try to instruct the Indians in mixed farming. On this reserve they have been doing very little farming, when the quality of the soil and the amount of good land that they have on the reserve are taken into account, and it is hoped that the appointment of this new official on this reserve will have a good effect on these Indians.

The health of the Indians during the year has been good; there have been no serious sickness and just the ordinary deaths from old age, etc.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency during the month of June; Sandy Bay on June 2, Lake Manitoba on June 4, Ebb and Flow on the 7th, Lake St. Martin on the 10th, Little Saskatchewan on the 11th, Fairford on the 12th, Crane River on the 16th, Water Hen on the 17th, Pine Creek on the 26th, and Shoal River on the 28th. I also visited Sandy Bay reserve in March, and spent several weeks at Fairford during the fall of 1915, looking after the building of the new combined day school that was put up on that reserve by the department. The Indians of the Sandy Bay reserve have made a fair living during the year; they are raising a little grain on that reserve now. A number of the younger men in this band are commencing to farm a little. The land is good on the reserve, and they are commencing to see the benefits of doing some farming. They also put up 625 tons of hay during the season and on my recent visit in March they reported that the cattle and horses have been wintering fairly well.

There is no progress to report on the Lake Manitoba reserve. I found things at the time of my visit just about the same as usual. Quite a number of Indians from this reserve work out among the white farmers, and earn quite a bit of money that way. They made quite a sum of money this season in fishing as have nearly all the bands in this agency.

There is no progress to report on the Ebb and Flow reserve, things going just about the same as usual. The great bulk of the male members of this band are out working during the summer season, among the farmers in the Gladstone and Portage la Prairie districts, and make a great part of their living in this way. They also fish and are able to get plenty for their own use and always sell some in the fall and winter.

The Indians on the Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan reserves are not making very much progress, and about all that we can get them to do is to put in a garden. Last year, all the gardens in that part of the country were practically ruined by the early August frosts, and none of the Indians have raised enough potatoes for their own use during the season. Both these bands are in a first-class district for fishing, but this last fall fishing was not as good as usual, and in consequence quite a number of the Indians have had hard work to make a living and keep their families in any sort of comfort. They have been able to get enough fish for their own use, but

not very many for sale. Prices of fur this year have been better than last, and that has helped them out to some extent, in fact all of their living is made by hunting and fishing. A few of the Indians go out to work, but the bulk of them just stay at or near the reserve.

During the early summer of 1915, I sent in to this reserve, about 50 bushels of fresh seed potatoes, which were paid for at treaty-time. They were all planted, but unfortunately the early August frost killed all the tops, and the potatoes were of no use; so practically all of the potatoes the Indians used during last winter had to be brought in by the stores in that district, which supply the Indians with certain kinds of provisions in exchange for their furs and fish.

There is nothing new to report about the Crane River reserve, which was visited once during the year. The cows that were bought the year before are all doing well, and the members of the band were much pleased that they had invested $600 in these cattle. At the time of my visit to this reserve, the potatoes were looking very well, but the crop was very poor last fall.

The Water Hen band has done very well during the past year. Fishing was good and a number of the band this winter have made as high as $500 by the sale of fish. These Indians are very free spenders of money, and what they get for fish does not last very long. They buy all kinds of things, and as a rule when we get there at treaty-time, in June, there is none of their winter money left. They are in a district where there is a great supply of the very best of whitefish, and they also are able to get plenty of hay for their cattle.

There is no progress to report on the Pine Creek reserve. I visited this reserve twice during the year, and had band meetings on both occasions, and, though the Indians are making a fair living, hunting and fishing, there is not much actual progress discernible on the reserve. These Indians do a considerable amount of hunting for fur, and the prices being higher this year, will help them out. The fishing in the district was not very good, so many of the white and half-breed settlers fishing now hurts the Indian. The Indian boarding school on this reserve is quite a help to the Indians, work of one kind or another being available at certain times of the year, during the farming operations of the school.

At the time of my visit to Shoal River reserve, the Indians were just about in the same condition as in the preceding year, having lived very well, and the reports that have come in during the past winter say that the fishing is good and that the Indians had a successful year. This is a great district for the best whitefish, and the Indians are only about 30 miles from the railway, and the buyers come right on to the reserve to take their fish there for shipment. The price for fish this year was just about the same as last, and from reports I have received the Indians have made quite a bit of money during the fishing season.

General Remarks.

All the Indians of this agency depend for a large part of their living on the sale of fish and fur, and now that the railways are adjacent to quite a number of the reserves, they also sell quite a lot of wood as nearly all the reserves in this agency are largely wooded with white poplar and spruce. Sandy Bay, Ebb and Flow, Dog Creek and Crane River reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba. Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Fairford reserves adjoin Lake St. Martin. The Water Hen reserve is situated on the river of the same name, which connects Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba. The Pine Creek and Shoal River reserves are situated on Lake Winnipegosis, the latter on an arm of the lake called Dawson bay.

On account of the high prices of cattle during the last two or three years, the Indians on all the reserves have been induced to sell quite a large number of their stock. The number of cattle and horses on the reserve in June last was 1,109 as against

1,585 in June 1914, a decrease of 476 during the year and the decrease is particularly in cattle. Cattle were high during the year and the Indians were tempted and induced by the buyers to sell. The agent and myself on every occasion have been telling the Indians not to sell their young animals; but when the buyer comes along and offers a good price, the cattle go.

The health of the Indians has been generally good during the year. There have been some slight epidemics like grippe, but nothing of a very serious nature.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected both reserves in this agency during the year, and found that the Indians were in very good condition and had made a good living off the land. The agency consists of two reserves, the Oak Lake and the Oak River. The Oak River reserve is situated about 6 miles north of the town of Griswold, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Oak Lake reserve is close to the town of Pipestone, which is situated 182 miles from Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific railway, southwestern branch. The Indians on both of these reserves depend now to quite a large extent on the soil for a living. The Oak River band has a much larger population than the one at Pipestone and had quite a large crop during the past year. Fifty-three members of this band are farming at the present time.

On the Oak Lake reserve, thirteen members of the band are engaged in farming operations. The members of this band do a lot of travelling around in the spring, summer and fall seasons, and it is very difficult to get them to stick to their farming operations. They were assisted quite materially last year by the department with seed, but the crop was light in that district on the old lands that they had in crop, and the agent intends to see that quite a large amount of their old lands are summer-fallowed, as it is almost impossible to expect a crop by continuing to put in grain on these old fields. The members of these bands raised quite a lot of Indian corn and had in both reserves about 240 bushels. This corn is mostly sold to the seedsmen for general sale to the public for seed. On account of the orders given by the department last season, to see that every available acre was put in, almost all their acreage was in crop last year, and in consequence there was no land whatever summer-fallowed on the Oak Lake reserve. Fortunately, on the Oak River reserve there was about 600 acres summer-fallowed, which will be ready for wheat this spring.

The health of the bands has been good during the year, there having been no serious epidemic of any kind. A large number of the children of the Indians of this agency are put in the boarding and industrial schools, and Mr. James McDonald, the agent, informs me that when the male pupils are discharged, they take more interest in farming and he is sure the result of their education will have a good effect on the future of the reserves that he has in charge. There is a lady now living on the Oak River reserve who has the special duty intrusted to her by the department of visiting the Indian houses and instructing the women about the various duties of housekeeping and teaching them to keep their homes clean, and with a good result, as quite a number of the Indians on this reserve now have things very tidy around their premises. The agent's reports sent in from this agency, every month, are always entertaining and contain a lot of useful information regarding the reserves.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency comprises the following reserves: Waywayseecappo's, 25 miles north of Birtle; Gambler's, 5 miles southwest of Binscarth; Keeseekoowenin, 10 miles north of Strathclair; Rolling River, 8 miles north of Basswood; and the Bird Tail Sioux, 14 miles southwest of the town of Birtle. All these towns are on the Canadian Pacific railway, northwestern line.

I visited most of the reserves in this agency with the agent during treaty payments of last May, and found that all the Indians had made a very fair living during the year. Most of the Indians in this agency are engaged in farming. The crop during the season of 1915 was just a fair one. It will be necessary for these Indians in the not distant future to break up some new land, as a great many of the old fields are at the present time very weedy and require to be summer-fallowed, badly. They have quite a lot of cattle on the greater number of the reserves, and have put up a large quantity of hay. These Indians do some hunting during the early spring and late fall, but depend upon this for a very small portion of their living, as white settlers surround these reserves, and it makes the prospect of their earning much from this source more difficult every year. The potato crop was poor in this agency, just the same as all over the province of Manitoba.

The general health of the Indians has been good and will compare quite favourably with that of the white settlers who adjoin the reserves. The hospital for the reserves, and boarding school, at the town of Birtle were visited during the year, and the doctor in charge informed me that everything was going as well as he could desire and very few patients from the reserves were in residence during the year.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency during the month of July, and found that everything was just about in the same condition as the year before with the exception of the Pas reserve. Nearly all the reserves in the agency are practically at a standstill, showing very little improvement this year over the last one. The members of the Pas reserve, on account of the ease with which they can get lumber and with their own saw-mill, do quite a lot of improvement and one can always see some buildings erected between visits. I have been through the Pas reserve several times during the year, but inspected the other five reserves only during treaty payments. All the Indians in this agency do a large amount of hunting for fur, and, prices being good during this past season, a large part of their income has been derived from that source. They also can get a lot of fish in the lakes and rivers adjacent to their reserves, and we never hear in that district of any shortage in the food-supply for the Indians.

The Chemawawin reserve is situated on Cedar lake, where the Saskatchewan river enters that water and is about 100 miles southeast of the Pas town. The Indians of this band depend upon hunting and fishing for a living, and the progress of the band is slow. At the time of my visit in July, the potatoes were just nicely up and looked well.

The Moose Lake band is situated on Moose lake about 75 miles east by north from the Pas, and the Indians of this band are engaged in hunting for most of the year, and always manage to make a very fair living. The potato gardens were good as usual on this reserve. These Indians take great pleasure in having us go around and see their gardens. A tract of 320 acres of hay-land has recently been given to them, and they are going to make an effort to go more into the keeping of stock and have more cattle on their reserve. The Hudson Bay railway will make the access to this reserve easier in the future, as it is distant from the reserve about 20 miles, and, when it is in operation, there will be no difficulty in getting into or out of that reserve at any season of the year, and, when the railway is in operation, I have no doubt the Indians will earn a lot of money by catching fish for sale. At the present time the fish in their lakes are so far away from market that they are practically of no value outside of what the Indians use for their food-supply.

The Shoal Lake reserve in this agency is situated on the Carrot river about 100 miles west of the Pas, in the province of Saskatchewan. These Indians have quite a number of cattle and horses on their reserve, the cattle number 60 and the horses 15,

but they depend almost altogether upon their hunting and trapping for a living. They get a great deal of moose meat during the year and are never short of provisions in this part of the country. They also had at the time of my visit some very nice gardens of potatoes and usually grow enough for their own supply.

The Red Earth reserve is also situated on the Carrot river, about 15 miles up the river from the Shoal Lake Indians. These Indians also live in much the same way as those on the other reserves, by hunting, trapping and shooting game. As well, they have a large number of cattle and horses, 108 head of cattle and 36 horses. They have quite a lot of hay-land and put up a lot of hay every year for food for their stock. The soil on this reserve is of a very fine quality and they have every year the best potatoes in the agency. As a rule, every year, the first potatoes we get will be from this reserve, and they are all of good quality. For several years these Indians have taken down to The Pas, in the spring of the year, a quantity of potatoes to sell, being the surplus they carry over from the winter. The Carrot river is now open from the Pas town to the reserve lately granted this band by the department. The first time that I ever went direct from The Pas to the Red Earth reserve by water, without portaging, was during the past year. We were able to take the boat right through and land at the reserve.

The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake about 100 miles northwest of The Pas, by river. The members of this band make their living by hunting and fishing. A number of the band live about 30 miles from the main reserve on a small reserve lately granted this band by the department. At the date of my last visit to The Pas, prospectors had just come in from the district north of Cumberland about 50 miles, with reports of the discovery of the richest gold mines in Canada. If these reports prove correct, there will be a great influx into that district, and, as it is a water route, the Indians will be able to earn plenty of money in taking the prospectors in during the open season.

The health of the Indians, as a whole, in the agency, has been very good during the year. There was an epidemic of typhoid fever on The Pas reserve, but no deaths from this cause, all the Indians having recovered.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, has given close supervision to all the bands in his agency, during the past year, and has everything in the agency office in very good order. He visits the various bands two or three times a year, and his monthly reports are always of very great interest. The cattle in this agency have increased about 60 during the year, and the Indians have about the same number of horses as on the date of my last report.

The past winter was a very severe one in the north country, though there was not as much snow as we have had in the southern parts of Manitoba. The Saskatchewan river was very high during July and August of last year, which caused flooding of a great deal of hay-land through the agency, and all the bands had considerable trouble in getting hay; but from all the reports of the agent, they have been able to feed their cattle, although some members of The Pas band had to buy hay to bring their cattle through the winter.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

The office of this inspectorate is located in the city of Winnipeg; its territory embraces the agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and head-quarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included in this agency are all located on the eastern shore of

Lake Winnipeg; they extend in a northerly direction about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. There is also within the boundaries of this agency, a small portion of the surrendered reserve of St. Peter's, approximating 3,000 acres, that is held by special arrangement for the benefit of the people of St. Peter's band. The reserves on Lake Winnipeg are severally located as follow at the outflow into Lake Winnipeg, of the following streams: Brokenhead reserve, on Brokenhead river; Fort Alexander reserve, on Winnipeg river; Black River reserve, on Little Black river; Hollowwater reserve, on Winnipegan river; and Loon Creek reserve, on Loon creek. The territory of this agency lies wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency has the agency office and head-quarters on the Peguis reserve. On the agency site located on the Peguis reserve, and set aside by resolution of the band, for agency purposes, in 1913, there have been erected suitable buildings for a well equipped and well established agency, with ample accommodation for good service. During the past year a good well has been sunk for the use of the agency, and a plentiful supply of good water has been obtained. The territory of this agency is large, extending from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern end part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pikangikum, a distance inland of 300 miles approximately, in an easterly direction. Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river, this stream runs through this reserve, from one end to the other. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba with the exception of Deer Lake and Pikangikum, which are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house, office and head-quarters established on the Indian reserve at Norway House, closely adjacent to the Methodist mission at Rossville. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located Norway House and Split Lake reserves; in a westerly direction from Split Lake, up the Burntwood river, is Nelson House reserve, on Footprint lake; to the east on Oxford Lake is Oxford House; further east and south on God's lake is God's Lake reserve; and further south on Island lake is Island Lake reserve. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate are located by bands, in the following agencies:—

Clandeboye Agency	5	bands,	F. W. R. Colcleugh, Agent.
Fisher River Agency	10	"	Thos H. Carter, Agent.
Norway House Agency	7	"	Joseph Jones, Agent.
Total	22	"	

The aggregate population continues to show some increase, and is very much scattered over the area embraced within the limits of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate. The mode of travel, in part of the western portion of Norway House agency, will soon undergo some change, by the advent and completion of the Hudson Bay railway; this will, in a measure, reduce the hardship and danger of travel, and the expense of transportation, in this part of the inspectorate. As the mode of travel to reach the other parts of the inspectorate remains the same as formerly, it is expensive and dangerous, and is always operated with care, for safety and economy.

During the season of 1915, from June 4 to June 12, I was engaged in making the annuity payments for Agent Colcleugh, of Clandeboye agency, who was confined to his home by a serious illness. I paid all the Indians at Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hollowwater reserves, and returned to my office at Winnipeg on June 12, and completed and sent in reports on this work. On June 18, I went with Agent Carter, of Fisher River agency, and accompanied him to all the payments on

the reserves at Bloodvein, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Little Grand Rapids and Deer Lake. After witnessing all the payments at the points mentioned, and visiting on the several reserves, I returned to my office at Winnipeg, and completed and sent all my reports on this work. On July 26, I left Winnipeg to join the late agent, J. G. Stewart, of Norway House, and then accompanied him and witnessed all the payments at Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House, I also inspected these reserves. The whole treaty party returned to Cross Lake; here I parted with the agent; he went to Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake, accompanied by the doctor, and completed the payments at these points, and returned to Norway House on September 4. I visited and inspected the new boarding school building that was in course of erection at Cross Lake under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, also the day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church. I then returned to Norway House and inspected the boarding school operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church there, also the several day schools under Methodist and Anglican auspices there. I also made a thorough inspection of the hospital for Indians at Norway House. I remained at Norway House until Agent Stewart returned, and under instructions of the department I assisted him to complete his work. When this was all finished, I returned to Winnipeg, and was in my office on September 20. As soon as convenient, from time to time, I completed reports and sent them in, covering the matters that I had observed and inspected in this journey.

The journeys I have described afforded me ample opportunity to meet a large majority of the people, at the several points I visited, in the three agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House to talk with them about their mode of living and habits of life, and to inquire about their means of making a livelihood, to see a number of their homes and gardens, to note the condition of the resources of the reserves, and to suggest to them the wishes of the department as to how they could improve their conditions, and in this way become better trained to rely on their own exertions and to utilize their energy and resources to better advantage for their comfort and health. I was also able to observe the relations of the officers and wards of the department; I am pleased to bear witness to the feeling of confidence that exists in this work, and to testify that the business to be done in this work was handled in a satisfactory manner by the several agents, and to the satisfaction of the Indians generally. This convinced me that the agents were well fitted to discharge their duties in a capable manner as the official representatives of the department, and in this way to place the department in a satisfactory position with its wards, the Indians.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, although some Swampy Cree have been introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated Saulteaux. Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of the people speak English fluently.

During the past year, the health conditions of these people have been fair and satisfactory, epidemics have not been prevalent in any general way; locally there have been some outbreaks of grippe, at varying periods, during the past winter, also some whooping cough appeared in one or two localities, limited, however, to only a few cases. We have had the usual troubles from tuberculosis and swollen glands, but not in any particularly excessive degree, as compared with other years. The provision of medical supplies furnished by the department to the several dispensers throughout the agency have been used with good effect in relieving the sick. Dr. J. R. Steep is the medical officer of this agency. His own health, for a time, was not robust; for the time he was unable to travel, but he furnished a good substitute. The doctor visits all points in the agency periodically, and he gives prompt and ready attention to all calls.

The hospital, established for many years, at Dynevor, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in the old reserve at St. Peter's is an institution utilized and operated entirely for the benefit of Indians. The management, during the past year, have added a new wing to the hospital building. This will add twelve beds to the capacity of the institution, when completed. It is a wooden frame building, on a concrete foundation; it is well plastered, and substantial in finish. This new addition will be used for tubercular patients, principally. It is fitted out and planned and equipped to provide the latest and most up-to-date treatment for such cases. The management have also installed a steam-heating plant, which adds to the comfort of the institution greatly. During the coming season, this work will be fully completed. When this is done, the Dynevor hospital should be a very useful institution, ready to meet and provide good service. The management have become well acquainted with the peculiar needs of this work, so that efficient and practical assistance is afforded to many who are sick and suffering from disease, and to many aged, infirm and destitute people—men, women and children—who, on account of their misfortune and condition, require the care and treatment they receive in this institution. The department grants very generous assistance to this work, and I am able to bear testimony to the fact that this institution affords most valuable relief and care to many Indians in a most practical manner.

The movement of Indians from St. Peter's to the new reserve at Peguis, located on the Fisher river, has been going on steadily, but not rapidly, during the past year. The Indians have been fully advised, with reference to this matter, of the wishes of the department, and that it would mean quite a serious loss to them, if they should by delay fail to get the full advantage of the assistance promised, on certain conditions, for building and transportation, when they took residence in the new reserve.

The old and destitute people, widows and orphans, have always received prompt attention from the agent. The supplies furnished by the department for this service have been faithfully and well handled, to the best advantage for those deserving such assistance.

The past winter has been one of the most, if not the most, severe and trying winter seasons experienced in this country. From the beginning, in early November, up to the middle of March, with a very little exception, the temperature has been uniformly low, almost all the time. This has been accompanied by the heaviest snow-fall ever recorded by the government meteorological observatory since its establishment here some time in 1871. These conditions have contributed to make living very strenuous. The potato crops and garden operations, on account of an unfavourable season, were somewhat of a failure. However, under the trying conditions the Indians have been able to make a fair living; game, rabbits and fish were fairly plentiful. The proceeds of their fur hunting operations have been very much better, owing to the improved condition of the raw fur market prices.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe and the Swampy Cree tribe, in the proportion of about two-thirds Ojibway and one-third Swampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree. Many of the Indians speak English fluently.

The health conditions of the people of this agency for the past year, on the whole, have been fair. Up to the end of October last there was nothing to occasion any special mention; since then, there has been an outbreak of grippe passing among the people. This trouble has been more or less serious with young children and the old people; there have been a few deaths, but in proportion to the number affected, the death-roll cannot be specially marked as serious. Reports received from those reserves located at points long distant inland, have been favourable; the sources of

information have been reliable. The medical dispensers have been well supplied with medicines, which they have used diligently with success. The travelling nurse who worked in and throughout the ageney last summer and early spring, did good work. She was very industrious in caring for the siek, and in her endeavours to instruct the people in sanitation and cleanliness, by visiting their homes and speaking to them plainly about these important matters. Dr. Palsson accompanied the treaty party. He reported the health of the Indians as satisfactory. The Indians of this ageney, notwithstanding the very severe winter, have had a fairly successful hunting season. The prices of furs, for this season, have advanced, so that the revenue from this source was improved, and has proved to be a boon to the hunters and their families. Fish, game and rabbits have abounded, so there was a fair food supply from these. Owing to an unfavourable season, which was quite general, many of the Indian gardens did not result well. This was discouraging as well as unfortunate. No cases of severe destitution have been reported; there have been some hardships, but for such a severe winter they were comparatively light.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this ageney are members of the Swampy Cree tribe. There is a small proportion of Ojibway. The language spoken is prineipally Swampy Cree. A number of the Indians understand and speak English well.

From month to month during the past year I have received reports of the health conditions of the Indians of this agency. On the whole, these have been quite satisfactory. Dr. H. C. Norquay is the medical officer of this agency. He looks after this side of the work. He has associated with him a trained nurse. The hospital at Norway House has been in operation for some time, it is a good institution, well equipped, now well officered, and well supplied with all that goes to make it splendidly efficient to do good work. Dr. Norquay here treats many of the sick. He is ably seconded in this good work by the nurse, Mrs. Dent, a fine woman, well fitted by training and temperament to be most efficient in her duty. This organization, the institution and the staff, as now made up, meets the needs of the sick and suffering in this district and surrounding country in a satisfactory way. The appointment of field matrons at Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House is another move for the benefit of the Indians that the department has sanctioned. Those who have been appointed are good women, who have for some years been accustomed to this work. The position is now more definitely organized, and will be of benefit to the Indians. Dr. Norquay accompanied the treaty party through the whole trip for the season of 1915. He reported that he found the health conditions of the Indians located on inland reserves generally satisfactory.

It would appear, from the reports that I have received from the more remote parts of this far distant district, that the Indians have been able to pass a fairly good winter, notwithstanding the undue severity of the conditions that have prevailed this winter throughout the district. Fur hunting has been quite successful, the fur-bearing animals have been quite plentiful, the prices that have obtained for their fur catch have ruled much higher than during the winter of 1914-1915. These enhanced prices have increased the incomes of the hunters, so that they have been able to make better provision for themselves and their families. Fish, rabbits and game have also been plentiful, so that this source of food supply has been good. No cases of severe destitution were reported. So far as I have been able to learn, the supplies furnished by the department for destitute calls have been available in a provident manner.

The building and partial operation of the Hudson's Bay railway has been of some benefit to the people who live near this great work; it has afforded some employ-

ment to a number of them. It has also been a factor in reducing the cost of supplies that these people purchase. It has also given a better market for their furs indirectly, as the buyers can get in more easily. So far, therefore, the advent of this work has helped the Indians in a material way. The moral effect has not become apparent so far.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

Located in this agency there are two reserves, York Factory and Churchill; both lie along the west shore of Hudson bay.

At the time of writing, no regular agent has been appointed to look after this work. The supervision of the work is under the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The report of the work submitted by them will no doubt give full details covering all conditions in this district.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing, and they live under conditions that are not capable of much development.

No adverse reports of the health conditions of these people have been received.

The people of York Factory belong principally to the Swampy Cree tribe; the people of Churchill are of the Chipewyan tribe.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have not much to add under this head, as I have endeavoured to cover under the several heads all the information I could. I might, however, make the statement that the traffic in intoxicants with Indians has been the most prolific sources of any difficulties that arise in dealing with the problem of caring for the Indians. The wave of prohibitory action that seems to be now general throughout the country, will no doubt have a timely effect in the control of this traffic. The officers who have to deal with this matter have been active and energetic in following up and punishing any infractions of the regulations governing this traffic.

I have to report that a number of the Indians have enlisted under the colours, and have taken their places in the ranks for active service. Some are now on the firing line, and some on the way there, and more are training. This action is altogether voluntary, and is the outcome of the desire on the part of the Indians to defend their King and country; the spirit of loyalty is commendable.

The Indians have expressed appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department in the very apparent determination to keep faith with them, and a readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect, and watch over them.

REPORT OF THOS. WM. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SIMPSON AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year, and no epidemics have been prevalent. There have been eight deaths, of which three were caused by consumption, two by pneumonia, two by tumour and one by softening of the brain. The Indians who live in tents are careful to keep their tents clean, and to change place, when necessary, but those who have houses leave much to be desired in the way of sanitation.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters and trappers. The fall in the prices of all kinds of fur, consequent upon the European war, has greatly diminished their revenue, for the past two years. Moose seem to be getting scarce throughout the country, and rabbits have almost entirely disappeared. The fishing is poor, and in winter no fish can be caught in the small lakes within the section of coun-

try frequented by the Indians of this place. The Indians are willing to work at anything, when they can find anyone to employ them, but the demand for labour is small. Those who have houses have usually a small plot of land on which they raise a few potatoes; but, as they leave their houses in the winter to hunt, the potatoes freeze, and they are obliged to apply for seed each spring. The land along the banks of the Mackenzie river, is well adapted for the growth of potatoes and other vegetables, and the long hours of sunlight in summer hasten maturity.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians do not possess any machinery of any kind, except an occasional spade; nor do they require any at present, their farming operations being few and simple.

Buildings.—Nearly all the well-to-do Indians have small houses or shacks, in which they spend a portion of the winter. These shacks are built of logs, roofed with poles, covered with mud, or in some cases, pine bark, and form a good protection against the severity of the Northern winter. In summer they all live in tents, and move from place to place, as the exigencies of their search for food demand.

Characteristics and Progress.—A want of initiative and of energy seems to be the most noticeable characteristic of these people. When engaged to work by others, they give satisfaction; but they are very lazy in performing their every day duties, when left to themselves. They are law-abiding and amenable to reason, and have a great respect for the uniform of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. They have, unfortunately, certain old superstitions, which have a tendency to retard their progress; but these will be eradicated in time, as has been the case with the Indians of the prairies. As hunters, the young men now growing up do not seem to compare favourably with their fathers; but this may be due, at least in part, to the fact that game is becoming scarcer.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no intoxication among the Indians of this place. In former times, they made a kind of beer, but this habit has been entirely discontinued, as far as can be learned, since the advent of a detachment of police. Their morals are improving, and the former practice of changing wives is now unknown. For a number of years, these people have been strictly monogamous. While given to exaggeration, they are not fundamentally untruthful, and cases of theft are rare. There appears to be no reason why the Indians of this agency should not become as self-supporting and independent as those in other parts of Canada.

REPORT OF GERALD CARD, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SMITH AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Chipewyan, Fond du Lac (Lake Athabaska), Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Smith, and Great Slave Lake; Cree, Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan; Slave, Hay River and Great Slave Lake; Dogrib, Great Slave Lake; Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake.

Occupations.—Practically all the Indians in this agency live by hunting, trapping and fishing. The fishing is either for the Indian's maintenance or for the company for whom he is working. No fish are sold, as nobody ever catches enough. So far, the fur trade has been the only industry in this agency.

Stock.—Apart from a few Indians at Fort Smith, and at Fort Fitzgerald, the Indians in this agency own no stock, except dogs. At the above places there are a few horses.

As there is abundant grazing in the country west of Fort Smith, and transportation facilities are becoming improved, the Indians are beginning to ask for the stock that, they say, was promised them, when they made treaty with the Government.

Farm Implements.—As in the case of stock, only a few Indians at Fort Smith and Fort Fitzgerald own any farm implements. At these places a few own wagons.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians live in log houses. These are fairly warm in winter, and, in my opinion, are not unhealthy where they have fireplaces. Few new buildings have been erected during the year, as no lumber or shingles could be bought.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There has been the usual amount of sickness when they congregate at treaty-time, and at the New Year, but no more than formerly. No epidemic has been reported. The establishing of a hospital at Fort Smith, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, has supplied a long felt need, which, owing to the size of the district served, and the many infirmities of the various bands, is capable of considerable expansion. Two large tents, recently purchased by the department, will be used at this institution this spring for the treatment of consumptive patients. As in former years, Dr. McDonald, medical officer for the department, conducts, both in winter and summer, an extensive itinerary from Fort Smith. The placing of a physician at this place, together with the establishing of the above hospital, has been a great boon, not only to the Indians, but also to the half-breeds and the white residents.

Very little improvement can be reported on the subject of sanitation; but as the various bands are nomadic in their mode of living, conditions are not so unsanitary as might be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate. No trouble has been caused during the past year by the attempted sale of intoxicants. As everybody is away from the Indians, there is, as far as this agency is concerned, no difficulty in the way of enforcing the law.

With regard to morality, the patient teaching of the missionaries, together with the correct example that they set the Indians, is year by year having a visible influence; were there no counteracting force at work, progress would be much more noticeable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are law-abiding, gentle and timid; but are not progressive. Destitution and starvation are always very near. Fur may be high or low in price, but the Indian is always poor; he believes in an over-ruling providence who will always provide him with moose, and he believes in a paternal government. The arrival of the railway at Fort McMurray, this spring, will bring civilization, so called, very near; conditions will change; but what changing conditions will do to change Indian character remains to be seen.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, CONCERNING FORT SIMPSON AND FORT SMITH AGENCIES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. A. J. Bell in February, 1915, Dr. A. McDonald at Fort Smith was instructed to act as Indian agent until the arrival of Mr. G. Card in June, who had been appointed as Indian agent.

Buildings.—The buildings at the headquarters of this agency comprise agent's house, office, warehouse, stable and shed; and this year a house for the agency interpreter was completed.

A piece of ground about 1 acre in extent is cultivated as a garden, with good results, although the soil is light and sandy. Good fences are in evidence and the general appearance of the grounds is very neat and tidy. A well has recently been completed, which provides sufficient water for the requirements of the agency headquarters.

Experimental Farm.—Mr. R. Salmon, who occupied the position of clerk during the time when Mr. Bell was agent, also took an active interest in the experimental

farm, which is distant from Fort Smith about 12 miles. He has, however, enlisted for overseas service with an Edmonton battalion, and, in consequence, at the present time, there is no one filling his place.

I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the Department of Agriculture to take over the administration of the experimental farm at this point, as has been done at Fort Vermilion. It is too far distant from the agency headquarters to be well looked after, and, if results are to be achieved from its operation, it would seem desirable to have a farmer resident thereon.

Saw-mill.—Since last year the saw-mill building has suffered some considerable damage due to the collapse of the roof, owing to the sinking of the foundation. The boiler is also showing a tendency to subside, as its situation was too close to a disused well, and, in consequence of the gradual caving in of the surrounding soil, the natural support is giving way.

It will be necessary to have the roof repaired so that the machinery will not be exposed to the weather, and the boiler will have to be shifted. I would suggest that when this work is to be performed, a new disposition of the mill machinery be made, so that logs can be handled more expeditiously than heretofore. Previously logs had to be hauled out on shore and drawn to the loading gangway by means of teams; but, under the proposed plan of constructing the main building, so that delivery of logs can be made direct from the river into the mill, by bull wheel and cable, it would seem to be a good opportunity to arrange for this during the reconstruction that has become necessary by reason of present damage and defects.

The staff of the agency consists of agent, clerk, and interpreter.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

The present agency buildings consist of the agent's house and the barn or stable. The buildings are situated on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company; but I would suggest that the necessary steps be taken to have a transfer made of lots Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, comprising in all 115 acres, approximately, from the Interior Department to comprise an agency reserve. This would provide ample ground for farm and agency purposes.

The saw-mill has been in operation for some considerable time, and, besides filling the local want for lumber, it is also engaged in supplying lumber for Providence and Hay River settlements.

The farm work, which is now under the actual charge of the agent, Mr. T. W. Harris, is productive of very good results. The late farm instructor, Mr. Dinuies von der Osten, at one time lieutenant in the 74th Hussars, German army, left the scene of his duties in the winter of 1914, in order to rejoin the German army. In spite of obstacles placed in his way by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, it is understood that he has made his way to Germany. The vacancy created by his departure has not since been filled, and, in view of the very creditable manner in which Agent Harris is discharging his duties, without conflicting with his regular agency work, I am of the opinion that a farm instructor at Fort Simpson is not a necessity.

In lieu of appointing a farm instructor to supervise the farming experiment at Simpson, I would suggest that Agent Harris be authorized to hire temporary local assistance as occasion demands.

The staff consists at the present time of agent, engineer, and interpreter.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The Assiniboine reserve is occupied by members of Carry-the-kettle's band, while the Moosejaw Sioux, who are situated at some distance, are under the supervision of this agency.

Occupations.—The chief of these are farming, stock-raising marketing hay, pickets and fire-wood. The occupation of supplying fire-wood could be greatly extended, since the amount of wood available is quite large. The wood that is sold is soon replaced by rapid up-growth of poplar, willow, and birch. The revenue from this source is always available, and one that some of these Indians could not afford to do without.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The majority of the Indians farming have a good supply of implements, with the exception of young farmers, who are just starting who borrow from the agency headquarters such machinery as they need, from time to time. These people own and operate jointly a threshing-machine, under the supervision of the farm instructor. Some of the farmers house their implements carefully, while others are very careless with their machinery, but in time when they realize the difficulty in purchasing these implements, they will doubtless take more care of them.

Buildings.—Each year there is a noticeable improvement in the buildings erected by the Indians. A few have good frame houses, on stone or concrete foundation, with vegetable cellars. A greater number have houses with log walls, and frame roofs thoroughly plastered, whitened with lime. The old log cabin, with a sod or mud roof, will soon be a thing of the past. The horse and cattle stables require improvement, and subsequently better results will be obtained, when these stables are made warmer, and the animals will be better able to withstand a severe winter, such as we have just gone through.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fair. In June there was an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles in combination, which attacked a number of children. Fortunately only one death resulted therefrom. The births exceeded the deaths during the year. The younger married women show improvement in the care of their children, exposing them less than the older generation. Tuberculosis is present in Indians in different forms, but, nevertheless, it is remarkable the number of years this disease can be kept in check. A few young people have scrofulous glands, which are being constantly treated by the medical attendant. This disease appears to be gradually decreasing. The Indians are observing the ventilation of their houses, with more precaution. Most of them keep their houses clean, by continuous scrubbing, and disinfecting at intervals. They whitewash their houses as a sanitary measure. These Indians are very particular, often more so than their white neighbours, about having their yards thoroughly raked, and all refuse burned, as soon as the snow disappears in the spring.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, and gradually year by year are improving their financial condition. The educated people are making better progress, since they care for their earnings, and provide more for future needs. I can notice a marked improvement along these lines, which no doubt will continue to improve as time goes on.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. Their morals are good.

Moosejaw Sioux.

These people are non-treaty Indians. Some live at Wood Mountain, others in the city of Moosejaw, while others live in the various small towns between these two places.

Occupations.—Many of these people work for farmers and ranchers. Others have settled on a small reserve at Wood Mountain and are raising horses. A few spend a portion of their time hunting.

Buildings.—They do not possess many buildings, but live mostly in tents.

Health and Sanitation.—They appear to be healthy, and do not require very much medical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate in their habits. The R.N. W.M. Police stationed at Moosejaw and Wood Mountain keep a close watch over them. They inform me from time to time that they have no trouble with them.

Their morals are good.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises eleven bands,—Stony, Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Littlepine, Meadow Lake, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Jackfish Lake Saulteaux, Witchekan Lake, and Waterhen. The last three mentioned are not in treaty.

Tribes.—The members of the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Littlepine and Meadow Lake are Crees. The Jackfish Lake and Witchekan Lake are Saulteaux The Moosomin, Thunderchild and Waterhen are mostly Crees with a mixture of Saulteaux among them. The Stony bands belong to the Assiniboine or Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of colds, there have been no epidemics of any kind during the year. The general health of the Indians has been excellent and the population of this agency has shown quite an increase. Due to better conditions of living, tuberculosis is on the decrease. The houses are now kept much cleaner and better ventilated, and those that were erected this year were built on more sanitary lines. One thing that is specially noted is that the mortality among young children has considerably decreased. Due to the efforts of the field matrons, the children attending school are kept clean and well clothed. Altogether the progress shown is very encouraging and shows good results for the efforts made.

Occupations.—All the bands in this agency, with the exception of the Saulteaux, are engaged in farming. During the past year a larger acreage than ever has been under crop, and splendid results were attained. The yield of grain was seven times as high as the previous year, and the grain marketed mostly graded number one and two. Owing to the dryness of the fall, little of the land was ploughed. Considerable new land was broken during the year and summer-fallowing was more general than heretofore. Many of the Indians are engaged in stock-raising. The other industries are hunting and trapping, fishing, and selling hay, wood and willow pickets. Many of them last autumn stacked their grain and went out threshing for the settlers, and by this means succeeded in earning good sums of money.

Stock.—All the reserves in the agency are suited for stock-raising, with excellent pasturage and an abundance of hay. The stock has shown a small increase during the year and has been well looked after. This in my opinion is the most important industry engaged in by the Indians, and the one that will eventually place them in an independent position. Stricter measures are being employed to prevent the unnecessary slaughtering and sale of cattle.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of the Meadow Lake band the Indians of this agency are well equipped with farming implements. They have been purchased by themselves and are as a general rule kept in good condition. The Thunderchild and Stony bands in particular have added to their stock of farm implements this past year, and they are paying for them from the proceeds of their interest payments.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings of this agency are of log construction with shingled or thatch roofs. Those that have been erected in recent years are much larger and better finished than the older ones. During the past year the Indians of the Stony bands have awakened to the necessity of better houses, and there have been four new ones built, which are a credit to their owners. Other members of these bands are now engaged in getting material to build during the coming summer. Most of the houses are supplied with comfortable furniture, which is being added to from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are for the most part quiet, law-abiding and patriotic. During the past year it was very gratifying to see the interest the Indians have taken in the progress of the war. They have shown this in a practical manner by subscribing over five hundred dollars to the Patriotic and other funds. They have also shown more desire to get on, which is demonstrated by the increased acreage farmed and the large increase in their crops. There is no excuse for any able-bodied Indian to be in want, for those who are industrious live in as much comfort as their white neighbours. Laziness is not encouraged and the thriftless ones are being shown that they must rely on their own efforts instead of continually looking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been very few cases of intemperance that have come to my notice, and with few exceptions the Indians are temperate. Their morality is improving and in most cases they are remaining faithful to their wives. I have discouraged them living together without a marriage ceremony, and during the past year all the young people that have taken wives have been married by the church. Although there is still much room for improvement, yet the results achieved in the past year or more are very encouraging.

REPORT OF S. A. MILLIGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: William Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake, Montreal Lake, and Wahpaton Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the Indians throughout this agency has been good for the past year. As usual, there were a number of cases of tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and during December a rather severe outbreak of grippe incapacitated a number of Indians for three or four weeks. The usual precautions against small-pox and such contagious diseases were taken, with the result that epidemics of this description were conspicuous by their absence.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting, fishing, and trapping. Some of the most intelligent manage to make a comfortable living outside the boundaries of the agency,—for instance, one is an accountant, three or four are excellent carpenters, and two are holders of engineer's certificates.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings inhabited by the Indians of this agency are made of logs. They are, nevertheless, substantially built, and could without much trouble be made quite healthy, and serviceable. It is rather the rule, however, than the exception to find the interior of these buildings both dirty, and untidy. Naturally one finds exceptions, but these are so few and far between that one is apt to overlook the cases that come under this heading.

The barns and different outhouses built by the Indians are of the usual type, and these, like their houses, are mostly made of logs,—as a matter of fact it is difficult thing for one to make any comparison between the two.

Stock.—The stock industry shows an increase in both cattle and horses, and the Indians owners deserve some credit in the matter of caring for their animals during the past year, and especially through last winter, which was most severe.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Individually the Indians of this agency are splendidly equipped with all kinds of farming machinery necessary to carry on the work. Many have complete outfits, large enough in numerous cases to operate successfully farms of two or three hundred acres. While some of our Indians are indifferent in the matter of caring for their implements, the majority, I am pleased to say, take good care of those in their possession.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are of law-abiding character.

Their progress, however, is slower than one would expect, considering the advantages they have at their command.

Those engaged in regular occupations generally manage to give satisfaction, but this cannot be said of those who only work spasmodically; invariably one finds that the latter class practically includes all ex-pupils or rather a great proportion of them. While it may appear a remarkable assertion, yet I have no hesitation in saying that those pupils who receive assistance immediately after they leave school hardly, if ever, make a success of farming until at least three or four years have passed.

What these young men need more than anything, is farming experience, and this can only be acquired by labouring out with some person capable of instructing them.

After having received such a course of instruction, they would be in such a position that the assistance usually given to ex-pupils by the department, if given then, would be appreciated to the full, and infinitely better results would be obtained all round.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no convictions of drunkenness during the year, neither were there any rumours that drinking was being indulged in upon the reserves. This, however, can be attributed to the fact that the liquor business throughout this province is now absolutely under the control of the Provincial Government.

With the exception of a few cases that are past redemption, the conduct and morals of these Indians cannot be considered below the average.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises four bands known by the following names: Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw, Ochapowace, and Sakimay and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good throughout the year. Tuberculosis or scrofula is the worst disease against which many of these Indians have to contend. Quite a number are afflicted with eye trouble.

Sanitary regulations with some Indians, generally of the old type, are not well observed; but, taking the Indian families as a whole, the cleanliness of their persons and premises is deserving of praise.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and cattle-raising are the chief industries in this agency. Many Indians sell fire-wood, pickets for fencing, hay, and senega-root, in the neighbouring towns. The young and middle-aged men are taking to cultivation of the soil and to the raising of cattle with more zeal than formerly. During the busy seasons of the year under review, quite a number of the young men hired out to the white settlers as farm-hands, and good reports of them in the majority of cases have been heard.

Implements and Machinery.—The equipment in this line is very good. Fairly good care is taken of it.

Dwellings.—Many good dwelling-houses with shingled roofs are to be seen upon these reserves. The low log shack, with mudded walls and sod roofs, is in the majority; but the tendency now when Indians are contemplating building is to build good roomy dwellings with shingled roofs, and to plaster the walls with lime and sand, instead of mud. Every encouragement is given to build good dwellings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Lately many of these Indians are showing a desire to get on. The interest displayed by many in the cultivation of the soil, cattle-raising, comfort of their homes, etc., etc., is very pleasing. The good crop harvested

and the money made therefrom by the farming Indians was noticed by those who chiefly derive their livelihood from the sale of fire-wood and senega-root, and it is expected that more will take to farming as their chief occupation.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few prosecutions for infractions of the Act in respect to liquor have taken place. If liquor is brought upon those reserves, it is done very quietly, as cause for suspicion of Indians drinking is not noticed by those who are among them daily. As a whole the Indians here are temperate and law-abiding. As regards their morality, if it were not for the bad actions of three or four, the best of reports upon the Indians' moral character could be given.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Nut Lake, No. 90; Kinistino, No. 91; One Arrow's, No. 95; Beardy's and Okemassis, Nos. 96 and 97; John Smith's, No. 90; and James Smith's, No. 100.

Tribes.—The Nut Lake and Kinistino bands are Saulteaux; Beardy's and Okemassis are Plain Crees, and John Smith's and James Smith's are Swampy Crees.

Occupations.—On One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassis, John Smith's and James Smith's farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations. These Indians also derive considerable revenue from the sale of hay, wood, and fence posts, and by freighting for traders in the North. Some of the older people hunt and trap, and dig senega-root. The younger women make gardens and are taking much interest in them.

During the past summer, the Indians of Beardy's and Okemassis bands put up 15 miles of fence. During the coming summer another 7 or 8 miles will be added thereto, which, when completed will inclose all that portion of their reserve lying south of the Carlton trail. The cost of this is paid out of the bands' funds.

The Indians of Nut Lake and Kinistino reserves depend mostly on trapping and hunting for a living. They do a little farming, but are very unsteady at this work. Like the other bands, they also dig senega-root, for which there is a steady demand, but the price paid during the past summer was rather low. During the past winter the Nut Lake Indians have taken out sufficient tamarac posts to fence in their reserve, which they intend doing during the coming summer.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have fair herds of fine grade cattle, of which they take good care. During the summer, sales were conducted on the different reserves, when the surplus fat cattle were sold. Competition was keen, and the prices realized were satisfactory. The Indians are being encouraged and advised to increase their herds, which now show a slight increase. Many of the Indians own horses, and though the type they now raise is improving, due to the fact that they are using better sires, it is not altogether a success, as it is almost impossible to stop them from working the colts when they are only two years old. The Indian places very little importance on the size or type of a horse, but on the number he possesses.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The different bands have all the machinery they require to work with. The four bands that farm the most have threshing-machines of their own.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the class of houses now being built by the Indians of this agency. The mud-roofed shanties are being done away with, and good log houses, shingle roofed, with comfortable interiors, and large windows are being built.

Health and Sanitation.—With a few exceptions, the health of the Indians has been good. A few families are afflicted with scrofula, and there are a few cases of tuberculosis. During the month of January last, a large number of the older people were laid up with influenza, and five deaths were recorded among the old women. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. Improvement in this line is marked by the number of the women who keep their houses very neat and tidy

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding; they are showing improvement and are progressive; they show a desire to get on, and are taking more interest in their farming. Their stock is better attended to, and the new buildings they erect are more substantial, and comfortable; the layouts of the buildings, which in many cases are fenced in, show that interest is taken in the making of the home.

A number milk cows, and make butter. Cream-separators are in use on the different reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but now that the sale of these is restricted, it is much more difficult for them to procure. The standard of morality is good, and unchanged.

On September 22 and 23 the James Smith's Reserve Agricultural Society held their first annual fair on the Pahoonan Plains on the reserve. Several hundred exhibits were shown. These consisted of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, all kinds of field and garden produce, leather, silk and bead work, sewing, knitting, crocheting, cooking, bread and bannock, pastry, jam and preserves, the old stand-by food, pemican, etc., etc. The competitors were members of the society, who are members of the band, and the exhibits, with the exception of horses, were bona-fide property of the exhibitor, and either grown or made on the reserve.

The fair, managed by a committee of ex-pupils, under the supervision of the farm instructor, was a success. A large number of outsiders from the neighbouring country towns and cities were out, and all went home having a different opinion of an Indian reserve fair from that which they had before coming.

REPORT OF THOS. CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—There is only one band in this agency, the White Bear amalgamated band.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, and working out for white farmers are the chief occupations.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all kinds of farm machinery and implements, and take fairly good care of them.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in the buildings erected during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a very heavy death-rate in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, all due to tuberculosis in some form. Everything has been done in the way of cleaning up around their houses and every effort has been made to get the women to keep their houses clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are certainly doing much better from a material point of view.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, and fairly moral.

REPORT OF CHARLES R. EAGLE, OVERSEER FOR MOOSE WOODS RESERVE, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Dakotas.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had no epidemic. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming, hunting, and working for farmers constitute their chief means of support.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have comfortable log houses with shingled roofs, and some good warm stables for their stock. They keep their houses clean and tidy.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There is a day school here, which is conducted by the Methodist Church authorities. The attendance is very fair, and the progress passably good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—There are seven bands in this agency, known by the following names: Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake (Ministikwan), Joseph Bighead's (Lac des Isles), Loon Lake (Makwa Lake) and Chipewyan.

Occupations.—These bands all belong to the Cree nation with the exception of the one last mentioned, which, as the name denotes, belongs to the Chipewyan tribe. The three bands first mentioned follow very closely the same mode of living, their chief home industries being cattle-raising and farming; and, although they do not compare in largeness of herds and quantity of grain raised with the bands of some agencies, still it is gratifying to find that they are making some progress in both lines. During the past fiscal year the Indians of Keeheewin's band were able for the first time to take their wheat to the mill to be gristed, yielding a supply of flour of which they are very proud. The feeling of independence evinced by those who had been wise enough to raise wheat and have their own flour, has had a good effect upon others, and we look for still further progress in this direction this year, if we are again fortunate enough to reap so good a harvest. The Onion Lake Indians have also been able to get more flour than in any other year from wheat of their own raising. The members of the Frog Lake band have done but little farming yet, but have more land ready for seed than they have ever had before.

The cattle owned by these bands are some of the finest stock in the country, but they are not increasing in number as we should like them to. These Indians also derive a good portion of their income and substance from hunting, trapping and fishing; and several of the younger men are readily employed by surveyors when they visit this district. The other three Cree bands earn their living almost entirely by hunting, trapping, and fishing; their reserves being well situated for these pursuits.

The Chipewyans are noticeably different from the Cree Indians, and there is no similarity between their languages. While many of the Chipewyans can speak Cree, but very few, Indians or whites, other than the Chipewyans themselves, speak the Chipewyan language. They are in a measure energetic, but at the same time stubborn, especially in prosperity. It is only of recent years that they have undertaken farming; they always have had some cattle which had become very inbred, but are now building up again owing to the introduction of purebred bulls by the department. These Indians have always been great hunters, a pursuit they still follow very profitably. The improvement in the price of furs this winter enabled some of them to be quite independent. Last year and the year before they cut a number of sawlogs, some of which were sawn into lumber last spring, and the work was commenced again in the last days of February this year, and will be continued until seeding-time.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The bands have farm machinery and implements sufficient for their present requirements.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan, Keeheewin's and Frog Lake bands have mostly good log dwelling-houses with shingled roofs; there being three frame houses on these reserves. At Onion Lake there are several good log houses with shingled roofs, but the majority of the dwellings on that reserve are but shacks. At Island Lake, Loon Lake and Joseph Bighead's the buildings are chiefly pole and sod shacks.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands throughout the year has been fairly good. On the Chipewyan reserve throughout the winter there was a troublesome epidemic of typhoid fever; and to a lesser extent on Frog Lake reserve also. The deaths attributable to the disease were four only. Proper medical attention was supplied and the houses disinfected to prevent the further spread of the epidemic. The annual precaution of cleaning up around the houses in the spring is always done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The working bands are becoming more industrious, especially in regard to farming, and, as for the hunting Indians, they are most industrious in their particular pursuit. The bands are all law-abiding, and, whenever offences are committed, the cause is generally due to outside influence. In general circumstances they are better off now than they were a year ago.

Temperance and Morality.—With regard to the use of intoxicants, there are not many who will not take liquor if it is put in their way; but it cannot be said that any of them are habitual drinkers.

In some respects their morals are loose; but as regards honesty the majority of them are very scrupulous.

Surveys.—The two Cree bands known as Joseph Bighead's (Lac des Isles) and Loon Lake (Makwa) have each had a reserve surveyed for them during the past fiscal year.

REPORT OF M. CHRISTIANSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cote, Key, Keeseekoonse and Valley River.

Occupations.—A large percentage of these Indians are occupied in farming and stock-raising, while others earn their livelihood by selling hay and wood to the neighbouring towns. There are still a few who follow the old life of hunting and trapping, and the Indians of Valley River reserve are occupied in lumbering to a certain extent in winter seasons, which brings them a good revenue. The majority of the Indians who were farming this year were particularly successful in harvesting the best crop on record at this agency, having threshed 54,890 bushels of grain, the quality of which was of average standard. They also broke considerable new land. The motive power used in this work was principally oxen and the work performed was as good as that of their white neighbours. The herds of this agency have diminished in past years, but an increase has been effected this year on all the reserves, and by careful supervision the cattle industry should become a profitable source of revenue. In the majority of cases the stock is well attended to, but, of course, there are always a few who do not seem to realize that stock require attention, and they only attend to them as suits their convenience.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Some of the Indians have all the necessary machinery for general farming, while others have not sufficient for their own use and have to depend on assistance from their neighbours. Two of the bands own their threshing outfits, which are operated by the Indians themselves. Most of them are very careless with their implements, being inclined to leave them wherever they were last used and never attempt to repair them until occasion demands it.

Buildings.—A number of the dwelling-houses were improved this year by additions and repairs in general, but very few new houses were built. Although in some cases the buildings are small, most of them are comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any contagious disease this year. All the Indians enjoyed the best of health during the summer months; but, owing to the extreme cold weather during the winter, bronchitis, pneumonia and grippe were very much in evidence, but no fatalities occurred from these sources. There were the usual cases of old-standing tuberculosis and minor sicknesses, and all cases were carefully attended to by the medical officers. Most of the Indians keep their houses fairly clean, and are beginning to realize the necessity of sanitation.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are quite a number of the younger men in each band who are ambitious and are making good progress in agricultural pursuits, but the influence of the older people with their old-time superstitions and beliefs is very detrimental to the advancement of the progressive ones. All the Indians of this agency are of a law-abiding and peaceful nature, and their behaviour has been as good as could be expected. As the results of their efforts in farming will show, they have made very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Regarding intemperance, it is gratifying to note that this evil is on the decrease in this agency, only a few cases being brought up during the year, and these were not of a serious nature.

The morals of these Indians are, in some cases, not of the best; but there seems to be much improvement in this respect.

Indian Patriotism.—Since the outbreak of the present great war the Indians have taken a great interest in its progress, many of them being subscribers to the daily papers. The older people who are unable to read constantly inquire at the agency headquarters as to the progress of the war, and a branch of the Red Cross Society has been organized by them recently, and they all seem to be anxious to be of as much assistance as possible in this great struggle. Already twenty of our young men, all school graduates, have enlisted with the 188th Battalion, and several more have signified their intention of doing so in the near future.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely, Sioux, Cree, Saulteaux, and Assiniboine.

Bands.—This agency is comprised of the following bands: Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; Piapot, No. 75; and Standing Buffalo, No. 78.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged principally in farming and stock-raising. More interest is being taken in these industries from year to year. Each Indian has his own herd of cattle, and provides stable accommodation and feed for them. No difficulty is found in getting the Indians to care for their cattle. Owing to unfavourable seasons, high wages outside, low prices for grain, and a ready market for wood, hay and pickets, the Indians lost considerable interest in farming for a time. They are, however, again realizing the benefits to be derived from farming, and the past two seasons show a marked increase in these operations.

Piapot and Muscowpetung bands, particularly, have large hay meadows. Some of the Indians depend upon the sale of hay, wood, and pickets for a livelihood. The number of Indians gaining a livelihood in this manner is gradually decreasing.

Standing Buffalo band unfortunately has very little range for its cattle, and the hay-supply is limited. For these reasons these Indians do not go in for cattle very extensively.

The class of horses on the different reserves is improving from year to year. With few exceptions the stamp of horses varies from the heavy farm type to general purpose.

Marked improvement is noted in the care taken of the horses. It is quite general to find them cared for properly during the winter, and in first-class condition for spring work.

A few Indians hunt fur-bearing animals during the open season, when prices are high. None of the Indians depend entirely on hunting for a livelihood.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians on the whole are well supplied with farm implements, Standing Buffalo more particularly in this respect. They take only fair care of their machinery and implements. A threshing outfit is owned by the four bands in common.

Buildings.—On Muscowpetung reserve all the dwellings are frame. On the other three reserves they are of log wall with lumber roof and shingle construction. There are very few of the old mud-roofed shacks left, and they are gradually disappearing.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the general health of the Indians has been very good. Apart from scrofula and consumption, there has been no sign of disease or epidemics of any kind. The visible signs of both scrofula and consumption seem to be decreasing from year to year, and I take it that the Indians are becoming more constitutionally fit and better able to throw off to a certain extent the effects of these diseases.

Less difficulty is met with in getting the Indians to keep the grounds around their houses clean. Their mode of housekeeping is gradually improving.

The Indians still adhere to the old log wall and pole roof type of stable. These are quite comfortable, and in most cases are kept very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are naturally of an indolent disposition, but the necessity of having to put forth more and more effort from year to year to provide themselves with the necessities of life, which are always increasing both in price and variety, and a desire to live better, is having the effect of making them more industrious. A marked improvement is noted in their mode of life, and there is no doubt they are becoming richer and more prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—There was only one case of intemperance during the year. It may be said this is not entirely due to the fact that they fear the legal consequences, although it is a big factor, but in a measure due to a knowledge of its evil effect, and a desire to overcome it.

The morals of the Indians are improving, and with very few exceptions no difficulty is encountered in such matters.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gord n's Day Star's, Poorman's, and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency derive their living from farming, cattle-raising, hunting, trapping, sale of senega-root, fire-wood logs and willow posts, making rabbit skin robes, beadwork, tanning hides, and working for farmers and threshers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required. The chief difficulty with the beginner is in obtaining adequate working stock for farming operations, but I have found that the man who has obtained his outfit through his own efforts takes better care of his equipment than those who have them given to them.

Buildings.—An improvement is noted each year in the increased comfort of their dwelling-houses on all the reserves with the exception of Muscowekwan's.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year throughout the agency. Cases of scrofula, which was once so common, are becoming fewer each year. This I attribute to better food and more cleanly habits. The rubbish that accumulates around the houses in the winter is raked up and burned in the spring.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was secured for the stock, and a very few losses were sustained during the past winter. The cattle are in good healthy condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are law-abiding, and with a few exceptions are industrious at those pursuits that are congenial to them. They are in demand during the threshing season, and their earnings during that season amount to a considerable sum of money. They have not, generally speaking, taken a serious interest in farming, although there are a number who are doing very well. The manner in which they prepared their summerfallow and new breaking last year shows a very marked improvement, and a number of the fields of summerfallow are as well prepared as one will see anywhere. The crops on Muscowekwan's and Day Star's reserves were hailed out in July. On the three reserves the crops were fairly good and over 40,000 bushels of grain was threshed. The second growth crops on the fields that were hailed were cut and used as feed for the stock.

REPORT OF W. B. CROMBIE, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate consists of the following agencies: Carlton, Duck Lake, Battleford, Onion Lake, and Isle à la Crosse agencies, and Moose Woods reserve.

The annuity payments for the Isle à la Crosse agency were made last summer under the supervision of Mr. William McKay, assisted by Mr. Holroyd as clerk, and Dr. Stuart Reid as medical attendant.

The party left Prince Albert on June 11, and returned via Le Pas towards the end of September. Considerable difficulty in travelling was experienced on account of low water. The officer in charge reported that notwithstanding the falling off in the demand for furs, the Indians were amply provided for, there being a plentiful supply of fish and big game. The medical officer found nothing of a serious nature to report.

The farming industry on the reserves in this inspectorate during the past year, in nearly every case, shews increased activity and extra large yields.

Some of the crops obtained by individual Indians on one or two of the reserves in Carlton agency were very gratifying indeed, and will compare favourably with crops got by white settlers in the immediate vicinity.

The past season ranks as a good one, and it is encouraging to note that the total crop harvested of wheat and oats, in quantity, quality, and average per acre, is far in excess of any previous year. There has also been an increase in the acreage of new land brought under cultivation.

In the Duck Lake agency the total crop got was much larger than formerly, and the average on some of the reserves for wheat was 26 bushels per acre, and for oats 36·75 per acre. On Beardy's and One Arrow's reserves the results obtained were not so good. In the early summer there was an exceptionally dry spell, which damaged the crops, and the yield was low. This condition also existed in the adjoining white settlement, where the yield was about the smallest in the west.

The reserves in the Battleford agency had a much increased acreage under cultivation over any previous year. The average for oats was about the same as formerly; while on one reserve the average of wheat was 33 bushels per acre. Most of the grain was of good quality and graded exceptionally high.

On one or two of the Onion Lake agency reserves, where grain-raising has only of recent years been begun, the results are gratifying, and the bands, finding the raising of grain advantageous, are steadily increasing the acreage to be brought under cultivation.

On Moose Woods reserve farming operations are still limited, but the acreage of land farmed is increasing.

On many of the reserves the raising of vegetables and the keeping of gardens is encouraging, and in some instances provided a considerable source of revenue.

The cattle industry in most of the agencies is in a fairly good condition, and, with the exception of one or two reserves, an increase is shown in their herds.

As a result of the generosity of the department in supplying thoroughbred bulls, the grade of beef cattle continues to improve, and some of the herds are particularly fine. The result has been that the beef cattle, when marketed, have, in almost all cases, brought an exceptionally high figure.

Most of the reserves are suitable for stock-raising with a plentiful supply of good hay available. On many reserves a considerable revenue is derived from the sale of hay, and on almost all the reserves an ample supply of hay was put up for winter use, with the result that, notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, the cattle came through in fine condition, with a minimum of loss through neglect.

In the raising of horses, however, the same degree of success has not been attained, and, while many of the bands show an increase in the number of their horses, yet the increase is not as high as it might be.

It is worthy of note that there is evidence of a desire on the part of the Indians to improve their dwellings. While there is yet much to be desired by way of improvement, it is interesting to note that they are gradually getting away from the pole shack with the sod roof. On some of the reserves substantial lumber dwellings have been erected, where it was possible to obtain lumber as a result of their own sawing operations. These buildings are well constructed and, in many cases are suitably furnished with modern furniture. On most of the reserves the buildings are constructed of logs; but in many cases the upper part of the building is constructed of lumber with shingle roof.

It is pleasing to note that at least some of these dwellings are kept clean and tidy, and in many of the homes the work of the female ex-pupil is noticeable. In a few instances I noticed that some of the dwellings are not only well furnished, but the windows are kept clean and provided with curtains and window blinds.

The continued efforts of the agents in keeping the subject of cleanliness and ventilation before the various bands, together with the teaching of hygiene in the schools, is beginning to have a good effect, and it is noticeable that, in some instances at least, the buildings are properly ventilated as well as kept clean.

No epidemics of any kind have been reported on the various reserves during the past year, and the general health of all the bands, outside of chronic cases, has been good.

Most of the members of these bands are law-abiding and they are becoming more industrious, and the encouraging results obtained from their farming and cattle industries during the past year have, in many cases, been instrumental in spurring them on to greater efforts.

It is also worthy of note that many of the bands have contributed very liberally to the various funds for patriotic purposes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

PELLY AGENCY.

A change was made in the management of this agency last May,—Mr. Blewett resigned, and Mr. M. Christianson has been appointed in his place.

The Indians of this agency had an exceptionally fine crop last year, in fact, I think it was by far the best they have ever had. As a result, they were very much encouraged. They worked well and prepared a nice lot of land during the summer.

This agency is well equipped with all the necessary farm machinery.

The cattle industry at Pelly has had a great setback from one cause and another. The herds were greatly reduced and, it will take some years to put them back to where they were years ago. In December last I purchased 80 head of young cows for Cote band, with funds of the band, and intend to buy 80 more next month.

I cannot say that I have noticed any marked advancement among these Indians during the last few years. They seem to make a living without much effort, and are content to lead a free and easy life.

The graduates of schools are capable of doing much more than they have done, with the exception of one or two cases, where really good progress has been made.

During the past summer I spent a good deal of time at this agency, instructing the new agent in his duties and supervising the erection of the new school on Cote reserve, which is still in course of construction. I visited the agency six times during the summer.

A large number of the young men from this agency have enlisted, and at the time of writing nineteen have gone, and I understand others are to follow.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Under instructions from the department, I visited this agency for the purpose of making an inspection, between October 5 and 22.

I also made four trips there during the summer, for the purpose of supervising the construction of twenty-three new houses that were being erected on Muscowpetung reserve. These buidings were paid for out of band funds, and are all neat frame structures.

On Pasqua's reserve the Indians had a fine crop; but on the other reserves it was not so good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency had an unusually good crop last year, and as a result they put in a very fair winter. There is steady improvement going on at this point, and the ex-pupils are making steady advancement, not only in the way they farm, but in the manner in which they live.

Many of the ex-pupils are accumulating property and are beginning to realize that it pays to give strict attention to farming. The old people, some twenty-five in number, receive destitute rations from the department regularly.

This band is well equipped for farming, having fine horses and good machinery and very few debts, I am pleased to say.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited this agency in August, and again in February, for the purpose of making a general inspection. These Indians had a splendid crop last year and have put in a good winter. This agency has made a good showing in the past year, and I think a step in the right direction has been made.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me in March. There has been advancement here in the past year. The Indians are farming better and living in better houses. This band, like most others in this section of the province, had a splendid crop last year, and as a result these Indians were able to buy many comforts and articles necessary to carry on their work.

At this agency I found Indians who took the very best care of their stock, and then again there are others that require constant watching.

The Indians of this agency are comparatively free from debt.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited this agency in March, and found it most difficult to get about, owing to the bad roads; but I was able to inspect the two boarding schools, the day school, and three reserves.

I noticed improvement in the way the Indians of Gordon's band have been doing their farm work. This band had a good crop last year, which helped out considerably. Muscowekwan's and Day Star's reserves were badly hailed out and the loss was very great, and as a consequence the Indians of these two reserves were unable to pay their debts in full. However, they sold some cattle and this helped them out considerably. The stabling on Gordon's and Day Star's reserves is very good. On Muscowekwan's there is room for improvement in both houses and stables.

Six Indians from this agency have enlisted for overseas service up to the time of writing.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency had in crop the largest area they ever had, and up to July 22 there was every promise of a magnificent yield. On that date a terrific hail and wind storm completely mowed the crop to the ground, and the loss to these Indians would amount to between $50,000 and $60,000. All this land has been brought under summer-fallow, and the largest area in the history of this agency is being put in this spring. Fortunately these Indians have very few debts.

Nearly fifty per cent of the young men of the Colony have gone to war; at the time of writing 15 have enlisted.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Blackfoot Indians are farming, stock-raising, hay-making, coal-mining, and working for wages for neighboring farmers. We have about 80 farms set apart, of one-quarter section each. These are inclosed by fences. We have also inclosed pastures, yards, and gardens. Road allowances are made round each section. These farms produced over 100,000 bushels of wheat and oats in the season of 1915. We are trying to hold the Indians to good farming. A large number of the band have cattle and horses, from which they derive a considerable income. There is plenty of hay on the reserve for the use of the Indians, and for sale. There are also good deposits of coal, and considerable money is earned by the Indians from the mining and sale of the same. The income of the band is very largely augmented by wages earned from white farmers, and at the same time the Indian is learning how the white farmer works and manages.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The members of this band are learning how to use their implements to better advantage each year, and as they learn their value, take better care of them. They are well supplied, and machinery is well housed and cared for.

Buildings.—Very little change is being made in the old Indian homes, as the occupants are awaiting erection of new houses provided for under surrender conditions. On most of the farms are well built four-room frame cottages, on concrete foundations, with cellar, good ventilation, and a fireplace in each. There are also wood-shed, wagon-shed, stable for four horses, and hay mow. The majority of the farmers also have portable granaries. In addition there are for the Indian farmers two large storage granaries, one at each farm instructor's, and four large implement storage sheds. There have been a number of good two-room cottages built for the old people, who are also provided with wood-sheds, stables, buggy-sheds and hay mows. All of these, with the first cost of fencing, roads, breaking, etc., are paid for from band funds under surrender conditions.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good. There have been no epidemics. The houses, especially the new one, and premises, are kept clean and in good condition. There is no doubt that the regular ration of fresh beef and flour provided for under surrender conditions, contributes to the maintenance of good health.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great change can be observed, except among those who have commenced farming. The farmers are learning the importance of doing their work well and at the proper time. Of course there are some failures, which was to be expected. Many more of the men are now anxious to farm. The farmers bought many good work horses last fall from the proceeds of sale of grain, and are now in a better position than ever to farm well and to extend their cultivated areas. They are also learning to look ahead a little, and for the most part willingly leave funds from their sale of grain to draw upon during the winter, and more especially for expenses during the seeding season. Some of them take remarkably good care of their horses.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band secure considerable liquor, as is evidenced from the number of convictions of drunkenness, and of outsiders for supplying intoxicants during the year. They are probably as moral as the average band of Indians.

REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hay-making, and agricultural labour off the reserve.

Farming.—This occupation, started some seven years ago, is now the most important one of the tribe, and last year reached its highest record. Owing to propitious weather conditions, and the well sustained and purposeful effort of the Indian farmers themselves, a large harvest was garnered in good season, and twice the acreage prepared for the coming year's crop as was seeded this year. Also 1,000 acres was broken from sod to allow fourteen new farmers to make a start.

Stock-raising.—The Blood Indians own one of the best beef-type herds in the Northwest. This herd supplies the rationing requirements of the reserve, some 350,000 pounds beef annually.

The horse herds have increased in numbers and improved in quality; dourine discovered amongst them two years ago having been practically obliterated.

Haymaking.—Haymaking, which last year reached record proportions, was this year curtailed owing to the abundance of feed in the district and consequent lack of demand. The Indians, however, in addition to supplying the requirements of the reserve, were able to sell their surplus at fair prices.

Agricultural Labour.—White settlers off the reserve having heavy crops, and labour being scarce, in the first week in August I sent every able-bodied Indian not required to perform the labour on the reserve, off the reserve for three months or

until the harvesting operations were completed. Some 150 teams and 200 men availed themselves of the labour at remunerative wages and with satisfaction to their employers.

Implements.—These Indians take good care of implements purchased by their private earnings, but poor care of implements purchased for their use out of band funds.

Buildings.—Each passing year sees a marked improvement in the housing conditions. New houses are being built yearly, and all are more roomy, better ventilated and lighted. As a result of this last season's farming operations, a number of new frame houses and stables are in course of erection.

Health and Sanitation.—As there is yearly an improvement in the housing conditions, and as the Indians are yearly changing their diet from one wholly meat to one made up of vegetable and cereal foods, there is an improvement in the general health. Scrofulous cases are less and less prevalent amongst children. Tuberculosis is not so frequently met with. During the year the numbers of the band increased. While the old diseases are not so frequent or virulent in form, yet there have appeared for the first time cases of appendicitis, three patients having been operated upon successfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally a pleasure-loving people, and so far in their development, old men especially, look upon the adventurous days of the past as the ideal life. These old men are boastful and vainglorious of their former exploits and adventures. These ideals are being rapidly changed. Each passing year sees them more content to keep up a sustained and purposeful effort at some industrious pursuit. The toil and the moil of a busy life is weaning them away from their former desires, it is encouraging them to make a home, individual and separate from their relations; is developing their physique, mentality and moral habits, and is giving them the stick-to-it-iveness that makes for lasting benefits, independent of help outside their own efforts.

Progress in the direction of applied efforts has been marked throughout the year, in that it has gone a long way towards obscuring the ideals of the past, and decisive in obliterating those acquired instincts that tend to make of these Indians public parasites and private mendicants.

Temperance and Morality.—As the year has been a busy one, there has been much less of intemperance and immorality than has been usual.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency consists of five bands, the Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Paul's and Alexis'.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising form the principal occupations of the Indians of this agency. All of them do more or less hunting when furs are selling at a good price, and by this means provide themselves with a great many comforts during the winter when other means of income are cut off.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians of this agency are all well supplied with machinery and all kinds of implements, for the most part purchased with their own money, and fairly good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—Good buildings are general with all these Indians. These consist of log-walled houses, with shingle roofs, floored with good flooring. The farm buildings are similarly constructed. During the year Alexander of the Enoch band built himself a fine large horse-stable with a hip roof, planked floor, stalls for five teams of horses, and a harness-room. There is considerable improvement along this line.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good; but through the winter there was a considerable amount of grippe and pneumonia. There were few deaths, however. The usual sanitary precautions are always taken in the way of lime-washing the inside and outside of dwellings, and a careful regard that no refuse is allowed to accumulate around the houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking all things into consideration, most of these Indians are industrious and make a good living for themselves and families; they are law-abiding and becoming better off every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is without doubt the greatest holdback for all Indians; and those of this agency are no better and no worse than Indians of other agencies. It may be said that during the year there has been less drinking going on than formerly; at any rate there have been many less convictions for drinking. The morals improve as the liquor is less used.

General Remarks.—For the first time, there was a considerable quantity of wheat grown by the Indians of this agency. The crop was good and prices realized were as high as, and in some cases higher, than those of our white neighbours. It is also pleasing to state that at all reserves the Indians have paid for all seed supplied them, and for the first time in the history of the agency they have their seed on hand ready for this year. There is not the slightest doubt that these Indians are progressing, as it has been remarked many times by outsiders who pass by and through the reserves.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Montana, and Samson's.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hay-making for home use and for sale, working for neighbouring farmers, and hunting, are the principal industries followed by these Indians.

The farming area was increased last season, and the result of the crops was also satisfactory.

There are excellent hay meadows on these reserves, and considerable of the earnings are derived from the hay-making industry.

During the summer 156,540 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the different bands, and this lumber is being used by them in making improvements on their farms.

A large number of the Indians take advantage of the fishing at Pigeon lake, and during the past season the catch was very good.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of modern machinery, and many new articles were purchased during the year. In most cases they take care of their machinery.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are of logs, neatly constructed, and generally they have shingle roofs. With the lumber on hand, the Indians greatly improved some of their places. The houses, with a few exceptions, have a fair supply of furniture and are well kept.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. While there was considerable sickness due to influenza and tuberculosis, no epidemics occurred amongst them. All sanitary precautions are carefully observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their general condition is steadily improving, the farming operations are being followed with more success than formerly, and the herds are showing a small increase.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer cases of intemperance during the year as compared with previous years.

On the whole the moral standard of these Indians is fair, considering the conditions under which they live.

REPORT OF HAROLD LAIRD, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Wabiskau, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; and Slave at Upper Hay River.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of most of the bands in this agency has been excellent. There were no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, but most of the Indians who live on the reserve have fair gardens.

Buildings.—There are none but log buildings on any of the reserves, but larger and better buildings are gradually being erected.

Implements.—Most of the bands have implements for putting up hay, and have also gardening tools. It seems impossible to get the Indians to give the implements the care they should receive.

Stock.—These Indians keep quite a number of horses. On a few of the reserves they have cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in hunting and trapping; otherwise they are indolent. Owing to their manner of living, very little progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. Only a few cases of intemperance were reported during the past year. They are fairly moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The Indians have been engaged in stock-raising and farming. The stock is increasing in numbers and the class of cattle is improving owing to the quality of the bulls we have been getting each year, and the care during the winter months in the feeding of the young cows.

The Indian farmers were favoured with the most successful season since farming started here, thanks to favourable weather conditions and the manner in which they handled their land, by preparing good seed beds by deep ploughing, and the generous use of the disc and drag harrows.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The improvement in the care of their machinery and implements is very slight. Just as soon as the farmers own their implements, a greater improvement should be noticeable.

Buildings.—A few buildings were erected by the farmers from the proceeds of their crops, and a greater increase in building can be looked for as they get clear of debt and have the money to pay for the building materials.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis. The hospital where the tuberculin treatment is being used is certainly a success with the children.

Their premises are kept clean in winter, and all refuse is raked and burnt and houses disinfected just as early in spring as it is possible for them to move out to their farms or into their tents.

There have been no epidemics and no particular disease prevalent this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, and, as they had good returns for their labours last season, they are in good circumstances and getting free of debt.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few addicted to liquor, and, as they had a little more money to spend than usual, there were a few more cases of drunkenness; but the majority are temperate.

Their morality has not improved very much and is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Occupations.—There has been considerable farming and stock-raising on the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves, the area under cultivation exceeding the acreage cropped last year. The Indians of these reserves also hunt and trap a good deal. On the Chipewyan and Beaver Lake reserves the Indians do little, if any farming, and depend altogether on hunting and trapping. Some of them have small gardens. The Indians of Beaver Lake reserve have some splendid land for farming, but so far it has been impossible to get them to farm. They also have some good hay meadows, but they do not put up much hay.

Farm Machinery.—Most of the Indians of the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves are fairly well supplied with machinery, but it is hard to get them to take proper care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings on the Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake reserves are showing a good deal of improvement. On the Whitefish Lake reserve there have been quite a number of good barns built this season, and also several good dwelling-houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been very good this year. There have been no epidemics except a few cases of grippe. There have been the usual number of colds and one or two cases of tuberculosis. The prescribed regulations in regard to cleaning up and burning of rubbish have been observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—While there are quite a number among the Indians of this agency who are making some progress, the large majority are lazy and indolent and will not look to the future. So long as they can get enough to eat, they seem to be satisfied.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians are fairly temperate. Their morals are not very good.

REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE SARCEE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and one death from typhoid fever. The medical officer and nurse attend regularly to all cases. All premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting, hauling and selling wood, hay, green feed, and working for neighboring farmers. They earn considerable amounts in these industries, and could earn more if they wished.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables are new, and every family is very comfortable. Their houses are well ventilated, with a fireplace in each, which gives good ventilation; and the bulk of them are kept very clean and many fairly well furnished.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the winter on good feed, with a fair percentage of calves and foals. Although the winter has been long and hard on them, they are coming through with very small loss to date.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have not hitherto taken much care of implements, but are improving. They have built a large shed where most of their implements are stored away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious; the rest are guadually improving, and, should we have a good crop this year, it will certainly stimulate them in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink obtained through half-breeds, and every effort is being made to abate this evil, which is decreasing. The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

REPORT OF E. H. YEOMANS, ACTING AGENT FOR STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, as follows: Wesley, Bearspaw, and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands during the year has been good; there has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Buildings are whitewashed and premises kept clean. There is a tendency to overcrowd buildings during cold weather.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are: cutting cordwood, hunting, stock-raising, and hay-making.

Buildings.—The houses are usually small, and with few exceptions are of the one-room variety. The stables are merely sheds.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stony is not indolent, but spends his earnings as he goes along.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and immorality is the exception. Intermarrying is a common custom.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

There are eight agencies and nineteen reserves within this inspectorate.

The agencies are known as: Blood, Peigan, Blackfoot, Sarcee, Stony, Hobbema, Edmonton, and Saddle Lake.

The season of 1915 proved to be the best one on record for the Indians who farm. The area under crop was the largest the Indians in this inspectorate ever harvested. Joe B. R. Medicine, a Blackfoot Indian, and Iron Shirt, a Peigan, had the greatest wheat-yields. Both of these Indians had over sixty bushels of high-grade wheat yields per acre. Mike Bear Hat, a Blackfoot, threshed 617 bushels of oats from 5 acres, or an average of 123 bushels per acre.

The good crop of last season has greatly stimulated the Indians at farming. A slightly greater area is likely to be put under crop in this inspectorate next season.

On the whole the cattle industry has been fairly satisfactory. The exceptions are at the Stony and Saddle Lake reserves and where it seems to be a difficult task to keep the Indian from illegally killing immature animals. Years ago the Stony Indians held approximately 1,000 head of cattle, and now 300 head would probably include all their holdings.

The use of intoxicating liquor by Indians has not decreased. The vending of such is to be prohibited within this province after June 30 next, and strong hopes are entertained that this will prove to be a great blessing to the Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

I beg to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1915.

I arrived in Edmonton on May 5, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Bury, Acting Clerk to Treaty No. 8, and, after attending to such matters as the checking of drug and medical supplies for the northern missions, and the purchase of additional equipment for the schools, we proceeded to Athabaska Landing.

At this point we joined the transport flotilla of the Northern Trading Company under the management of Mr. Campbell Young, and left Athabaska Landing for the journey down the Athabaska river on May 19. Owing to the easy stage of water, an uneventful trip was made down the rapids on the river, and McMurray was reached on May 31.

Both the Cree and Chipewyan Indians at this place expressed great pleasure in regard to the arrival of the survey party under Mr. D. F. Robertson, of this department, who had been instructed to plot out the lands that the Indians wished to have set aside for reserves. The lands thus secured are in every way suitable for the needs of the Indians, and, now that the survey work is completed, there will be no further cause of annoyance from white settlers squatting on Indian locations.

When the Alberta and Great Waterways railway is completed to McMurray, there will doubtless be an influx of settlers into this district, and, in my opinion, encouragement should be given to the Indians to locate permanently on their reserves. The most effective manner of achieving this object would be to appoint a farm instructor to have direct supervision of these bands and to grant the Indians a certain measure of assistance in the nature of agricultural implements, seed-grain, etc. The tools sent in this year to these bands were greatly appreciated, and care was exercised that they were distributed only to those Indians who, in the opinion of the headmen, were willing and able to utilize them in a proper manner.

I am pleased to report that there was no unusual amount of destitution during the past winter at this point, and, speaking generally, the Indians of the northern country managed to pass the winter season without undue want or suffering. This state of affairs, I am convinced, is a direct result of the prompt action of the department in taking the necessary steps for relief in September of 1914, and is due also to the loyal manner in which the various officers and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police discharged their duties in regard to the distribution of relief.

There were 5 births and 8 deaths reported at this point, representing a net decrease of 3, although several of the Indians who were absent last year returned for treaty this time.

Chipewyan was reached on June 7, and treaty paid to 235 Indians of the Cree band and to 348 Indians of the Chipewyan tribe. In the former instance 10 births were reported and 5 deaths, whilst in the case of the latter band there were 14 births and 10 deaths since last year.

There had been no unusual amount of destitution here, although it was reported that the Chipewyan band had not put forward any strenuous effort in the early winter to provide for themselves in a desirable manner; but the officer in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at this place, Sergeant Mellor, managed through his own personal efforts to persuade them to exert themselves in a manner conducive to their own interest, and the danger of widespread destitution among this band was fortunately avoided.

A certain quantity of ammunition was given them under his supervision, and they were enjoined to move to a locality where game was more abundant.

The Holy Angels' boarding school was inspected and a report regarding this is submitted in the school report.

The journey to Fond du Lac, at the eastern extremity of Athabaska lake, was made without event, although, owing to the prevalence of high wind and correspondingly rough water, it took longer than usual.

Payment was made at this point to 421 members of the Maurice's band, 22 births were reported and 12 deaths. A number of Indians who were absent last year returned for treaty on this occasion.

Caribou had been plentiful during the winter, and, in consequence, the Indians did not undergo any scarcity of food. No effort had been made on their part, however, to dry sufficient meat for their needs in the spring, and, in consequence, on my arrival there was some indication of a food shortage. When distributing the treaty rations I enjoined upon the Indians the necessity of laying aside supplies of meat and fish when these were plentiful, as a protection to them of a food-supply against the time when such would be scarce.

Fort Smith was reached on June 26, and payment made to 244 Indians of the Chipewyan band. Twelve births were reported and 4 deaths, representing a net increase of 8. Conditions at this point during the past winter season had been similar to those at the other posts. Prompt action by the police in the matter of the judicious distribution of the relief supplies left in their charge was sufficient to ward off destitution, and the result was that the band did not suffer any unusual hardship due to the depression in the fur trade.

Payment was made to 146 members of the Chipewyan tribe at Fort Resolution on July 2, to 196 Indians of the Yellowknife band and to 194 members of the Dogrib tribe.

An increase of 5 was noted in the Chipewyan tribe, as 12 births were registered and only 7 deaths. The Yellowknife band had decreased by one, as 5 births and 6 deaths were reported. An increase of 4 was evident in the Dogrib tribe, there having occurred 11 births and 7 deaths since last year.

The Chipewyans and Yellowknives had experienced no destitution during the winter, but one section of the Dogrib band had lived in some degree of want, until word had been sent in to the police at Resolution and provisions dispatched.

The Indians at this point were impressed with the necessity of hunting for game and food rather than trapping furs, for which they received only very low prices.

The boarding school was inspected and found to be in a very satisfactory condition.

At Hay River 96 members of the Slave band received payment, 6 births and 2 deaths being reported, although several members of the band were absent this year.

Many of the old, infirm Indians are in need of assistance in the form of blankets for protection during the winter, and I would suggest that a restricted quantity be sent to the various posts for distribution to deserving cases.

At some of the posts on the Lower Mackenzie a certain amount of destitution was reported as having occurred last winter, but there was none of a widespread character, as might have been expected from the fact of there being practically no market for furs. At Fort Rae caribou were killed in great abundance, in fact, to such an extent that a considerable quantity of dry meat was exported from this post to other less favoured situations.

The general health of the northern Indians was very fair, there being no evidence of serious illness or epidemic. Dr. McDonald also reports that throughout the winter season the Indians by reason of the improvement in their mode of life did not require medical assistance to the same extent as in previous years. It is hoped that this improvement will continue, and I have no doubt that when the various efforts of the resident doctors, missionaries and the department become co-ordinated to a better degree, the results will be very satisfactory.

Inspector C. Rheault, Officer Commanding the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Smith Landing, accompanied the treaty party to Fort Providence, and his services at the annuity payments at Smith, Resolution and Hay River were invaluable, whilst his intimate knowledge of the question of relief and general police administration at the northern posts was of great use to the paying official.

The return journey was without incident, except for the wrecking of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *McMurray* on the Rapide de Boyer, on the Peace river. This accident necessitated the requisitioning of the fire-patrol boat *Rey* at Smith Landing under Engineer McLellan in order to proceed to the Vermilion Chutes, on the Peace river.

Upon our arrival at the upper end of the Chutes, we were compelled to remain in camp for three weeks, whilst awaiting the departure of the next steamer.

We reached Peace River Crossing on August 24, and, after crossing to the end of steel at Reno, arrived in Edmonton via the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway on August 31.

From this point Mr. Bury returned to Ottawa, whilst I awaited further orders in accordance with instructions received in telegram from Ottawa.

Matters relating to schools and agencies in Treaty 8 territory have been discussed under special reports.

SUMMARY.

There are several matters of special import that I should like to bring before the notice of the department in connection with the affairs of Treaty No. 8.

Necessity of appointing a doctor at Fort Simpson.

I would again strongly urge upon the department the necessity of arranging for additional medical assistance for the northern districts. Dr. McDonald has done great service by trying to cover the entire country for a lineal distance of 1,300 miles, but it is obvious that such an extensive district cannot properly be covered by one man. A local hospital has been established at Fort Simpson under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, and I am convinced that a doctor should be appointed at this point, in order to supplement a medical service which, up to the present time, has been insufficient for the needs of the Indians.

Desirability of permitting the resident Agents in Treaty 8 to pay annuities in 1916.

As there are at the present time two permanent officials of the Indian Department resident in Treaty No. 8 territory, I would suggest that in order to increase their effectiveness and add to their respect in the eyes of the habitant Indians, they be instructed to pay treaty in 1916.

Agent Card might be authorized to pay annuities at McMurray, Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, and Smith, whilst Agent Harris would attend at Resolution, Hay River and Fort Nelson.

I would suggest that they be instructed to meet the paying officer at McMurray and Resolution and be in personal attendance at all the treaty points, so as to familiarize themselves with the mode of procedure and method of transacting business. They would then be in a position to undertake this duty in the following year. It is at treaty-time that they would be best able to get an insight into any matters that closely affect the tribe, for on these occasions most of the members of the band are present.

Necessity of securing the adhesion to Treaty No. 8 of the Indians inhabiting the north shore of the Great Slave lake and the Mackenzie River valley as far as Fort Simpson.

I would again strongly suggest that the remainder of the Indians belonging to the Dogrib and Slave bands inhabiting the north shore of Great Slave lake and the upper Mackenzie river as far as Fort Simpson be allowed to tender their adhesions to Treaty No. 8. They have from year to year expressed a great desire to do this, and, as shown in my general report of last year, I am of the opinion that it would be a beneficial matter both to the Indians and the department. I would suggest that next year the paying official be empowered to open preliminary negotiations with the responsible chiefs and headmen, with a view to admitting these Indians to Treaty 8.

Necessity of appointing a farm instructor at McMurray as a means of assistance to the several bands of Cree and Chipewyan Indians now allotted reserves in the vicinity.

The Cree and Chipewyan Indians of the McMurray band have now been allotted reserves, and, as their lands are in every way suitable for agriculture, I would suggest that they be given some encouragement in this pursuit. These reserves are too far distant from the agency at Saddle Lake to be intimately looked after from that point, and, in consequence, I would recommend that a farm instructor be appointed at McMurray to have general supervision of the agricultural efforts of the surrounding bands of Indians.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

In accordance with instructions of April 27, last, I proceeded to Fort McMurray for the purpose of selecting and surveying the Indian reserves in that district.

I informed Inspector Conroy, who was paying treaty, that I should be in McMurray several days before treaty was to be paid, (the Indians of that district had been advised that treaty would be paid at McMurray on June 10) so that I could discuss the location of the reserves with the Indians themselves when they were all assembled for treaty. I had my assistant, Mr. H. W. Fairchild, leave Ottawa on May 3 to arrange for the assembling of outfit and party and shipping of supplies. On my arrival at Fort McMurray on June 5, I found that treaty had already been paid, and I did not have an opportunity of discussing the location of the reserves for the Fort McKay band with this band as a whole. However, I located their reserves according to the information I received from Chief Boucher, who accompanied me on this survey and who, Mr. Conroy informed me, was appointed by the band to show me the land they wished to have included in their reserve.

I should have much preferred to meet all these Indians as a band myself, as the method by which this reserve was selected, i.e., by the chief alone representing the wishes of the band, gives them too much opportunity to complain that their wishes have not been met.

On Sunday June 6, I proceeded to Fort McKay. Mr. Fairchild and party had arrived on June 3 and had commenced the work of locating the Indian houses in Fort McKay settlement. In connection with this settlement, the work here was considerably increased by my finding that the Indians desired land on the river at this point and that they had a number of houses in what is now known as McKay Settlement. This was at variance with the information I received before leaving Ottawa, and as a consequence I had not with me any information regarding the Department of Interior settlement survey at that point and lands adjoining same, as information on our files showed all lands desired by Indians in this district a considerable distance from the river.

After locating the Indian houses at Fort McKay and running such lines as would enable these to be cut out of the settlement if such arrangement can be made, I left McKay on June 9 for Namur river near Namur lake about 45 miles west of Fort McKay, arriving there on June 9. Along the expansions of this river a reserve of 5,490 acres was selected for the McKay band.

I then went to Namur lake and there surveyed a reserve of 7,715 acres. Namur lake is a very clear, cold lake, and lake trout and whitefish are plentiful, of good size and of excellent quality. The fish in Namur river, fronting the reserve, are mostly jackfish and a few whitefish. The Indians state that the country in the vicinity of these reserves is excellent for trapping. Situated as they are, back from the Athabaska river, and as the surrounding country is not such as to invite settlement for some

time, it will be many years before their hunting will be damaged by settlement. These reserves are composed of rolling country mostly covered with poplar, spruce and jack-pine, and broken by muskegs. They are not suitable for farming, as indeed very little of the country in this district is.

After the completion of this work, the reserve for Paul Cree's band at the confluence of the Clearwater and Christina rivers was selected and surveyed.

The situation here was complicated by the occupancy of part of the land desired by these Indians by Geo. Golasky (or Gordon) and Harry Malcolm. These men had made statutory declarations to R. H. Knight, D.L.S., who had just previously to my arrival there, subdivided a portion of the land desired by this band. After considerable negotiation, I was able, however, to obtain a complete release of all claim from both these men, by allowing them to cut hay on this land.

This reserve is composed of 2,275 acres and includes a sufficient supply of hay, some excellent timber. An outcropping of asphalt occurs in Sec. 22 on the Christina river, and game is plentiful in this part. The soil on the timbered portion is good sandy loam, and that on the open part is also good, but more shallow.

When this was completed, I proceeded to Gregoire lake, and there located a reserve of 5,710 acres. About 400 acres of this is fine hay-land, and this reserve is excellent for stock-raising. Frequent burning has considerably impoverished the soil, but a shallow top of good soil remains. Fishing is good in Gregoire lake. Game is still plentiful in the vicinity, although the A. and G. W. railway which is being completed, is only about six miles east of this reserve and may affect the hunting to some extent. Alexan Boucher, a halfbreed, had been squatting on part of the prairie which these Indians wanted, but he had been on the prairie and appeared to me to be endeavouring to be a bona fide squatter; he had four or five buildings and considerable fencing, so that it would have been a very considerable expense to compensate him for his improvements if his land were included in the reserve. Also if the land he occupied had been included, the area to which these Indians were entitled would have made it necessary to omit part of the reserve to the south which was if anything finer land than that which Boucher occupied. As the ¼ section on which Boucher has his improvements included a piece of land that chief John Milton claimed as his, but on which he had no improvements, Milton was not altogether satisfied. Gregoire Hainault insisted on his land being on the east side of Gregoire lake, and as R. H. Knight, D.L.S., was going to subdivide on the east side of the lake, his assistant informed me that, if necessary to run a line through the centre of a section in order to cut out his land, he would do so, as it would only involve between ¼ and ½ mile of extra cutting for them, while if I were to go in and cut out Hainault's land before subdivision was brought up, it might result in breaking up ¼ sections unnecessarily.

Towards the latter part of my work here I learned that the Janviers, a band numbering 22, wanted their land near what is shown on the map as Bohn and Cowpar lakes, about 50 miles south and east of Gregoire lake. One of the Janviers who came to Gregoire lake while I was working there, informed me that they had made this request of Inspector Conroy several years ago and that he had instructed them to put up notices to warn intending squatters.

As my supplies were just finished and almost half of my pack train unfit for work, I considered that the cost of attempting to go to this place over a muskeg trail which at that season had no frost in it, and survey this reserve, would be considerably greater than the importance of having it done done this year would justify particularly as I was informed that it will only be between six to ten miles from the A.G.W. railway when completed, which will be next year, and the survey can then be made for very much less expenditure. In the meantime I gave them instructions to put up the notices which they already had warning squatters, and I also gave Janvier a letter, warning any squatters or intending homesteaders that these Indians would be given a reserve of about five square miles selected from the land in the vicinity of that posted by the

Indians; I also instructed the Indians to show the letter to anyone who was looking for land there, and, if after that anyone commenced any improvements, to report to the nearest R.N.W.M.P. showing the police the letter and asking them to protect the Indian interests. I also informed Corporal Thorne, of McMurray, of this letter.

Work in this district being completed, I left Fort McMurray on August 7 and reached Edmonton August 12.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Andimaul, Fort Babine, Getanmax (Hazelton) Glen Vowell, Kisgegas, Kispiox, Kitselas, Kitsegukla, Kitwanga, Kitwankool, Kuldoe, Moricetown, Old Fort Babine and Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget.)

Occupations.—The main occupation is fishing; and since the prices of pelts have latterly advanced, hunting and trapping receive more attention. During the season quite a number of the people work about the canneries of the coast. Some pack and team freight, and work in the section parties along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line. Steadily more land is being broken up and fenced, and the area of gardening increased.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes and wagons, only the common gardening tools are used. The Indians take good care of all their implements.

Buildings.—The old type of dwelling of split cedar is fast disappearing. In most of the villages great improvements are constantly under way. The houses, with outhouses and barns, are of good construction and well placed.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the Indians has been very good. With the exception of periodically occurring forms of influenza, the people were free from any sort of contagion.

Sanitary precautions are being taken in so far as they can successfully be applied. Yearly vaccination and re-vaccination after an interval of seven years, which practice has been followed for a considerable number of years, should largely secure immunity for the future.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally considered, the Indians are law-abiding, industrious and making steady progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding besetting temptations, under both of these headings the Indians on the whole gave a remarkably good account of themselves in the year just past.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, it may be stated that a general improvement of conditions is everywhere noticeable, and will no doubt continue from year to year.

REPORT OF IVER FOUGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Bella Bella, Bella Coola, China Hat, Hartley Bay, Kimsquit, Kitimat, Kitkatla, Kitlope, Rivers Inlet, and Ulkatcho.

Occupations.—With the exception of the Ulkatcho people, all the natives of this agency live close to salt water, and derive their principal sustenance from the sea. They also trap, hunt, and work as hand-loggers, carpenters, and ordinary labourers.

A little farming is done on some reserves, where conditions are favourable.

The Ulkatchos live inland, and are mainly occupied in trapping, hunting and packing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Not much machinery is owned by these Indians; but what they have is well taken care of.

Boats and Fishing Implements.—The natives are discarding the old salt-water canoes, and many build, or buy, motor boats for themselves and in this sometimes go beyond their means. As a rule they learn to operate the engine well. They fish for home consumption with implements owned by themselves. When fishing for commercial purposes, the implements are, for the most part furnished by their employers.

Buildings.—The buildings will, as far as size and outward appearance go, compare favourably with those of white labourers and small farmers. The furniture is generally scant, and the rooms not orderly, judged by our standard.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good on the whole. The winter was severe, however, and many, particularly children, suffered from the minor diseases attributable to sudden changes of weather conditions.

Sanitary rules are not generally followed; but there seems to be some improvement from year to year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian in this agency is gradually becoming more like the white man in appearance and manner. He may be accused of being indolent, at times; but anyone who has seen him engaged in occupations in which he is interested would not stigmatize him as lazy.

Few accumulate money, but most of them acquire property, such as houses, boats and implements. They live extravagantly when they have money, and readily buy expensive food, such as canned goods.

In winter-time they congregate in their villages; while in summer-time they are scattered all along the coast at various employments.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, speaking generally, temperate in eating and drinking, and in this there has been improvement in late years. Their sexual relations are somewhat loose. They are as truthful and honest as can reasonably be expected.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Beecher Bay (Cheerno), Comox, Cowichan district, Cowichan Lake, Esquimalt, Hellelt, Kulleets and Siecameen, Lyackson, Nanaimo, Qualicum, Nanoose (Snonowas), Penelakut, Saanich district, Songhees, and Sooke.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, in the canneries, at stevedore work and as day labourers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farm implements. On the reserves where the most farming is done they have all the latest improved farm implements of every description.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a very good class, many of the homes being lumber and frame dwellings, painted and well finished.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. There was an epidemic of grippe during the winter months, and a number of the old and feeble Indians died.

The sanitary conditions are very good. The villages are nearly all situated on the salt water or bank of some river, thus affording good drainage.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians throughout this agency are fairly industrious. Some of them make good use of the land at their disposal, but the majority have not the staying powers to stick to any one job they should have, the Indian wants quick returns.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of this agency are on the whole temperate and moral; but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation and are called the Chinook Indians; they compose three different tribes, each speaking a different language.

The Adams Lake, Niskainlith, or Halant, Kamloops, Little Shuswap Lake, North Thompson, or Chuckuqualk, Deadman Creek, and the Bonaparte bands are of the Shuswap tribe.

Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, and Coldwater bands are of the Thompson tribe. The band occupying the Upper Nicola belongs to the Okanagan tribe.

THE SHUSWAP TRIBE.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this tribe is mixed farming and stock-raising. They hunt, and sometimes trap on a small scale. Some team and act as freighters, and occasionally as labourers. The majority have in the past few years occupied themselves principally with the cultivation of the land.

Stock.—Every band of Indians of this tribe owns horses and some fairly large herds of cattle, and the indications point to an effort to increase their herds both of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the Indians of this tribe in the agency who are giving special attention to the cultivation of their allotments on their reserves, are fairly well supplied with the necessary tools for their work.

Temperance and Morality.—The pernicious illicit liquor traffic among a certain number of the Indians of each band, still continues its baneful influence. However, only a small percentage of the Indians of this tribe are addicted to liquor. The majority are temperate, and are of good morals. Those inclined to be intemperate are usually found to be of loose morals.

Dwellings.—A large portion of the dwelling-houses of the Indians of this tribe are of logs, but in a few of the villages neat frame buildings will occasionally be found. Some of the log houses are neatly put up, and tidily kept, while others are not only unsightly on the outside, but decidedly unsanitary on the inside.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for an epidemic of grippe which showed itself in a virulent form among the Indians of the North Thompson band, and in a milder form in other villages of the Shuswap tribe, a normal health condition prevailed. The cases of grippe received prompt medical attention, and no fatality is reported in consequence.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority of the Indians of the Shuswap tribe are industrious. Those who are devoting themselves to the cultivation of their land are fast becoming skilful farmers, they are handling their land intelligently and are getting good results in the growing of cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn, as well as succesfully growing all kinds of vegetables, pease, beans and melons. A number of them have young orchards and are taking excellent care of their trees. A few of the reserves such as Kamloops, Adams Lake and the Niskainlith, have now under cultivation nearly every inch of cultivable land for which water can be secured for irrigation.

THE THOMPSON AND OKANAGAN TRIBES.

Tribes.—These tribes consist of the Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, Coldwater, and the Upper Nicola bands.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is mixed farming and stock-raising, hunting game for food, and sometimes hop-picking.

Stock.—Every band of Indians of this tribe owns and raises horses, some large herds both of horses and cattle. In this particular special mention may be made of the Upper Nicola band of the Okanagan tribe, which occupies both the Douglas Lake and the Nicola Lake reserves; notably of the chief, among whose herds are to be found some of the finest bred horses in the province, as well as a well-selected grade of beef cattle and milch cows.

Farm Implements.—All of these Indians are fairly well supplied with the necessary farming appliances, some are exceptionally well provided with the latest improved farming equipment of every description. This is particularly noticeable among the Indians of the Douglas Lake and Nicola Lake reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—A good proportion of the Indians of the Thompson and Okanagan tribes in this agency are temperate as far as liquor-drinking is concerned, and their morals are good. The facilities, however, for illicit liquor traffic among these Indians still have their demoralizing effects, and this is particularly noticeable among the Indians of the Lower Nicola, and has called for strict police vigilance during the past summer, resulting in several arrests and convictions of suppliers, which in a measure has done much to check the traffic for the time being. The utter disregard for the marriage tie among the Indians of the Lower Nicola band continues to have its deteriorating effect on their morals. I find it very difficult to combat this phase of their morals.

Dwellings.—The dwelling-houses of these Indians are mostly of logs, some of which present a neat appearance on the outside. There are also a fair proportion of frame dwellings, notably the Cook's Ferry Village, which is composed altogether of frame buildings, also on the Nicola Mameet No. 1, or Shulus, as well as the Douglas Lake and Nicola Lake reserves on which are a superior class of both log and frame dwellings, a number of which are neatly painted on the outside, and some are neat and tidily kept inside.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the Thompson tribe taken as a whole are fairly industrious. In some localities exceedingly satisfactory results are being obtained in the cultivation of their land, notably the Indians occupying the Pemynoos reserve No. 9, of the Cook's Ferry band, who are supplied with an abundance of water for irrigation, and are most successful in raising their crops of hay, grain, beans, pease, and all kinds of vegetables, as well as fruits, both large and small. On the Nicola Mameet (Shulus) reserve gratifyingly large crops of hay, grain and vegetables were grown during the past summer; while the Upper Nicola, of the Okanagan tribe, can be classed as practical farmers and stock-raisers. The great majority of them are industrious and interested in their work. Being well equipped with farm implements, they raise large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, particularly hay, and are devoting themselves exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency as a whole are law-abiding. They are all, with an exceptional few, making satisfactory advance in their methods of soil-cultivation for the best results. It is, therefore, safe to say that they are gradually realizing the security afforded in the dignity of self-reliance, as well as the importance and value of their own efforts in that direction. Some are doing remarkably well, keener interest is being taken in each succeeding year in the quality and quantity of each individual production. And every effort is being put forth to keep up that spirit, and to foster and encourage them in keeping up the interest they are taking in improving their allotments by careful cultivation, care of their growing plants, and the harvesting of their crops.

The majority of the Indians of the agency are neat in their dress and appearance, and, as nearly all are owners of horses and some cattle, some of them have fine turnouts and equipments, and live well. The young men as a rule take great interest in all forms of athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at agricultural fairs, participating in all their athletic sports and games.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia Lake, Lower Kootenay, Shuswap or Kinbasket's, St. Mary's and Tobacco Plains.

Occupations.—The principal occupations followed by the Indians in this agency are farming, stock raising, freighting, hunting, fishing and trapping. A number find employment as farm labourers in the several sections of the agency. The Lower Kootenay Indians are employed around the Kootenay lake and at Creston, picking and crating fruit for the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and are considered proficient at their work.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with these, and, as a rule, place them under cover when not in use.

Buildings.—Frame structures are taking the place of the old log buildings that were first erected. These are fairly well ventilated and lighted.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been very good. Every precaution has been taken to keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition, and they are beginning to realize that this is important in order to keep away disease. The only serious illness consisted of three cases of diphtheria at the Kootenay industrial school; and prompt measures were taken to prevent the disease spreading, and only in one case was it fatal.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the agency are most industrious and law-abiding, and are cultivating their several holdings with intelligence, and are becoming in many cases proficient farmers, and I consider that they have made a fairly good showing for the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are moral, law-abiding, and temperate, and keep up their reputation as such. Every effort has been made to stop the use of intoxicants amongst the young men, and a marked improvement is noticed.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1915-16 has been one of the coldest that we have experienced in the agency for many years, with the result that the loss both in cattle and horses has been very great, and will be a great setback and a hardship to these Indians for many years to come. Although the prices of furs have improved, the Indians were unable to do much trapping, owing to the very great snowfall, and were constantly employed during the winter feeding and caring for their stock. An improvement is noted in the lumbering industry, which it is hoped will continue and which will benefit the Indians to a very great extent, as some of them find employment in connection with logging.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltaek or Yucaltaw nations, but the language is the same throughout the entire agency.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Koskemo, Klaskino, Klawatsis, Mutilpi, Kwatsino, Kwashela, Kwawkewlth, Kwiahkah, Mamalillikulla, Nakwakto, Nimkish, Nuwitti, Tanakteuk or Knight Inlet, Tsawataineux or Kingcome Inlet, Wawlitsum or Salmon River, Wewayakay or Cape Mudge, and Wewayakum or Campbell River. These all live in fifteen principal villages.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year while there was no epidemic, the deaths exceeded the births by seventeen. The majority of the deaths were confined to old people. Amongst the children or younger people tuberculosis claimed several victims.

The Indians naturally are careless and indifferent about sanitary arrangements, although quite clean in their own persons. On the occasion of visits from the agent, each village is inspected and the Indians are advised to clean up their premises, and particularly warned to throw all offal into the sea. The water-supply for all the villages is pure and wholesome.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of all the Indians in this agency is fishing. During the canning season the larger majority go to the various canneries. Their earnings during the past year, owing to the length of the season, were above the average. In the spring, commencing about April 10, the oulachon fish run in the rivers at Kingcome Inlet and Knight Inlet, and large quantities are caught; but at present the only use made of them is for the oil, which is extracted and boiled, and forms an article of commerce amongst themselves.

During the past year, owing to the depression in the lumber market, very little logging was done. One camp was run by the Indians at Port Neville, but, owing to the poor state of the log market, they made very poor wages over and above expenses.

Buildings.—Only a small percentage of the buildings in this agency are modern or comfortable. Most of the houses are large barn-like shacks, built of split cedar boards, and heated and lighted by a large bon-fire in the centre. These buildings have only earth for the floor, the smoke finds its way out partly through a hole left in the centre of the roof, and partly through the crevices. A noticeable percentage of the Indians after reaching about fifty years of age have eye troubles, seriously affecting the sight, and it is thought that the continued living in this smoke while wholesome in other ways affects the eyes.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a class the Indians in this agency are indolent, and lack all desire for steady employment. They commence any operation with great zest, but the interest soon flags, and after a short time it is difficult to get them to do anything. This is one reason assigned by employers of labour for not engaging Indians excepting for short jobs.

On the whole they are peaceful and law-abiding. They have wordy quarrels over their own tribal customs, but very rarely do they resort to blows. The work amongst them is not encouraging, owing to the lack of progress and advancement, but, there are occasional glimpses of a desire to do better which keep one from altogether becoming a pessimist.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to the liquor evil it may be confidently stated that it is almost eradicated. There have been very few convictions during the past year against Indians for having intoxicants or against other people for supplying. During the canning season the Chinese at the various canneries require to be watched, but, at many of the canneries, the managers have a penalty clause in their contracts with the Chinamen, which has done a great deal to eliminate this evil.

With regard to morality, it may be stated that the code of ethics amongst the Indians is quite different from that of the whites. Their marriage laws are very lax, and they never wait for the formality of a legal divorce, before marrying again, if it can be called marriage at all. In some of the villages the younger men are beginning to realize the necessity of purity and virtue, and improvement can be noticed in these villages.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALISH TRIBE OR NATION.

Bands.—The following bands belong to this tribe: Cheam, Squawtits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Hope, Yale, and Seabird or Maria Island.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking, a small amount of trapping, lumbering and a little labouring.

In farming they are improving year by year; but as for labouring, there is very little of this, as it becomes scarcer every year.

During the past year very few Indians worked in the canneries owing to two reasons: firstly, the smaller run of fish, and secondly, the great influx of Japanese, who have altogether superseded the Indians.

Many of the Indian women go in a great deal for basket-making, and have been in the habit of deriving a considerable income from this source.

On some of the reserves market gardening is followed, and of this they are making a fairly good success.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—On the whole, the members of these bands are not too well supplied with implements, but they are fast collecting more and more, some of which are well taken care of, being kept under cover when not in use.

On a few of the reserves they are provided with the very latest improved farm implements, which are made good use of.

Buildings.—On the whole, the buildings belonging to these bands may be considered fairly good, some of them having very nice, modern houses built on more up-to-date plans, the majority of which are frame buildings consisting of several rooms.

The older type of Indian dwellings is becoming practically extinct in this part of the agency.

Barns, stables and outhouses are in most cases sufficient for the requirements, some of the Indians having nice, large barns, which they require in this wet climate.

Health and Sanitation.—I think that I can say that the health of the Indians this year has been very good, there having been no contagious diseases of any description outside of consumption, which is prevalent amongst all these Indians.

Sanitary arrangements are gradually becoming improved and the Indians are beginning to realize the great advantage it is to them to look after these.

I notice where there are ex-pupils from the different schools they are having a great effect upon these conditions on the different reserves.

During the past season hop-picking the health of the Indians was very satisfactory, and with strict police supervision the sanitary arrangements were well carried out.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole have been working more industriously and are showing the result of this on their farms, but the amount earned by outside labour has been less, owing to the scarcity of work this past season, and the Indian has not as yet learned to look ahead and prepare for a rainy day. The consequence is that there has been a great deal of hardship this past winter on this account owing to the exceptionally severe weather.

There are the variable Indians to be found, of course, those who work by fits and starts: but on the whole they can be classed as industrious and progressive. They are also most peaceable and law-abiding when left alone and not incited by the usual sort of white agitators.

Temperance and Morals.—Although many of the Indians are striving very hard to suppress the liquor traffic, there are always a few to be found who will drink liquor when they can get it, still on the whole I think these Indians can be termed fairly temperate and moral. Amongst them are a few half-breeds who invariably tend to lead others astray in the whisky line and also carry a few of the women away to other reserves.

THOMPSON, LILLOOET AND SHUSWAP TRIBES OR NATIONS.

Bands.—These tribes are comprised of the following bands: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyds, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Anderson Lake, Seton Lake, Cayoose Creek No. 1, Cayoose Creek No. 2, Lillooet, Bridge River, Fountain, Pavilion, High Bar, and Clinton.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians of these tribes is farming, with a little stock-raising and trapping.

On the whole there has been a very considerable improvement shown in the farming during the past year; there being practically no outside work to be had, the Indians have had to put all their energies onto the land and I am glad here to be able to report that the prize offered by the department for the best farm in the agency was won by Frank Mitchell, an Indian of the Bridge River band, who obtained the highest number of marks obtained by any Indian in British Columbia.

This past year was an exceptionally good one for beans, and the Indians alone raised no less than ten carloads, for which they obtained a very good price.

Trapping has been resorted to with very fair results this past winter.

Fishing for their own consumption was very much restricted last season owing to the stringent regulations placed upon Indians and the small run of fish in the river. The result of this was that a great number of Indians obtained very small catches, consequently their winter supply ran out very early, causing great hardship amongst them, which became doubly hard owing to the great severity of the weather.

Besides the scarcity of salmon, a great number of Indians had their potatoes frozen.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians of these bands are very well supplied with farm implements, of which they take very good care, though of course there are some occasional instances where tools have not the care taken of them that they should have.

Each year sees better and more improved up-to-date farm implements being brought in amongst them, as they are realizing the great benefit these are to them. They are also using more implements worked by horses, doing work that up to the last few years was always done by hand.

Buildings.—The buildings of the Indians in these districts mostly consist of the old frame dwellings of the one and two room type, but this past year has seen several modern frame buildings built, which the Indians take an interest in keeping painted and clean.

Barns and stables, of a better type, are on the increase.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, I think the health of the Indians has been up to the average this past year.

There was a small outbreak of typhoid fever in the Lillooet district, but by strict supervision on the part of the doctor, it did not spread very far.

The majority of the bands are taking a much keener interest in the appearance and cleanliness of their premises, which has a great deal to do with the health of the Indians on the whole; but I regret to have to report that the very severe weather experienced this past winter seemed to have a very bad effect on the older Indians, as quite a number of them have passed away.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and are making very good progress along the lines of civilization.

Great improvement is shown in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They are realizing more fully the importance of cultivating their land properly. In many instances they are working at a great disadvantage owing to the fact that there is no access to their reserves excepting by horse trail; everything must be packed on horseback a great number of miles and then canoed across the Fraser river.

Taking these bands as a whole, they may be classed as very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate.

A few of the younger generation have shown an inclination for drink, but since the easy means of obtaining liquor, through the foreign element brought into this country by railway-building, has gone, the number of cases of intoxication has diminished and the morality of the Indians generally has gone up.

General Remarks.—The summer of 1915 showed a decided improvement in the general progress of the Indians throughout the agency; but the winter of 1915 and 1916 has been one of the coldest and worst on record. Horses and cattle have suffered

very much in consequence and in very many cases the Indians have lost potatoes and other roots, owing to the fact that the frost got into their root-houses and cellars.

The fur industry has picked up somewhat this past winter, and the prices received have been a little above the average; but, owing to the depth of the snow, the Indians in many instances have had great difficulty and hardship in visiting their traps.

Industries in the district have been very limited, but at the present time a large number of the Indians are employed on the railway, which employment however will not last more than a very short time.

REPORT OF CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following groups of bands: the Nishga group, which comprehends the Gitlakdamiks, Aiyansh, Kitwilluchsilt (or Gwinoha), Lakkalzap and Kincolith bands, of the Nass River; and the Tsimpshean group, which is composed of the Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands, whose reserves are in the neighbourhood of and on the Skeena river.

Occupations.—These Indians are handymen, and are nomadic. They seem to be able to adapt themselves to almost any kind of manual employment. Essentially, they are fishermen, hunters and trappers; but when they are not following their more common pursuits, they engage in boat-building, carpentry, marine engineering, freighting, net, basket and souvenir making. Some are good artists, and others are storekeepers and preachers. They are enthusiasts as evangelists.

Usually they are very industrious, but are not adepts at keeping alive industries such as business partnerships, saw-mill or fish-packing enterprises.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, these Indians do not make use of these.

Buildings.—These continue to improve from year to year, and there is great competition in the matter of home-building. The houses in use by the greater part of the Indian population are of modern design. There is usually a lack of completeness about them, however, which suggests a promise of a comfortable home when circumstances will admit. The nomadic pursuits of the Indians forbid the home touches of lawns and flower beds, such as grace the homes of the white people under favourable conditions. For this reason it is common to find a modernly built home surrounded with weeds and wild growth of many kinds.

Some of the Indians take considerable pride and care in the growth of flowers, and beauty of their premises, but these are not in the majority.

The Indian settlements, as a rule, appear quite modern and are pleasing to look at. The old style of Indian house is fast disappearing, in fact, there are very few left—I believe, only four in the whole agency.

Health and Sanitation.—While the agency has been free from epidemics, a case of measles is under quarantine in Metlakatla at the time of this writing. So far seven days have elapsed since the rash appeared. No new cases have developed. The neighbouring city of Prince Rupert is at present emerging from an epidemic of two hundred cases of measles. It is surprising that the Indian villages have not all been affected. Efforts have been successfully made to keep as many Indians as possible away from the city during the epidemic.

Numerous cases of tubercular disease have been under treatment at the hospitals. I have lectured with the aid of a lantern and slides on the subjects of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in all the villages of the agency during the year. The medical officers of the department have presided where possible at the lectures, and it is believed that good results will follow.

The Indians of the agency are, generally, well served with medical attention and treatment by the department. In addition to the medical officers in the work three field matrons now minister to the Indians' needs; their influence is far-reaching and helpful.

It is pleasing to find on every hand evidences of the realisation by the Indians of the effectiveness of reasonable measures and precautions for the prevention of disease and the acquisition of better conditions of sanitation. Indian mothers take better care of their children at childbirth, and eye troubles are less numerous. Many Indians burn rubbish that would otherwise become the habitat of fly pests. Attention is given to the open window and lighter homes as safeguards against the spread of tuberculosis. Some shopkeepers forbid spitting on the floors of their shops. Many homes are kept beautifully clean by frequent cleanings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Great War has been instrumental in bringing about an era of economical resourcefulness on the part of Indians as well as on the part of the white people. The cost of living being higher, and the fur trade bad, has given them a better sense of the value of money, so that they no longer throw their money away on unnecessary things. I find the Indians very industrious and law-abiding, and they are, generally, self-supporting. They have passed the hardest winter known to any of the Indians here with the least assistance in the way of relief supplies.

The Great War has also afforded an opportunity to the Indians to express their loyalty. It is with considerable pleasure that I am able to inform the department of the manner in which the Indians have responded to the appeals of the Canadian Patriotic and Red Cross funds. The Tsimpsheans, in particular, have contributed most liberally to these funds. A Port Simpson Indian woman made thirty pairs of socks to aid the Red Cross movement. The band also contributed several small sums of money as well as gifts of socks and comforts for the soldiers.

The Metlakatla band, in addition to a gift of $140 in cash to aid the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has contributed $1,000 from its trust account to the Canadian Red Cross. In addition to this, some of the most useful and pretty basketry, doilies, table centres, etc., have been made and given for the Red Cross movement.

From other parts of the agency I expect to receive shortly boxes of gifts, such as basketry, mats, socks, etc., as contributions to a sale of work to be held at Prince Rupert during Easter week in aid of the Canadian Red Cross. No better expressions of loyalty and fealty can be expected than have already been manifested by these Indians.

Half-breed Indians to the number of seven, connected with the reserves of the agency, have joined the overseas forces and are at present in England, en route to the front.

The usual difficulties of the Indians in the matter of obtaining employment obtain in the agency. Many of them are carpenters, but there is very little work for them and they are thrown back upon the reserve life.

Temperance and Morality.—The year has passed with but little drinking amongst the Indians on record. They have been exceptionally temperate. As to their morals, they make good showing side by side with an equal number of the white race.

General Remarks.—I have visited all the reserves of the agency during the year, and have held meetings with and otherwise interviewed the Indians in their reserves and homes. I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians are making splendid progress in the ways of civilisation, their interest in which becomes more intelligent year by year.

The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia visited all the principal reserves and met the Indians, gave them a full and patient hearing in all matters appertaining to their affairs, and was received graciously by the Indians everywhere.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. The majority of them speak English and Chinook, as well as their own particular dialect.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: those in Chilliwack district, on Howe sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlitz, Coquitlam, Douglas, and Skookumchuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homalco and Klahoose, Katzie, Langley and Whonnoc; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skwealham, Semiamu, Sechelt, Sumas, Sliammon, and Tsawwassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. Many of them, however, were laid up with grippe in the winter; but with the advent of spring the disease disappeared. One case of small-pox broke out in St. Mary's Mission boarding school. The patient was promptly isolated and all the pupils in attendance were vaccinated. The building was quarantined, and the disease stamped out before it had time to spread. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hop-picking, farming, and gardening. A great many of them also work in the canneries during the fish-canning season, and others work for their white neighbours as farm-hands. Many of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable income from this source.

Dwellings.—The Indians in this agency, generally speaking, take a pride in their houses, nearly all of which are good frame structures, and kept clean and neat.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock, which as a rule is well cared for; but, owing to the long cold winter, for which they were not prepared, some of their animals suffered from want of food, and others died from exposure.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which are well taken care of, and kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and making good progress along the lines of civilization. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are both temperate and moral, with a few exceptions. Generally speaking, they give material assistance in the suppression of the liquor traffic; but there are a few who will get whisky whenever they possibly can do so.

General Remarks.—Through the influence of education the Indians are making steady progress along the lines of civilization. They are adapting themselves to the white man's methods of cultivating the soil, and raising stock. A number of them are excellent farmers, and their crops in many instances compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Of late years the Indians seem to take a decided interest in fruit-growing, and the fruit-trees supplied by the department are a great incentive to them to continue along this line.

REPORT OF J. ROBERT BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish tribe or nation. They are called Chinook Indians, speaking natively two distinct dialects,—Shuswap and Okanagan.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or N'Kamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos, Skemeequankin, Ashnola, and ChuChu Wayha.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year. There are, however, cases of blindness and consumption. The sanitary conditions are not all that could be desired, but the Indians are improving in this respect, and love to live in tents during the summer months.

Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations of the Indians, with hunting, fishing and fruit-growing as side issues.

Farm Implements.—Almost all the bands are supplied with the requisite farm implements.

Buildings.—Considerable improvement has taken place in recent years in the houses of the Indians in all the bands, some very fine frame and one cement house having been erected. There is also improvement in the outbuildings.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock. Some very fine horses and cattle are found on the reserves, the sires being pedigreed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and are making steady progress, especially in stock raising. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there is some drinking among the Indians, particularly around the towns, on the whole they can be classed as temperate.

General Remarks.—The Indians, in spite of good crops last year, found that the price of grain and roots in the fall was less than half the amount they paid for their seed in the spring, and were inclined to be discouraged thereby, for they found they were barely able to pay off their indebtedness; but, owing to lack of demand for outside help, they are beginning to realize that they must depend more and more on their land and the necessity of having stock, for most of them have plenty of unused pasture-land, which only needs fencing. They also have some of the finest arable land in the province of British Columbia, and all it needs is thorough cultivation and manure to raise enormous crops. Mixed farming ought to be the mainstay of the Indians in these valleys, for cattle and pigs at the present time are in great demand, and prices for beef and pork are exceptionally high. The Indians are beginning to realize as never before the value of their meadows for hay and winter feed, and are on the look-out for summer pasture for their cattle, especially in the Similkameen valley.

I am glad to be able to state that the Indians in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations are making an honest effort to better their conditions, and in some cases are competing successfully with white men.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The two large bands of Indians on Queen Charlotte islands are known as the Massetts and Skidegates, and are located on Graham island, the largest of the group of islands on the shores of Hecate straits. Before the location of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, the Hydah Indians crossed over to Prince of Wales island, and a number of the same tribe located there. We had a visit, last year, from fifty-five of the American Hydahs now permanently located at Hydaburg, Alaska, and had the opportunity to meet with Indians who live under another form of government, and an opportunity to compare the Indians of the same nation who have been granted the privileges of citizenship, and who are, practically, independent of government control. They remained, at Massett, almost a month, and my experience with them proved that they are no further advanced than the Indians of this agency. A number of them read, write and speak the English language, and they were met by Indians who addressed them in the same tongue. They brought three large launches, flying the American flags. Our Indians met them with a uniformed brass band, and the Union Jack was flying before the houses of our prominent Indians, in places where, a short time ago, the "totem" poles of the hereditary chiefs stood.

The former, so-called, "Head Hunters of the Pacific" met, as they did last year, their former enemies, the Tsimpshean band, and showed the marked improvement since Confederation. The chief councillor addressed them in English, and there was little to show that it was not a gathering of whites, welcoming to a town, modern in all its surroundings, in place of the small villages, where they formerly met, to sail out to raids on their neighbouring Indians. Fifty years ago these Indians were the "terrors of the North"; to-day they are the most advanced on the whole coast of North America. The change can only be comprehended by those who have associated with these Indians for half a century. It is the most remarkable circumstance in the history of British Columbia.

There is much still for the Indian to learn before he will take his place as one of the equals of our race; but there is no doubt that the Hydah nation is ambitious to become a part of the British nation, freed from wardship, and capable of exercising the franchise, on this side of the line, as their brethern are on United States territory. Individually, a large percentage of them read and write. They take a keen interest in everything that goes on around them. Their internal affairs are managed by councils, elected annually, and working under by-laws, approved by the department. They have their churches, town halls, good streets, presentable residences, wharves, brass bands, gasoline launches, row-boats, cattle, horses, and all modern improvements, including water-works. When at their home towns, the school-houses are filled with pupils, and they are asking for a boarding school, to which they guarantee to send every eligible girl and boy. They all dress well, and the able-bodied Indian asks for no relief, earning a living for himself and his family.

Health and Sanitation.—It is pleasing to state that there are indications of suppressing the dread disease, consumption, among the Indians. It has been asserted by medical men that tuberculosis will carry off the Indians, and there has been marked inroads made by consumption. Sanitary laws are hard to enforce in Indian settlements; but the death-rate is steadily falling off, which is proof that there is hope of saving the race. In past years, the Indians depended on the rain water, from the tops of building, for home consumption. Our Indians now have water-works, from which they obtain the very best water. An attack of chicken-pox, which was introduced through visitors from outside places, troubled a few of the children. A strict quarantine was imposed, and the disease was stayed. Fish offal is now buried, or thrown below high water mark. The towns are cleaned up, regularly, by the councils, and a large number of shacks were removed, the whole of the inhabitants, on one occasion, turning out and making firewood, not only of the old buildings, but also of their "totem" poles. The death-rate decreased almost one-half, from the returns of last year. Both the Massetts and Skidegates have an increasing birth-rate. Of course, tuberculosis cannot be eradicated in a day, a month, or a year; but there is a way, and when the Indian looks upon this disease as he does small-pox, and other dread diseases, the change will come. I have been advocating the removal of the young and healthy children to boarding schools. We must either remove the sick from the healthy or the healthy from the sick. A house full of children in which one is suffering from tuberculosis is a menace to all. I have seen Indians carrying their consumptives to entertainments some of them in the last stages. I understand that thirty per cent of the Indians die from consumption. The disease is, without doubt, doing a great deal of harm among the Massetts and Skidegates; but we are fighting it to the best of our ability, under conditions that are none too favourable.

Occupations.—The Massetts and Skidegates are fishermen. It is safe to state that they catch over $100,000 worth of fish, annually, for shipment to the outside world. At the trolling grounds, and on the rivers, they work from April until August in each year. The remainder of the time, they do little or nothing, outside of gathering their own winter fish, obtaining wood, and building their own boats. Recently new industries have started, which will engage a number of men. A number have

taken out logging licenses, and are cutting timber for the mills. It is difficult to obtain for them areas of timber-land. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of timber-lands on these islands; but when we applied for a few limits, for the Indians, we were met by the statement that the timber limits are too valuable for logging. It would be advisable for the department to obtain timber limits for the Indians. They have a very restricted area now as Indian reserves. On their reserves there is some timber; but the Indians will require this, in the future, for firewood, and for their own use as lumber. The Indians of Massett, and Skidegate are good boat builders. For the first time they have received an order to build boats for a cannery, on which several of the men are now working. Some Indians own gasoline launches, which are employed during the fishing season. An oilery, owned by an Indian company at Skidegate, has been leased for a term of five years. Indians will be employed there, catching dogfish, and extracting oil from the carcasses. The women are the principal gardeners. They prepare small gardens, before the fishing season, and grow vegetables for winter use. The women and children work in the canneries, for about two months, and the whole family make enough to carry them through the winter. It is to be hoped that there will be work for the Indians, during the winter months. What they make in the summer they spend during the winter. Few of them have any money when the spring opens up. They are willing to work at all seasons of the year; but the way of things in this agency is that there is little or nothing to do at certain seasons. The white workingmen leave the island during the winter, seeking work outside. The Indian remains, and passes the time doing little or nothing. The last year was one in which a number of the men endeavoured to fish the year round; but weather conditions, and a few failures, disheartened them. We expect that a cannery on the island will commence operations shortly, which will give work to all. It has been a very hard winter, and the Indians felt it keenly; but there was no general destitution, and no able-bodied Indians applied for relief.

Buildings.—The Skidegates erected a number of new residences, and all of them are substantial buildings. They take a pride in erecting good cottages, and are learning to furnish them with modern furniture. In fact, the Skidegate Indians have homes that are models of cleanliness, and they deserve credit for many improvements that are seldom noticeable in towns inhabited by Indians. Many of them have musical instruments, carpeted floors, kitchen ranges, and all the conveniences of modern dwellings. The Massetts did not construct many new houses. They made an improvement as good, in tearing down all the old shacks, along the waterfront, formerly occupied as dwellings, and in removing the signs of former times, the "totem" poles. It was customary for the chiefs to have large cedar poles in front of their houses, on which were carved the figures of animals and birds. Since the introduction of the councils, the Indians are doing away with old ideas and customs. The former chiefs are no longer the official heads of the band. In place of the "totem" pole, they have erected flagstaffs, from which they float the British flag. If all Indians disposed of the "totem" poles, and the hereditary chiefs were eliminated, it would go a great way towards suppressing the "potlach" and the "feast". Usually, the chief assumed the position of head man of the village, which position he retained, whether he was the best, or the most non-progressive of the Indians. The annual election gives the Indians the opportunity to select their own chief, councillor, and council, and the greatest step, among progressive Indians, has been the entire disposal of customs that never would be beneficial.

Stock.—The unprecedented winter, with snow and storms, has been the cause of a great deal of suffering to the animals. It caught the Indians unprepared, in a country where it has been the boast of Indians and whites that cattle can feed outside the year round. Many imported hay and grain; but the cattle will have a hard time, even yet. It was apparent that some of the Indians should not own cattle, and we endeavoured to bring those to task who neglected their animals. A number have been

killed, and the meat sold. The Skidegates imported hay, and turned their boat-houses into shelters. A few of the Massetts fed their cattle; but the majority roamed, and they were difficult to find, in the snow, and hiding away in the bush. We are feeding all that we possibly can, and are endeavouring to show the Indians that there is a paying side, in supporting their stock, as well as treating the animals in a proper way. These islands are not suitable, at present, for raising fodder, and nearly all the settlers are importing food for their stock. The Indians are, usually, away during the harvest season, and made little provision; but they will take notice of the lesson of this winter.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts and Skidegates are not farmers. They have few farm implements, only those used in working small gardens. Before proceeding to the fishing grounds, they seed a small piece of land, and gather the vegetables after their return from fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The introduction of town councils, working under approved by-laws, appears to show improvement in many ways. The residents take an interest in the elections, and the proceedings, and the agent has an authorized body of men to consult, when business of local interest is to be transacted. It is noticeable that the Indians elect some of the best of their bands as councillors. Fortunately, they understand all that is said; they study the by-laws, and are in favour of improving things. They even want to go further than the by-laws allow. It is sometimes problematical whether the Indian should have the same liberty that is given the Hydahs of Alaska. We have men capable of exercising the franchise, who can read and write, and understand the affairs of the country as well, if not better, than many foreign voters, who have been naturalized. If the Department should consider the question of enfranchising the Indian, the Hydahs would be a model band to first prove the advancement of the aborigines. There is no doubt that they are not content with being wards of the Government. They are ambitious, and are looking ahead, and wondering why they have not the same privileges with men who have no interest in the country. They have all the qualifications necessary—not as a band—but individually, among the educated Indians. They feel that the Indian Act requires amendment, in many ways, and they should be privileged to take up pre-emptions, and give up community life. There is no disguising the fact that the Indian young man is willing to fall back, in many instances, to the life that means fishing in the summer, and doing little, or nothing in the winter. The girls look for a home, with the surroundings they have been brought up in. The eligible young men are few, and a great number have no homes of their own. There is a custom, among the Indians, of the friends and relatives selecting the bride and groom. In some cases, unhappy marriages are the result. If the girl does not marry, what is there for her to do but to return to the old home, where the elderly people talk the language of the tribe, and where she must again take her place as a helper. She is then taken to the cannery, where nothing good is learned, and many fall away. In many cases, the educated Indian girl is the prey of white men, who have, in many instances, only evil intentions. The girls come back home, with different ideas from those of the older people. They desire to show that they are out of the rut that the Indian of former days occupied. Education has been given them, to better their condition in life, and what is there for them in an Indian village? Some have married well; others have fallen,—and the older Indians wonder whether it is best to keep their children at home, and give them the ordinary day school education, where they will not absorb ideas and ideals above their station in life. It is but a step from the Indian life to the ways of the whites,—and back again. An Indian has all the racial proclivities that we have, and will always look for the freedom from mannerisms and customs that we exhibit. They are not dependents, and appear to have a great deal of freedom of speech and manner that we would consider unusual. Although the Indians are wards, they often show that they can go where they like, and say what they please. If they have employment, and feel aggrieved at anything, away they go, and care little about another

position. In many cases, when you offend one, the whole band has a grievance. Year after year goes on, and we report on their condition; but it is improvement we desire. The Indians of this agency, we claim, are different from the large majority of Indians in the province. They are all under certain laws and restrictions, which some consider are only for what are called the "blanket Indians." Where bands of Indians build towns, have councils, speak English, and where they conduct their own affairs, as the whites do, they claim that some other form of government should be applied to them than that given to the ignorant Indians, living along the Coast, in shacks and making no efforts to improve. They ask: "Why are we educated? What are our prospects for the future?". They also say "Our American Hydahs, just across the boundary line, are no better able to care for themselves than we are; yet they have the franchise, and are not as children and wards." In my opinion, there are many Indians capable of caring for themselves, who should not be under the protection of the department. They associate with the whites: are as shrewd, in business dealings, as we are, and are well able to care for themselves. The older Indians are not fitted for self-government; but the Indians under forty years of age are all capable of caring for themselves, in this neighbourhood, and it is pleasing to note that the Deputy Superintendent-General, in his last annual report, states that the ultimate aim of the department is to enfranchise the Indian. With the population now in Canada, the Indian voter would not carry the influence that would have meant so much a few years ago. The educated Indian realizes the responsibilities of government; and the difference in tribes, and languages, makes one band independent of the other. The Indians of this agency have not offered themselves to take a place in the forces now under training or at the front. They have not shown any disloyalty, and are eager to hear of the success of the Allies; but no effort was made to induce them to leave their homes, and take up arms. They would be very useful, for home defence, and I feel sure that every able-bodied man would join the colours, in defence of Canada. The Indians of this agency have been isolated from the scenes of preparedness, and hardly realize the immensity of the struggle now in progress. Although they met many foreigners, at the fishing grounds, I have been assured that they, one and all, are loyal.

Temperance and Morality.—The fact that only one case of drunkenness appears on the court list, during the whole year, shows that the Massetts and Skidegates, on the islands, are a temperate people. When they visit the cities and towns, a few of them have been known to obtain intoxicants; but it is a fact that the constable, Mr. Hughes, who has been visiting the reserves, and who lives on the island, within a few miles of the largest band, did not arrest one seller of intoxicating liquor, or arrest one drunken man, during the year.

The question of morals is one that has given considerable difficulty. Some Indians do not look upon the moral code of the whites as applicable to them. Their old marriage customs were different, and they retain many of the characteristics of the ancient Indian, when it suits their purpose. Men leave their wives, and wives leave husbands, and they think nothing of cohabiting with other Indians. The better class of Indians, and the missionaries, are fighting this evil, which is the greatest difficulty we have to contend with. The history of our Indian tribes shows that each had a different law regarding marriage, which might have been acceptable before the advent of the Christian teachers; but, where we now have missionaries among the Indians, the same law regarding marriage that we have for the whites should be carried out.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the officials of the department in Ottawa, and also in this agency, for the assistance given during the year. I will not specialize: but can honestly state that all worked with one aim, the advancement of the people under our care. As well as they can, the Indians of this agency also appreciate the endeavours made for their benefit. There are times when the problem of managing bands of Indians seems trying; but the petty difficulties give place to a measure of

satisfaction, when we consider that we are dealing with people that knew little of civilization, or Christianity, a few years ago. Their advancement has been phenomenal, and it is to be hoped that our efforts among them will also bear fruit, and tend to better their condition and those who will follow in their footsteps.

REPORT OF W. SCOTT, SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Tahltans, of Telegraph Creek and vicinity; Casca band, and Grahame Nomads, of McDames Creek; Liard band, and Nelson nomads, of Liard Post; Atlin and Teslin Lake band.

Occupations.—All these bands hunt and trap for their living. The Tahltans and a few of the Atlin band supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, hay and wood cutting, boating, mining, and freighting with dog teams; while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and rough carpenter work. A few of the Indians have horses, which as a rule are employed by the merchants owning large pack trains.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings on the Tahltan reserve are old, but of late years a number of the band have purchased lots in the village of Telegraph Creek and have erected good dwelling-houses, mainly of logs, well furnished inside with lumber, and most of them are equipped with modern cook-stoves, sewing-machines, washing-machines and imported furniture.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands is good, there having been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of any infectious nature.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians throughout this agency are law-abiding. All are industrious with the exception of the Grahame and Nelson River nomads, and have greatly improved in the last decade. The younger members of the Tahltan, Teslin, Casca, and Liard bands speak English and as a rule are well dressed. The Nelsons and Grahames have not had many opportunities of coming in contact with the whites, and are consequently more backward than their more fortunate neighbours. All are extravagant and spend their money on all sorts of luxuries and expensive clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Tahltan and Atlin bands are fond of liquor and will pay any price to get it. There is always a certain element in every floating population that is on the watch for such opportunities and the Indians have such a system of espionage in conjunction with these men as to defy all efforts of the constable to apprehend them. Once in a while they are caught, and the offenders are heavily fined or imprisoned. Many escape who are wise enough to take the liquor far away from the town before indulging in a caronse, but the fact remains that it is getting harder for them to secure a supply, and we have every reason to hope that this is the last year in which liquor can be purchased in this section of the province. There are no liquor licenses granted in the territory to the east of Telegraph Creek, consequently the interior Indians are unable to get a supply.

In the matter of morality, there is a marked change for the better, but there is still room for improvement, which example alone can remedy.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are within the jurisdiction of this agency, namely: Blackwater, Burns Lake, Cheslatta, Decker Lake, Euchinico, Francois Lake, Fraser Lake, Fort George, Grand Rapids, Kluskus, Maxim Lake, Nazco, North Tacla Lake,

Pintcee, Stony Creek, Stella, Stuart Lake, Tatcee, Tsislainli, Yacutcee, Fort Connelly, Fort Graham, McLeod Lake, and Naanee.

The twenty bands mentioned first may be said to be in the farming belt, and all to a more or less extent till the land. The majority have stock of some kind. The last four are semi-nomadic, living mostly by hunting. These have no stock of any sort. Small gardens are generally put in each spring; but, from want of attention during the growing season, results are not very encouraging except at McLeod Lake, where fair crops of potatoes are raised every year.

Occupations.—Trapping was undoubtedly the main support. Fur prices were good, and in the first part of the season animals were plentiful. Every Indian who could set a trap or a snare was out many big catches being made. Farming operations were again very important, the area under cultivation being materially increased. Stony Creek band in particular almost doubled its acreage under crop. These Indians easily hold first place as the most progressive in the agency. Stock-raising, particularly in the south is receiving more attention, and I expect to see this develop into a very important industry within the next few years.

It is really remarkable how suddenly has come the appreciation of cow's milk. In some instances butter is made for home use. These food products coming into more general use are having a beneficial effect on the health of children, among whom the mortality rate has been low.

A small start has been made with chickens and hogs, which is very satisfactory. Four years ago any one suggesting that these could be raised by Indians here would have been laughed at, and indeed at that time on account of so many dogs being kept it would have been impossible. However, the Indians are rapidly learning to appreciate the value of food-producing animals, and in the south at any rate the dog's day is over.

Odd jobs and outside labour were very hard to get, but indications are better for the future.

Fishing also received great attention. A few years ago fish was generally regarded as the chief food-supply; it is being gradually supplanted by the ordinary foodstuffs now readily procurable in the country.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the growth of agricultural pursuits, the need of more farming implements is a natural sequence. Indians as a rule are ready purchasers of farm implements. The commoner varieties are steadily coming into use and are generally well cared for. The Euchinico band has a large shed where all the tools, wagons, sleighs, etc., are put when not in use. Other bands have smaller places where implements are cared for.

A very large number of garden tools also are used.

Buildings.—Dwellings are mostly of the one or two-room log cabin type of house. At Fort George, however, the houses are all story and a-half frame buildings of from three to five rooms. At Stony Creek an entire new village is in process of erection, the old houses being removed as the new ones are ready for occupation.

Outbuildings, cattle and horse stables could be improved upon in many cases in the matter of room and ventilation.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no epidemics of any kind, and health can be considered satisfactory. Tubercular diseases in different forms are the main causes of sickness.

The relation of sanitation to health is being better understood. Refuse and garbage are now generally burned. A certain degree of improvement in all-round personal and household cleanliness can be noticed, with still lots of room to progress along the same lines.

Whitewashing the insides of dwellings is being tried in some of the Stuart Lake villages, and results beneficial to health are expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—Probably a greater degree of progress has been attained during the past year than in any other. This can be attributed largely to a general awakening. Six or eight years' contact with the white settlers has apparently convinced the Indian that the white man's methods are the best, and he is going to adopt them. He has discovered that there are a great many things he can do just as well as a white man if he tries.

One need only look at the farming activities of the Stony Creek band or the well kept fields, fences, implements and live stock of the Euchinico band to be convinced that they possess most of the qualities and a good deal of the ambition necessary to become successful farmers, and it is along these lines that their future efforts must be directed. The farmers are the "progressives" and are becoming more numerous from year to year. The condition of the Indians who simply hunt and trap remains more or less stationary—this year they have been fairly prosperous, but as a rule they get but a precarious existence.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the Fort George band, whose behaviour is not creditable in either respect, all the bands have a good record.

So far as general observance of the law is concerned, conditions could hardly be better, as outside of liquor cases only two cases of petty theft came before the courts. Of serious crimes or offences there were none.

General Remarks.—The year's operations have been decidedly favourable. The best of crop conditions prevailed and fair yields all round were secured. Prices for farm products were low, but this removed the temptation to oversell stocks, ensuring sufficient supplies of potatoes for the house and fodder for the animals. The winter just ended will go on record as one of the severest ever experienced, yet live stock of all kinds has come through in good condition.

The destiny of these people lies in farming. I regret that I have so little time during the planting season to give practical instruction. The farm competition instituted last season is along right lines. The Indians took a great interest and there was quite a rivalry for first place.

The Indians are showing their adaptability for all branches of farming. No sooner do they realize that the high prices ruling for hay and grain during railway construction days are gone for good than they are turning their attention to stock-raising, for which the southern part of the agency is well adapted.

Through the operations of the Royal Indian Commission adequate land provision has been made for all the bands. This action has produced the greatest satisfaction in that it has removed entirely the Indian's greatest grievance. It concedes him an existence and furnishes a sure means of livelihood, of which I have no doubt he will fully avail himself.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht, Hesquiat, Howchucklesit, Kilsemaht, Kyuquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitchesaht, Pacheenaht, Toquaht, Tseshaht, and Ucluelet.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, and sealing off shore, and also working about the canneries, a few in the lumber mills, and others trapping. Many migrate annually to the United States to assist with the hop-picking; others go to the Chilliwack district on the mainland for the same employment.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are only two ploughs amongst all the bands.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are only shacks, but a few really good buildings are spread over each reserve. At Ahousaht, Clayoquot and Nootka the Indians have lined up their residences, and the settlements are consequently much more symmetrical. The smoke houses in most cases have been removed to positions behind the settlements. A commencement along these lines has also been made at Hesquiat.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, with one or two exceptions—mostly old people—has been very good. An attack of chicken-pox on the Ahousaht reserve was reported, but it was soon quelled. This was in February. On most of the reserves the sanitation is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the bands are making some progress, and are peaceable and law-abiding; but some of the bands are stationary.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians in this agency are fairly temperate except when working at the canneries. The same remark may also be made in regard to the morality of the bands.

REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands comprised in my agency: Anaham, Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Soda Creek, Quesnel, and Sugar Cane.

Occupations.—The occupations of these bands are: farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting and trapping; some work out for the whites, they are now mostly going into farming and stock-raising. Quite a few trapped this winter and secured much higher prices for their pelts than those of last season.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all these Indians take good care of their farm machinery and implements.

Buildings.—Their buildings are nearly all of log, but those that are going up now are much better.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair. The only epidemic prevalent during the year was whooping cough, and a few of them died of consumption.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming industrious. They are law-abiding, with the exception of very few. The Indians on one or two of the reserves are getting richer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate compared to what they were a few years ago.

Their morality is good.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, FOR THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit, China Hat, Oweekayno, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, Kitlope, Ulkateho and Kitimat.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry, while during the canning season many of the Indians find employment at the various canneries. The Indians of this agency are also expert boat-builders, and own splendid gasoline launches, which are of much assistance in travelling between the different reserves located near the water. Trapping, hunting, and logging may also be included in the industries of this agency, although the Indians have not paid so much attention to trapping this year as formerly, owing to the poor condition of the fur trade. I am pleased to report, however, that these people are giving more of their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and there is this year a considerable increase in the number of gardens under cultivation, as well as a marked improvement in the condition of the same.

General Conditions.—Conditions at this agency have been much improved during the past year. The new water system installed at Bella Bella has proved a valuable acquisition to the people, and the completion of a new roadway and substantial sidewalk at Bella Coola has considerably benefited conditions in this village, especially during the wet weather. The new hospital, which was publicly opened last year, is in charge of Dr. (Mrs.) Sutherland, who has an efficient staff under her and is doing good work at Bella Coola. With few exceptions the fishing season has been particularly good, so that the Indians have provided themselves with ample dried fish, which, with a plentiful supply of garden produce, has enabled them to put up considerable food for winter consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—I am pleased to report that the Indians are giving more attention to sanitation both in the home and in the condition of their streets, as a result of which the general health has been much improved, so that there has been very little sickness among these people during the year.

The gasoline launch *Charles Todd* has been of great service to the Indian agent in enabling him to visit the different Indian villages.

The accommodation provided for the Indians at the different canneries is most satisfactory.

Constable Tucker's efforts to suppress the use of intoxicants by these people are meeting with considerable success, and with an active vigilance at all times, offenders in this regard are summarily brought to time.

The people of the Bella Coola agency are making steady progress in the right direction, and every year a marked improvement is noticed both in the people themselves and in their surroundings.

STIKINE AGENCY.

The Stikine agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies, and is in charge of W. S. Simpson. The principal villages are Tahltan, Drytown, Casca and Atlin.

Occupations.—The people of this agency are for the most part engaged in hunting, trapping, fishing, and working on pack trains; while during the hunting season many find remunerative employment in acting as guides for the big game hunters, who on different occasions have expressed their appreciation of the valuable and efficient service rendered by the Indians in this capacity. On account of the poor condition of the fur trade, the Indians during the past year have given less of their time than usual to the trapping or killing of the fur-bearing animals. Owing to the poor condition of the soil, long winters and early frosts, this agency is not adapted for agriculture, so that we cannot expect that very much success will be met with in this direction.

General Conditions.—The Indians all have comfortable homes, which are both clean and sanitary. In some instances they have very fine buildings, and all are kept in a good state of repair. In person the people of this agency are neat and cleanly, and as a rule they are a moral and law-abiding class. As a good deal of dried salmon was put up for winter consumption, with this and their garden produce, they have been able to get through the winter without any severe suffering from want.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions have been much improved in the different villages, and as a result the general health of the people has been very satisfactory during the past year.

Constable Cullen is keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic, and under his constant vigilance a marked improvement has taken place both in the moral conduct of the people and in general conditions in the agency.

The Royal Commission visited this agency during the past year, meetings being held at the different villages.

The Nass agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head waters of the Nass on the north and along the coast line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Gitlakdamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh, Kitsumkalum and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, logging and boat-building are the principal industries, while many of the Indians are employed at the various canneries during the canning season.

The soil of this agency is for the most part unsuitable for agriculture, although efforts are being put forth constantly to encourage the Indians in this pursuit, a result of which is that at Metlakatla, Aiyansh and Gitladamiks there are some very fine gardens, while at Aiyansh and Gitladamiks considerable stock has been raised.

General Conditions.—Conditions in this agency are very encouraging. Many new buildings have been erected, old ones repaired and repainted, and all are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. At Kincolith a new saw-mill has been built, which will give employment to quite a number of these people. They have also some splendid homes, which they are anxious to keep in good condition.

Health and Sanitation.—The streets in the different villages were much improved during the past year in regard to sanitation, and for the most part were clean and tidy. The people are also paying more attention to sanitation in the home, and I am pleased to report the health has been much improved, there being very little sickness among these people during the year.

General Remarks.—The moral conduct has been good and the people are industrious and anxious to improve themselves and their conditions wherever possible.

On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the fur trade, the Indians have put up an extra supply of dried fish, which forms the staple food during the winter months.

Constable Watkinson, with headquarters at Port Simpson, and Constable Philipson at Prince Rupert are both doing good work in this agency and keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic.

The Royal Commission paid a visit to this agency during the year and were courteously received by the people.

The Indians of the Nass river are becoming more reconciled to the white settlers of late. This is a marked advancement, as they formerly exhibited an unfriendly attitude.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola agency and east of the Nass, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, who is located at Hazelton. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (New Town) Kitwangar, Andimaul, Glen Vowell, Kispiox, Kitseguecla, Meanskinisht, Hagwilget, Morrice Town, Kitsegas, Kitwancool, Kuldoe and Babine.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and teaming, although perhaps agriculture is carried on to a greater extent here than in any other agency of the Northern inspectorate, many of the Indians having particularly fine gardens and considerable stock, which appears to be well cared for. The fruit-trees supplied to Glen Vowel by the department have been given careful attention by Mr.

Jackson, the Salvation Army officer at this village, and are thriving well. We are looking forward to good results being obtained in the near future from an agricultural standpoint. Some of the Indians are taking an interest in mining, and have staked mining claims.

General Conditions.—Conditions in this agency are much improved since my last visit, both in respect to the people themselves, who are clean and neat in appearance, and the general condition of the villages. The people of this agency have some very nice buildings and homes, which are well looked after and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are much better than formerly; both in the home and the streets considerable improvement was noticed in this respect. The health during the past year has been very good, there having been very little sickness.

General Remarks.—Constable Hamblin has been very active in suppressing the liquor traffic, and through his efforts much has been accomplished in this regard.

The Royal Commission visited this agency during the year and held meetings at the different villages.

These people are progressing, and each year shows a wonderful improvement both in the people themselves and their general mode of living.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, the agency being in charge of Mr. Thomas Deasy.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and hunting form the principal industries of these people, though many of them are splendid boat-builders and carpenters, as is evidenced by the remarkable workmanship displayed in their gasoline launches and buildings. Efforts are being put forth to encourage these people to cultivate the soil to a greater extent, and as a result there are some fine gardens under cultivation.

Band Councils.—At Massett and Skidegate the Indians have exceptionally good councils, which look after affairs at the villages in a very efficient manner.

Liquor Traffic.—Constable Hughes is doing good work in this agency and keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic. Through his efforts much has been done in the way of improving the moral conduct of these people.

General Conditions.—I am pleased to report conditions at this agency exceptionally good. The Indians have many fine buildings, especially homes, which are kept in a good state of repair. These as well as the streets are kept clean and sanitary, and the people themselves are neatly clad and healthy in appearance.

At Massett the new wells recently installed have been a wonderful help to these people, and with the new water system at Skidegate, this agency is now provided with an ample supply of water.

At Skidegate and Massett new wharves of creosote piles have been built, and will doubtless prove a considerable improvement on the old ones.

Canneries are to be opened this year at Aliford Bay and Naden Harbour, which will give employment to a number of the Indians who have previously had to leave home during the fishing season.

Health and Sanitation.—The streets and homes have been improved in regard to sanitation, and the health of the people has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of chicken-pox, which visited the village of Massett. I am pleased to report that all traces of the epidemic have now disappeared and the people are enjoying good health.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been a great improvement in this inspectorate during the past year. The people are industrious and painstaking, and anxious to progress so that they may compare favourably with the white people whom the younger generation imitate in

dress and customs. They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy and evince the utmost loyalty to the Crown. Since the outbreak of the war these people have contributed a good deal to the war fund. In the many meetings held both with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs and otherwise, their statements, requests and complaints were, with very few exceptions, brought forward in an orderly manner, and the meetings conducted in a business-like way.

Many of the Indians own very fine homes, which they keep in good condition both as regards sanitation and repair, many of them being particularly well furnished.

More interest is being taken in agriculture than formerly, and, as a result of this, the Indians are, for the most part, well supplied with garden produce. Efforts are being put forth constantly to encourage the Indians to devote even more of their time to agricultural pursuits, and it is expected that the future will show some splendid results in this direction.

The various constables are doing good work in the different agencies and doing much to suppress the liquor traffic, which has played so large a part as a detriment to advancement among these people.

As more attention is being paid to sanitation and ventilation, so is the health of the Indian people improving, and I am pleased to report that very little sickness has occurred among the people during the past year.

The field matrons stationed at the various villages in the different agencies have been a great help to these people, particularly to the Indian women, who are being taught to care for their sick, and otherwise instructed in the household arts.

The people of the Northern inspectorate are very musical and many of the villages have splendid brass bands, which, on the visit of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, invariably turned out to welcome them.

I am pleased to report very little suffering among these people from want during the past year. The fishing season being for the most part successful, plenty of dried fish was put up for winter consumption, and this, together with their garden produce and other roots, enabled them to stand the winter with very little hardship.

REPORT OF A. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises six agencies: Kootenay, Lytton, Kamloops, Okanagan, Williams Lake, and Stuart Lake, and covers an area that includes not only the entire portion of the southern interior of British Columbia, but takes in as well much of the western slope of the Cascades, for it extends as far west as Agassiz, and runs northward to about the 57th parallel of latitude.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay agency was visited in June, July and October, on each of which occasions I was accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith.

The past year was more prosperous for the Indians of this agency. This increased prosperity was due principally to two causes, viz., revival of the lumber trade, which gave employment and put more money into circulation, and to better crops, owing to the generous rains of June and July. The gain in employment brought about by resumption of operation in the saw-mills was in a measure offset by completion of construction of the Kootenay Central railway, which passed over to the operating department in the early part of the year.

More attention is being paid to farming, especially among the Shuswaps of the Upper Columbia, but the land held by the Indians of Kootenay agency is not so well

adapted for farming as is most of the land in other agencies. The Lower Kootenay band near Creston is the worts in this respect, as most of the land is submerged from April to October, and it is hoped that additional allotment may be obtained for those Indians, for they are sober and industrious. Were it not for the money they earn in berry-picking time from the white growers at Duck Lake, and the fish and wild-fowl that they obtain from Kootenay lake and Kootenay river, they would have a rather difficult task to subsist.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

During the past year there has been marked progress at the Kamloops agency. The Indian display at the Kamloops fair was most encouraging, and showed that the Indians are ambitious to improve their condition and obtain from agricultural pursuits more of the benefits that should be theirs. On some of the reserves are to be seen some very good orchards, from which the owners are making some money, and the attention that is being paid to the cultivation of clover augurs well for improved condition of the land.

The death of Chief Louis of Kamloops, who was for many years a prominent figure in the Indian life of the agency, was one of the notable events of the year. His influence was for improvement, and he lived to see substantial advancement among his people.

The agent, Mr. John F. Smith, is deserving of much credit for the spirit of emulation that is apparent among his Indians.

An important part of his work during the year also has been the punishment of a lawless element, at one or two centres in his agency, that was debauching the Indians. His hearty support of Dominion Constable Dallin, who has now gone on active service, resulted in the conviction of various culprits who had been in the habit of supplying the Indians with intoxicants.

In this agency many Indians volunteered for service abroad. In fact the agent complained that over-zeal on the part of recruiting officers made the recruiting too indiscriminate, and as a result some married men with families left their farms with none to look after the crops.

LYTTON AGENCY.

A successful year was experienced by the Indians of the Lytton agency. The crops were very satisfactory, because of the bountiful rains in June and July. Much of this agency is known as the dry belt, and an occasional season of greater rainfall during the growing months is worth much to agriculturists.

The land holdings as a rule are not very large in this agency, and cultivation of the little white bean has been a staple source of revenue in the past and is likely to continue. Irrigation and mixed farming are the two ideas that need to be kept constantly before the Indians, and more of them, year by year, are beginning to grasp this, as has been amply shown by the very favourable record made by the agency in the department's farm competition.

The central event of the year was the completion of the Botanie lake storage dam and construction of the Indians' new ditch to take advantage of it. In past years the salmon in the Fraser river was the great stand-by of the Indian for his food-supply. This has failed him during the past two or three years, owing, it is claimed, to obstruction in the Fraser at Hell Gate between Yale and North Bend; but, with more attention to mixed farming, they may become independent of deprivations of that kind.

Some of the Indians found a difficulty in marketing the produce of their gardens last year. This is a handicap which has occasioned loss to white growers as well as Indians, and it seems due to temporary break-down in the selling organization.

Less railway construction, and also vigilant constabulary work, have lessened the amount of drunkenness and crime in the agency.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Although better crops were harvested in this agency during the past year than the average, the advantage therefrom that might otherwise accrue, has been offset by other drawbacks that have borne somewhat heavily upon the Indians. There has been depression consequent upon the cessation of construction work on the P.G.E. railway. The price of hay and oats has fallen because the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway permits produce of that kind to be brought in from the prairies and freighted down the Fraser to Soda Creek. Then the freighting industry itself, which enabled many Indians in the past to earn good wages teaming up the Cariboo road from Ashcroft, has been partially disorganized by the running of passenger and freight service on the P.G.E. to Lillooet. It is the period of re-adjustment necessitated by altered conditions, and it will take a few years to overcome present difficulties.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

The visit to this agency was early in September, and harvesting operations at that time were still in progress, although most of the harvest had been gathered in. In much of this agency the Indians still depend for subsistence on trapping and hunting, and to the lakes and streams they look for a good deal of their food-supply. In fact one or two tribes are nomads pure and simple, and have no fixed place of abode. Even among those who are making the least effort at tilling the soil, the fish-supply taken from the streams forms a considerable portion of the food. In this connection a circumstance was observed that is worthy of note. It is that the Indians, instead of depleting the streams of fish, have shown a disposition to practise a degree of economy and self-denial for which scant credit has been given them. Among the hundreds of pounds of fish that were being dried for the winter supply were seen large numbers of suckers and other rough destructive fish that prey upon others of their species. It is a notable fact also that in the three agencies—Lytton, Williams Lake and Stuart Lake —where there has been the most marked increase in the amount expended for relief, the Indians all complain of the scarcity of salmon, which they claim is due to an obstruction in the Fraser river, and these agencies are all in the watershed of the Fraser and its tributaries.

Indian trappers did better last year than in the year previous. The fur-catch was somewhat better, and the prices obtained were better.

The advance in agriculture, especially among the Indians of Stony Creek, is most encouraging and marked. These Stonies are noted for their industry. They earn money for their own sustenance and the improvement of their holdings, by clearing land for the whites, and the crops they were harvesting on their own lands, looked very well. Important results are expected here, as elsewhere, from the Indian farm competition, in which these Stonies evinced a lively interest.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency harvested the largest crop last year that they have had for some time. The prices fell below their expectation, and some disappointment was felt in consequence; but the better yield per acre compensated in a measure for the lower price received. The hay crop was hard to save owing to the wet weather prevailing in June and July. Much of the Indian hay is grown on old meadows that require renewal and they have the fault of allowing it to get too ripe before cutting. This affects the quality adversely and makes it difficult for them at times to secure buyers; neither is it as good for their own stock. Effort is being made to induce them to get rid of their surplus horses, and keep more stock of other and more profitable kinds, and go in for rotation of crops so as to improve the condition of their land. In the southern part of

the agency the Indians raise more cattle and are accordingly making more money: but there is the same tendency to neglect the land and allow the hay meadows to get too old before renewal.

Fruit-growing has received considerable attention, and there are some very fair Indian orchards.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The liquor traffic, which is the curse of mankind, is doubly so in the case of the Indian, and the excellent prospect, at present, of securing in this province effective prohibitory legislation must be welcomed by all who have to do with Indian administration, as it is welcome to the Indians themselves. In every instance where I have explained to Indians the nature of the change that it is hoped will be effected, and discussed the matter with them in the light of their own experience, they have invariably expressed their satisfaction. With an effective prohibitory law in force, much greater advance may be looked for among the Indians of the province.

The goal at present is to make the Indians self-supporting, and the principal means to that end is to get them into mixed farming. Various native prejudices stand in the way, and one of these, which seems hard to eradicate, is that of regarding the horse as a standard of value. In the past the western Indian's wealth was judged by the number of horses he owned. That is what made him a horse thief, and the fetish remains with him still, although not in the sense that makes him amenable to the criminal code. Instead of a real standard of value and an index of wealth, it is really in many instances an index of poverty. If they will raise good horses, which they can sell profitably it is all right, but 15 or 20 head of unsaleable horses on a small Indian farm where there is work for only one team, make it a losing game. When the Indian can be induced to substitute cattle and hogs for useless horses, and have the liquor placed beyond his reach, some real progress towards independence will be made.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, hop-picking, stevedoring, working at the canneries, and as day labourers where such work is available. On the farms at Cowichan, Saanich, Nanaimo River and Sooke good crops were obtained during the past season and favourable weather conditions existed for harvesting. On the Songhees reserve, at Esquimalt, the land is subdivided into small plots for general fruit and vegetables growing; all the available land under cultivation. The young trees planted on this reserve one year ago have all done well, but, of course, are as yet too young to bear fruit. The Indian orchards throughout the agency have been kept trimmed and sprayed with lime and sulphur solution. The Indians have been kept up to the mark keeping the weeds on their reserves cut before going to seed.

Owing to the poor run of salmon in the Fraser river last fall and there being only a medium crop of hops at the yards at Chilliwack, Agassiz and in the State of Washington, with also a scarcity of outside labour, the Indians of this agency did not earn much money. The depressed conditions that prevail generally throughout the province will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect on the Indians, as it will have a tendency to make them realize the necessity of putting all their lands under cultiva-

tion. There was but little clearing done through the year, though the more industrious of the Indians do much of this work annually.

While occasionally a new house is noted on the different reserves, very little general improvement has been observed in the Indian houses throughout the agency. Owing to the very heavy snow-fall during the months of January and February, a number of the old houses were wrecked.

A considerable number of the Indians have been prosecuted for either being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession during the year. No serious crimes, however, have been committed and the moral conduct of the Indians as a whole may be considered as having been fair.

Owing to the hard times and to an exceptionally severe winter, it has been found necessary to issue more relief to the Indians than in former years.

The Indians have enjoyed fair health throughout the year, though an epidemic of grippe occurred during the winter and several of the older people died; otherwise there were no serious outbreaks amongst them.

One and a-half acres of land on the Esquimalt reserve has been surrendered by the Indians to be leased to the Ocean Fisheries, Limited, which is about to establish a fish-packing plant on this site. It is expected that this industry will give employment to a considerable number of Indians.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

As but few of the reserves in this agency contain land suitable for agriculture, no pretence whatever has been made at farming by the Indians, who have to depend for a livelihood upon what they can earn at the canneries and in the logging camps, when these are in operation. Unfortunately, however, for the Indians, practically all the logging camps in British Columbia were closed down throughout the year. A number of the Indians who went to Rivers Inlet last season expecting to be able to fish for some of the canneries found it was impossible to obtain gear, and consequently fared but poorly in the way of earning any money. Those who were fortunate enough to get boats and nets from the canneries earned a good deal of money. Owing to the low prices being obtained for furs, very little trapping was done by the Indians.

A few new Indian houses have been erected by the Indians, and at Alert Bay a new plank roadway was put down extending the full length of the reserve. The Indians, however, are slothful and it is with great difficulty that they are kept up to the mark in the matter of observing any rules of sanitation. The village at Cape Mudge is the one outstanding exception in the agency, and here the reserve and houses are generally to be found in a clean and healthy condition.

Up to the closing days of the year, the health among the Indians had been fair, though a number of the older people had passed away from various causes. A report has just been received, however, of a case that is suspected to be smallpox. Dr. Stevenson has put into effect a strict quarantine and vaccination of all the Indians.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency cannot be considered to be of a very high order; a number of them were convicted of being intoxicated and heavy fines were imposed. It has generally been found that Chinamen were the suppliers, and in a number of cases they have been apprehended and convicted. In one case, however, two white men were proven guilty of supplying intoxicants to Indians, and they were fined heavily.

The amount of relief issued during the past year has not exceeded that given out during other years.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Farming, fishing, hunting, stevedoring, general labouring, hop-picking, and basket-making constitute the main vocations from which the Indians of this agency earn a

livelihood. Those who have good farms and worked them intelligently last year had good results both from the orchards and the farms, as the prices obtained for all kinds of farm products were above the average and the crops in general were heavy.

A considerable amount of new land was cleared on the reserves of the Chilliwack, Harrison River, Douglas and Squamish (Howe Sound) bands. The Indians did an amount of work in improving their homes. A number of new houses were built as also were a number repaired. Good work was done in the orchards, the fruit-trees being sprayed and pruned. A number of old dead trees were cut down. They have also done a great amount of good work in keeping the noxious weeds cut down to prevent them from seeding.

A considerable assistance was given by the department to Indians of different bands in the matter of supplying them with seeds, oats, etc. At the Tsawwassen reserves five tons of seed oats alone were purchased, the Indians returning the cost of these to the department from the heavy crop harvested.

At Sechelt village the old water flume was taken up and replaced by a new wooden pipe line a mile long at a cost of $900. The work was done by the Indians and material paid for from the funds to the credit of this band held by the department.

There was an exceedingly poor run of salmon in the Fraser river last year, and only a medium crop of hops at Chilliwack and Agassiz; consequently the Indians did not earn much money from these sources of employment. At the hop-yards it has been customary in the past to pay one dollar and the loaf of bread for each box of hops picked. The companies, however, last season did not give the loaf of bread.

The past winter has been the most severe experienced in British Columbia for a great many years and was very hard on a number of cattle and horses belonging to the Indians. It is reported that owing to the great depths of snow in certain sections of this agency, a number of both cattle and horses died.

At Churchhouse (Homalco Reserve No. 6) Mrs. Moroney, wife of the school teacher at that place, has been appointed field matron. Her duties are to visit the Indian homes and teach the Indian women and girls the art of housekeeping; she also attends to the sick and instructs the women how to care for young children as well as giving them instruction in keeping their homes in a sanitary condition. The appointment of Mrs. Moroney should have a very beneficial effect on this reserve.

Grippe was prevalent to a considerable extent among the Indians during the past year, otherwise their health was good.

No very serious crimes were recorded against the Indians of this agency during the year. For either being drunk or having intoxicating liquor in their possession a number of them were prosecuted and convicted. Taking into consideration the fact that there are over 2,400 Indians in the New Westminster agency, their morals on the whole were extremely good.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency earn a livelihood from fishing, hunting, trapping and working at the hop-fields. Practically all the Indians from the northern part of the agency proceed to Rivers Inlet about the middle of June to fish for the canneries at the place, and the rest go to the lower Fraser River to follow the same occupation during the months of July and August, after which they move on to the hop-fields at Chilliwack and Agassiz early in September.

A number of those who went to Rivers Inlet did well last season, as the run of salmon was very good; but this only applied to those who were able to obtain gear from the canneries. At the Fraser River the run of salmon was the smallest in a number of years, and very few of the Indians made any money over and above their expenses. The hop-picking was not very profitable last year, as the crop was only a medium one. For the coming season the outlook is not very bright for the Indians

of this agency from a fishing standpoint, as in the northern fishery district of British Columbia, of which Rivers Inlet forms a part, the Department of Naval Service has of recent years put into practice the system of issuing independent or unattached licenses. The number of these licenses has increased each year until now it has got up to as high as 300 out of a total of 700 licenses issued for that district, leaving only 400 attached licenses. These are distributed by the canneries to the Indians and the Japanese, which, of course, makes the amount of gear now able to be procured by the Indians much less than it was in the past, and will militate very seriously against their earnings for the future. The Department of Naval Service has repeatedly refused to issue independent licenses to Indians having their own gear.

Owing to the depressed conditions existing at the present time, there is no market for any furs and consequently the Indians have not done anything in the line of trapping or taking seal skins off shore during the past year.

At a number of the villages of this agency the Indians have improved their settlements by re-arranging their houses, widening the streets, and cleaning up in general.

There has been very little sickness amongst them. There was a slight epidemic among the children of Ahousaht in the month of January, which, at first was thought to be small-pox, but fortunately did not develop into anything more serious than chicken-pox.

The moral conduct of the Indians throughout the year has been very good indeed, there having been no serious crimes recorded against them.

There is no farming done in this agency except on the two reserves at Alberni, at which place the land under cultivation produced good crops. In the other sections of the agency only small gardens are to be seen at the villages, the land being very heavily timbered and not suitable at the present time for agricultural purposes.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, May 22, 1916.

The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for the year ended March 30, 1916, of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, in charge of the work in the Indian orchards in British Columbia. As I have pointed out on previous occasions, this work has assumed a much wider character than it possessed originally, and, instead of involving merely the control of insect pests in the orchards in the Indian reserves, our officer now supervises and gives instruction and assistance in the planting out and subsequent care of the orchards and in the marketing of the fruit. In addition, as his report shows, he is now assisting the agents in agricultural matters generally.

The extension of orcharding among the Indians in a province so well adapted for fruit-growing, and the training of the young people in horticulture in the schools, are undoubtedly the most important features of the work with which we are happy to be connected, as they are looking towards the future.

I have, etc.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

March 31, 1916.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg leave to present to you my tenth annual report on the work done in connection with the Indian Orchards and agriculture generally in British Columbia during the past year. I am glad to be able to report a continued advance along the same lines as last year. Extremely good progress has been made and a large area of new land has been prepared for cultivation. Prices for their surplus commodities have been good. Large quantities of potatoes are now being shipped out of the Fraser Valley, and the Indians are sending their share. Fruit crops were not very heavy, but prices were good, and there was a ready sale. Owing to the very fine dry weather in the Fraser valley at haymaking-time, the crop was saved in good condition. We had no serious insect pests to contend with, so that our efforts in the orchards have all been directed towards putting the existing orchards into good order, and also training up the young orchards that have been planted in different localities. These on the whole have done very well and some have shown signs of bearing a sample.

In 1914-15 some parts of the interior of British Columbia were badly infested with larva of *plusia californica,* so much so that some crops suffered severely. Beans and other ground crops being in some instances cut right off. I am glad to say that we have had no further recurrence of the plague; consequently there were eleven carloads of beans shipped from Lytton alone; these sold at very remunerative prices. Beans and potatoes seem to be the favourite crops of the Indians of the Lytton agency, one reason being, no doubt, that they succeed most admirably. Potatoes were a good crop, but until very recently prices were extremely low. Large and beautiful crops of tomatoes were also grown, but the price was small and large quantities were fed to stock.

I have kept up my efforts to try and abate the noxious weed nuisance, and I think with good success. There have been the usual number of complaints from outside persons, but most of them have, on investigation, been found to be baseless. I do not mean to say that there are no weeds on the Indian reserves; but very good attempts have been made to get rid of them, and the average of freedom has been as great on the reserves as on the neighbouring place belonging to whites. This fact has been supported in several cases by statements made by the provincial weed inspectors.

I am glad to say that my crusade against the permanent manure pile has been attended with a fair measure of success. They have not altogether been done away with, (that would be too much to expect) but there has been a very considerable abatement of the nuisance. I was very pleased on looking round a man's place and asking him where the pile was, to receive the answer, "It's all spread out on the field." In some places, however, the Indians have a very bad example set them by their white neighbours. I saw up in the Chilcoten country last fall, the accumulation of years, I was going to say ages, so much so that I saw on some places trenches had been dug through the pile to get to the stable door. I have heard that the old-timers in Oregon used to haul away the stable when the manure pile got too big!

A trip was made in company with the two inspectors of agencies, Mr. Ditchburn, of Victoria, and Major Megraw, of Vernon, over the strictly agricultural positions of their respective districts for the purpose of judging the different places and placing the award of $25 for the best kept and managed Indian farm in each agency. Reports on these trips have already been sent in by the gentlemen mentioned. I may say that as much verbal advice and instruction as to what to avoid and what to follow, was given in the time at our disposal.

The agencies visited were Stuart Lake, Williams Lake, Lytton, Kamloops, Okanagan, Kootenay, New Westminster, and Cowichan. The schedule on which the judging

was done may have erred a little in lack of elasticity; this, however, may be rectified another year; but there is no doubt that more interest will be evinced in future. The most backward of all these people are the Kootenays, though some Shuswaps who settled in that district many years ago are excellent farmers, with well tilled places, good houses, and tidy surroundings.

During the past year, I have paid particular attention to the different Indian schools, both boarding and industrial, giving practical instruction in horticulture and fruit-growing to the pupils. The experimental orchards that were put in last year at several of the schools have done well, and we hope more of these will be put out in other localities. Most of the pupils show a keen interest in the instructions that I give them from time to time.

A start has been made to beautify some of the day school grounds with shrubs and trees, and we hope to have some school gardens put out on the same plan as is carried on in many of our public school grounds. A very successful garden was put out at Metlakatla by Miss Klippert, the teacher who attended the Rural Science course in Victoria.

The case of "fire blight" at the Kootenay industrial school orchard has been watched closely and shows no sign of spreading, and, although this disease was again very prevalent in the south part of the Okanagan valley on the white people's orchards, there was not a single case occurring on any of the Indian orchards. There has been no recurrence of "black knot" such as was reported from Creston and Musqueam, the measures taken having proved effective.

The spray pumps have been kept at work when necessary, and most of the orchards are in good condition.

I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for very sympathetic aid in my work, and I should like especially to mention Mr. Ditchburn, of Victoria, and Major Megraw, who have both made strenuous efforts to advance the Indians along agricultural lines.

I have, etc.,

TOM WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT OF J. HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY.

During the past year I have met the majority of the various Indian bands scattered through the Yukon Territory and have had reports of those whom, owing to difficult and expensive transportation, I have not met.

The general condition of the Indians is comparatively good; the prices in the fur market have improved; there has been greater activity among the natives in the trapping line and consequently they are better off than last year. Game has been plentiful all over the territory and successful hunts made; most camps were well supplied with meat.

The Moosehide and Forty Mile bands were somewhat handicapped in the meat market of Dawson this winter. As a rule they are able to make quite a little money by the sale of their game; but in the early part of the winter a very large herd of cariboo passed through the country about 10 miles west of Dawson, and nearly all the able-bodied men and many women and boys rushed to the place and killed large numbers of them, every one was well supplied with meat for the winter, and this closed the meat market to the Indians. They had plenty of meat for themselves, but were short of cash for the purchase of other necessaries. The Indians complained at the wholesale slaughter of the animals; there is little doubt that a number of the animals were wounded and escaped to the woods, where they died and were left to rot. It certainly worked a hardship on the natives.

Regarding the relief of indigent Indians, great care has been exercised in the giving of rations; in most cases the quantity given is not sufficient to support them entirely; thus they are kept doing a little for themselves, such as snaring rabbits and fishing. Most of the recipients are aged and without friends to care for them. The idea of keeping them self-supporting is constantly kept in mind. In a few cases ammunition has been given to able-bodied men who for the time being were not able to purchase it for themselves, and they were sent out to hunt, with good results.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the various bands has been fairly good throughout the year, no epidemics have broken out amongst them. Tuberculosis has been the chief cause of death, with one or two cases of spinal meningitis. Several operations for tubercular glands have been successfully performed.

Some improvement has been made in matters of sanitation, which we are pleased to see, though in this respect one hopes for further improvement. I wish to put on record the kindly co-operation of the missionaries in this particular matter. They are living with the bands and endeavour to keep before them the necessity of personal cleanliness as well as keeping their premises and surroundings clean. Their help is of great value.

Most of the villages were thoroughly cleaned up in the spring, the refuse was thrown on to the ice and carried off by the break-up. All the Indian houses have ventilators in them, but sometimes one finds that these have been filled up with old clothing. When such is found, it is instantly removed and a little sound advice given to the individuals. Notices have been sent to the Indians that they are expected to have their villages cleaned up before the warm weather sets in.

The removal of the Whitehorse Indians on to a reserve was a good move in more ways than one: besides grouping them together in one place, instead of having them scattered in different parts of the town, it was the means of destroying several of their germ-infected, tumble-down cabins. Everything on the new reserve is fresh and clean; they will be urged to keep it so. There was a little resentment at the time of the removal, but this has been overcome.

There is quite a marked improvement in some cases in personal cleanliness, especially among the younger members of some of the bands. The members of the Selkirk band are the most tardy in this.

Occupations.—Hunting game and trapping furs are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. In addition to this, some of the younger men engage themselves to wood- cutters for the purpose of cutting and rafting fire-wood to the white settlements, also for cutting cord-wood for the steamboats. A few work as deck-hands on the boats in the summer; they also act as guides occasionally, in which capacity they often prove highly efficient and are well paid.

Generally speaking, the Indians are industrious when at work, but they are not steady, that is, after they have worked for a while, they think they are entitled to a holiday, and as a rule take one, which lasts until their money is gone. This is rather an unfortunate trait, as they sometimes leave their employment when most needed; the result is that, when they go back, they find the employer unwilling to re-engage them. They will, I think, in time realize the folly of such a proceeding and become steady and regular in their habits.

They do very little in the way of farming. Last spring about 200 pounds of potato seed and some turnip seed was given to the Moosehide band. I visited the village and got them to work up the ground and plant the seed. In the fall they gathered between 500 and 600 pounds of potatoes besides a quantity of turnips. I feel sure the returns would have been greater had the crops been properly attended to during growth. The neglect of the crop is not altogether due to laziness: when the crops need most attention is just the time when the salmon are in full run, and the Indians are away fishing and laying up a store of dried salmon for winter use. Climatic conditions are not conducive to developing very much in the way of agriculture, but the Indians are urged to grow potatoes for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—The liquor traffic among the natives is still a problem that is difficult to solve. Many of the Indians have a fondness for liquor, and resort to all sorts of tricks to obtain it. A good deal of time and attention has been given to the suppression of this, and with the co-operation of the police quite a few have been convicted and imprisoned for supplying drink to Indians. Most of those caught are of foreign birth. I am inclined to think that the penalties set forth in the Indian Act are not severe enough to act as a deterrent.

Someone once remarked that the Indians of the Northwest are not immoral, but unmoral, that is, they have no standard of morality. It would appear that there is a certain amount of truth in this statement. Under such conditions one cannot be surprised that some of the women fall an easy prey to unscrupulous white men. Their moral conduct is not what it ought to be, though signs of improvement are not wanting. There are numbers in each band whose general conduct is good, but some of the younger women living near the white settlements do not value their honour as they should. It is hoped that the training given in the boarding school will be quite a factor in raising the moral tone of the future generation. Effort is made on all sides to improve matters in this respect with some good results.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians build small cabins for themselves at the centres where they congregate, mostly in the vicinity of a trading post or white settlement. Many of these are well built and fairly well furnished. The majority of the Indians, as a rule, do not live in them the year round, but spend part of the time, especially in the summer, in tents. The cabins are all built of logs. The Indians have no council-houses in the Yukon, but the chief, as a rule, has a larger house than the rest, where meetings are held from time to time. There is visible improvement to be noticed in the newly erected cabins in many ways.

Medical Attendance.—The two medical officers have been diligent in their duties and have been kept fairly busy during the year. Their reports show that quite a number of patients have been treated each month. The hospital accommodation is good, and those patients who have been in the institutions have been well cared for and carefully nursed. The Indians of the northern end of the territory are fortunate in having a nurse of their own tribe to attend to them; the language difficulty is thus overcome. This is quite a factor, as many of the natives do not understand or speak English very well.

General Remarks.—A number of disputes arising between Indians and whites and between the Indians themselves have been satisfactorily arranged through this office. The Indians feel they have a place to go to when they are in trouble where they can be advised and helped; they appreciate it very much.

It is only fair to say that the Indians of the Yukon are patriotic and take a keen interest in the progress of the great war; daily inquires are made at the office for war news. Some of the bands have contributed according to their means to the Canadian Patriotic fund, and, though they show no desire to volunteer for foreign service, would to the last man fight in defence of the country, if necessary, at home.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1916

OTTAWA, June 1, 1916.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Expupils.	Travel and Salaries,	Tuition.	Freight Expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	30,477 33	37,419 00	78,143 73	125 62	1,285 12	6,532 48	894 13	2,890 03	157,767 44
Quebec	23,509 42				2,511 62	3,218 23	441 40	2,144 46	31,825 13
Nova Scotia	7,160 97					178 99	3 00	552 66	7,895 62
New Brunswick	8,109 37				501 00	386 59		694 58	9,691 54
Prince Edward Island	786 85					302 50	35	54 88	1,144 58
Manitoba	39,877 26	122,917 16	61,960 33	1,491 88	375 00	179 37	1,195 13	3,808 02	231,804 15
Saskatchewan	29,186 76	70,052 79	29,601 17	2,608 39			519 67	1,948 33	133,917 11
Alberta	3,152 35	83,292 83	17,057 06	2,443 64	3 25		1,519 17	1,745 76	109,214 06
North West Territories	650 00	20,724 87						6 30	59 15	21,440 32
British Columbia	42,631 40	40,536 44	108,649 17	350 23		50 68	287 49	2,739 94	195,245 35
Yukon	2,604 35	8,685 92				60 00	56 71	25 61	11,432 59
Totals	188,146 06	383,629 01	295,411 46	7,019 76	4,675 99	10,908 84	4,923 35	16,663 42	911,377 89

Several bands of Indians, whose funds will permit them to meet the outlay, assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	819 75	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	490 50	
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,591 25	
4	Chippewas of Rama	291 00	
5	Chi pewas of Sarnia	1,617 25	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,324 38	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	191 03	
8	Chippewas of the Thames	846 64	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	243 32	
10	Chippewas of Fort William	115 89	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	710 97	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	100 00	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	546 20	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	767 14	
18	Mississaguas of Credit	553 12	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	300 00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	225 00	
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	12 70	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	2,046 14	
23	Moravians of the Thames	547 85	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound	368 40	3,105 00
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	13 65	
33	Six Nations of Grand River	12,217 51	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	75 00	
50	Algonquins of River Desert	425 00	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	378 35	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	321 75	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	230 00	
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	200 00	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	375 00	
	Total	27,974 79	3,105 00
		.....	31,079 79

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment, while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

In addition to the above expenditure the religious denominations engaged in Indian educational work have spent considerable sums from their funds, the exact amount of which is not available.

The statistics giving the number of children of school age, enrolment, and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1915 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been encouraging, there having been a marked increase in the enrolment but with a slightly lower average attendance than last year, owing to the severe winter and epidemics of grippe and measles.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The department is continuing its efforts to increase the efficiency of the day schools by providing the best available teachers, up-to-date buildings and equipment and enlarged playgrounds and garden plots. The practical lessons in agriculture, domestic science, household economy, sanitation and hygiene are showing good results in the Indians' homes and surroundings.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The work carried on in the boarding and industrial schools is showing steady progress. These institutions are full to their limit, which is a sure indication of the appreciation of Indian parents.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the last fiscal year twenty-one girl and thirty-four boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of $4,908.11. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year $1,348.07.

In addition to the above expenditure the ex-pupils of the File Hills colony were assisted to purchase seed grain to the amount of $2,663.74. This assistance was given on account of the severe losses these ex-pupils suffered through having their crops hailed out during the summer of 1915. This aid will be refunded by these ex-pupils from the proceeds of their crops.

There are a number of orphan and neglected children who have been placed in charitable institutions, established in different provinces, chiefly Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where there are no residential Indian schools, for whose maintenance the department pays a per capita grant. The training at these institutions is excellent, and the children benefit from contact with whites. The number of Indian children placed in institutions of this class is about 120.

In addition to the children placed in charitable institutions, the Department allows a per capita grant for about 30 children who are attending institutions of higher education. Some of these institutions attended by Indians are McGill University, Grand Ligne Mission, Pointe-Aux-Trembles Institute, Lévis College, Quebec Seminary, Nicolet College, Dartmouth College, St. Laurent, Aylmer Convent and Lachine Convent in the province of Quebec, and St. Joseph's University, Miscouche Convent and Carleton Convent in the Maritime Provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 61; number of pupils enrolled, 48; average attendance, 23 .

Rev. John A. McDonald, the Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Lennox Island Day School.

The teacher, Jacob Sark, is becoming more proficient, and the school has retained its reputation. The pupils are bright and eager to study. The attendance is irregular at some periods of the year.

Rocky Point Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Peter Scully. Good work is being done.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children are attending the white schools at Richmond, Freeland, Miscouche and Indian River. Three Indian girls are attending the convent at Miscouche. Twelve ex-pupils of the Lennox Island school have joined the colours.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. S. Hoyt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Five Indian children from this agency are attending the Lequille public school. Two of these children are in the fifth grade, and the other three are in the fourth grade. Another Indian boy is in the fourth grade of the North Williamstown public school. All these children seem very bright and are making excellent progress.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age, 56; number of pupils enrolled, 42; average attendance, 17.

Mr. John Cameron, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Afton Day School.

As this school has only been in operation for two years, the majority of the pupils are in the lower standards.

The Indian parents appreciate the advantages of an education and, as a result, the average attendance is very good, and compares most favourably with the attendance at the neighbouring public schools.

As yet the pupils are lacking in their knowledge of English, but this drawback is being rapidly overcome.

The pupils are progressing in their studies. They are obedient, and in this respect they actually excel the average children in white schools.

The children's dress and surroundings show that the parents are giving due regard to sanitary requirements.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 20; number of pupils enrolled, 17; average attendance, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. H. Smith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Millbrook Day School.

The teacher at this school, Miss Jessie Smith, does faithful work, and has succeeded in maintaining the interest of both the children and their parents.

The children attending this school compare most favourably with the children attending the neighbouring white schools.

General Remarks.

Owing to the influence exerted by the school, the children are more intelligent, neater in dress, and speak more English. The home life has also distinctly improved.

RIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 25; number of children enrolled, 11; average attendance, 7.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. A. Harris, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Bear River School.

This school is situated in the centre of the reserve. The building is comfortable and well equipped.

The teacher, Miss A. McGinty, is very painstaking, and the pupils have made excellent progress during the year.

The parents are taking more interest in their children's education and, as a result, the average attendance has been most satisfactory.

General Remarks.

All the children have enjoyed good health during the past year. Education is effecting a marked improvement in the manners and customs of the Indians.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 19; number of pupils enrolled, 24; average attendance, 13.

Rev. A. R. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mr. James McNeil has been in charge of this school for several years. The attendance and progress of the pupils has been quite satisfactory.

Preparations have been made for a school garden, and special attention will be given to this important feature of education during the coming year.

Education is certainly improving the condition of the Indians. The ex-pupils are more industrious and intelligent, and show their superiority over those who have not had any educational advantages. The ex-pupils keep their homes in a sanitary condition. As a result of education, consumption is rapidly decreasing.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 33; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Rev. J. N. McLennan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Whycocomogh Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. A. Gillis, who takes a lively interest in the children.

Owing to the indifference of the parents it is difficult to maintain a regular attendance.

Malagawatch Day School.

This school was conducted last summer by Mrs. Annie McNeil. Owing to the small attendance it was closed in November.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age 38; number of pupils enrolled, 14; average attendance, 5.

Mr. D. Chisholm, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tufts Cove Day School.

This school is in charge of a qualified teacher, Mr. G. F. Richardson, who has had several years' experience.

The pupils are progressing, and the beneficial effect of education on those attending school is most marked.

The building and furniture are equal to most country schools.

General Remarks.

At Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, and Emfield, a few children attend the white schools, but their attendance is so irregular that no marked advancement is noticeable.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 18; number of pupils enrolled, 16; average attendance, 6.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Wallace, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

Owing to the efficient work of the present teacher, Miss M. A. Short, the pupils are making splendid progress. The attendance at school is very regular. A number of shade trees have been planted on the school grounds.

General Remarks.

The children show by their language, deportment, and appearance that they have benefited by education.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 23; number of pupils enrolled at school, 9.

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but a number of Indian children attend the neighbouring white schools.

As the Indians are anxious for their children to be educated, their attendance is quite regular. The Indians of this agency can read and write, and are much interested in the news of the day, especially the war news.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 23; number of pupils enrolled, 15; average attendance, 9.

The Indian agent, Mr. N. P. Freeman, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Germany Day School.

During the past year the pupils at this school have made excellent progress, under the guidance of the teacher, Miss E. B. Julian, who is much interested in her pupils.

The buildings are in excellent repair and are comfortable and clean.

General Remarks.

A few Indian children also attend the white schools.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of pupils of school age, 46; number of pupils enrolled, 26; average attendance, 18.

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Indian Cove Day School.

This school is on the Fisher's Grant reserve. It is a modernly constructed building, large, well ventilated and comfortable.

For some years the school has been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade "B" provincial scholarship.

Owing to the migratory habits of the Indian families, it is difficult to secure regular attendance. Those children who attend regularly are progressing satisfactorily.

General Remarks.

The careful education of the children by a conscientious teacher has a very good effect on the reserve life.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 29; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 10.

Rev. R. L. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Salmon River Day School.

During the past year this school has made satisfactory progress.

The average attendance is not as high as it might be, owing to so many families leaving the reserves during the summer.

The teacher, Mr. Ernest L. McNeil, shows continued interest in the scholars, and enjoys the confidence of the parents.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 8; number attending school, 11.

Mr. J. Hipson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but several Indian children attend the white schools at Sable River, Shelburne River and Clyde River.

They attend school quite regularly and are making satisfactory progress.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 20; number of pupils enrolled, 23; average attendance, 11.

Mr. J. E. Campbell, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Middle River Day School.

The sanitary conditions and the equipment of this school are excellent. Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year under the efficient management of the teacher, Mr. J. A. MacRae. The pupils are tidy and clean and, with the exception of one or two, are obedient.

By supplying a mid-day lunch at the school the average attendance has been increased. The parents are anxious for their children to receive the benefit of education.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 11; Number of children attending schools, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whelan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whalen, reports on the educational work in this Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanooga and Yarmouth.

From the reports received the children are well-behaved and learn very quickly.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 171; number of pupils enrolled, 150; average attendance, 82.

The Indian superintendent, Col. J. B. Sheridan, reports on the educational work in this superintendency as follows:—

Big Cove School, Kent County.

This school is located on the Big Cove reserve. The present teacher, Miss A. McLaughlin, holds a second-class teacher's license for the province of New Brunswick. She takes a great interest in the school. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is also given in sewing and fancy-work.

Burnt Church School, Northumberland County.

This is an up-to-date school. The teacher, Miss Harriet E. Keating, holds a third-class license for the province of New Brunswick. She is a very good teacher and her pupils are making good progress. In addition to the regular studies, she gives instructions in knitting, sewing and fancy-work. This school has a school garden.

Eel River School, Restigouche County.

This is a splendid building located in the centre of the reserve. The school is in charge of Miss Marie LeBlanc. The attendance is good and the children have made splendid progress during the short time there has been a school on this reserve. This teacher also teaches sewing and knitting.

Red Bank School, Northumberland County.

This school was opened in 1914. Miss Ena Cormier, the teacher, is doing good work. She also gives instruction in sewing and knitting.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school is well situated on high ground, near the Miramichi river. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl, who received her education in the province of Quebec. The children are making good progress. The attendance is very good. Miss Isaacs also instructs her pupils in sewing and fancy-work. She also instructs the women of the band in cooking and general household work.

General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white school upon payment of a small tuition fee. At Dorchester several of the Indian children who attend the school in the town, are making very good progress. The Indian children learn to read and write very quickly. Their writing and drawing are exceedingly good.

I think education is going to make a marked improvement upon the present generation.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 76; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 83; average attendance at day schools, 53.

The Indian agent, Mr. B. J. Griffiths, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Woodstock Day School.

Miss Genevieve Brophy, the teacher, is painstaking. The attendance is very regular and the pupils are making steady progress.

Kingsclear Day School.

This reserve possesses a good school, which is well cared for. The teacher is Miss Florence O'Brien, who holds a superior license.

St. Mary's Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Mary T. Hughes, whose work is deserving of great praise. The attendance is good. The children are neat and clean.

Oromocto Day School.

The teacher is Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey. The attendance is irregular, owing to the roving habits of the Indians.

General Remarks.

Calisthenics, plain sewing and knitting are taught in all the Indian schools, and I believe are of great benefit to the children.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 60; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 52; average attendance at day schools, 39.

Mr. N. J. Wootten, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Edmundston Day School.

The teacher, Miss Annie Michaud, holds a third-class provincial license, and has been in charge of the school about two years.

The pupils are very regular in their attendance at school, the daily average being about twelve. The pupils are showing good progress in reading, writing, spelling and drawing.

Lessons are given in physical drill and hygiene. The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting.

The school building is new and in good condition. A school garden has been successfully cultivated.

Tobique Day School.

Miss Ethel McGrand, who holds a second-class provincial license, has been the teacher for the last five years.

Good progress is being made in all grades. The school-house is in good condition. Very little interest has been taken in agriculture by the pupils, as for the past three years they have had no school garden.

Education has had a good effect upon the reserve life. The ex-pupils are making good progress and, as a rule, have shown that education has been a help to them.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 111; number of pupils enrolled, 72; average attendance, 43.

The Indian agent, Jos. Fx. Bossé, M.D., reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Bersimis Day School.

This school is conducted by Sisters St. Eugene and St. Raphael, of the Order of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

The number attending this school is less than it should be, owing to the children accompanying their parents to the woods for long periods.

The school consists of two class-rooms, with a teachers' residence in connection.

Escoumains Day School.

The Indian children on the Escoumains reserve attend this school.

The children are making marked progress in their studies. The improvement in reserve life can be attributed to education.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 508; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 373; average attendance at day schools, 262; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11; number attending Spanish River industrial, 41; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending St. Joseph's orphanage, Ottawa, 27; number attending St. Patrick's orphanage, Ottawa, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. M. Brosseau, reports on the educational work in the agency as follows:—

Caughnawaga Village Schools.

The two Roman Catholic schools in the village are large brick buildings.

Since January, 1915, they have been in charge of the Sisters of Ste Anne, with Rev. Sister M. Edward, as principal. The sisters have the confidence of their pupils, who are advancing rapidly in their studies. The average attendance at these two schools is now more than 90 per cent of the enrolment.

The Protestant school in the village is taught by Miss Margaret Matthews.

St. Isidore Road School.

This school is taught by Mrs. J. S. Twoaxe. The average attendance is very satisfactory.

Bush School.

For several years this school has been in charge of Mrs. A. Beauvais, who is a very successful teacher.

General Remarks.

These schools offer every educational advantage for the pupils.

The parents are anxious to have their children receive an education, the good effects of which are felt more and more.

Ex-pupils are succeeding very well.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 102; number of pupils enrolled, 70; average attendance, 65.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lorette Day School.

This school is in Lorette village and is under the sisters of the Congregation of Perpetual Help.

Sister St. Jean Berchmans teaches the senior class and Sister Ste. Agathe is in charge of the preparatory class.

Agricultural instruction is given in addition to the regular studies.

General Remarks.

Three ex-pupils of the Lorette day school are attending the Christian Brothers' school this year, and are proving themselves excellent pupils.

As a result of education we find marked improvement in the band. Practically, everyone is now able to write.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 70; number of pupils enrolled, 43; average attendance, 21.

Mr. E. S. Gauthier, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Congo Bridge Day School.

This school is five miles from Maniwaki and is taught by Miss Helen Jane White.

In addition to the usual curriculum of studies, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and cooking.

Maniwaki Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. Sewing, knitting, and cooking are taught, in addition to the usual subjects.

The attendance at both schools is improving, and satisfactory progress has been made.

General Remarks.

Education greatly contributes to the welfare of the Indians, as it enables them to act intelligently in all matters concerning themselves.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 30; number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Rev. J. D. Morin, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

This school has been in existence for the past thirty years.

Through the good work of Miss J. Audet, who has taught the school for the last five years, there has been a marked improvement.

All the children speak English, French and Micmac are also taught.

A school garden has been cultivated during the past year.

General Remarks.

It is noted that education is more beneficial for the girls than the boys, as the former spend a longer time at school. The good results of education are shown in the improvement of the reserve life.

OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 94; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 34; average attendance at day schools, 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 17.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. F. Bertrand, reports on the educatioual work in this agency as follows:—

Oka Country School.

At this school all instruction is in the English language. Miss L. E. Dickinson is the teacher, and fair progress is being made by the pupils in attendance.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children residing in the village of Oka attend the white schools. The boys attend the Christian Brothers' school, and the girls attend the school conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The children at these schools are making satisfactory progress.

In addition to the above, the following are attending outside schools: one at St. Laurent College, Montreal; one at Hospice St. Antoine, Longueuil; two at the Seminary of St. Sulpice; and one at Cornwall public school.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 49; number of pupils enrolled, 82; average attendance, 58.

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Niquet, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy (Roman Catholic).

This school was repaired last summer and is now well equipped. A new heating plant was also installed.

The Grey Nuns have had charge of this school for several years and are popular with both the pupils and their parents. Instruction is given in sewing, music, domestic science and commercial work.

Through the kindness of the missionary, Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, land for a school garden was placed at the disposal of the nuns last year. The pupils derived much benefit from the lessons in agriculture that they received.

Protestant School.

This school was also repaired this year, and is very comfortable.

Mr. H. L. Masta, a member of the Abenakis band, is in charge, and the progress of the pupils is most satisfactory.

Instruction is given in English, French and Abenakis. Some of the ex-pupils of this school are continuing their studies at different colleges. Two of the former pupils of this school hold good positions.

POINTE BLEUE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 126; number of children enrolled, 62; average attendance, 44.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Tessier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Montagnais reserve of Pointe Bleue has a fairly large school, well lighted, and provided with a good system of ventilation and modern furniture. It is kept in a state of cleanliness both inside and outside. The yard and surroundings are carefully kept by the pupils during the hours of recreation. Good order is maintained in the class-room.

The Reverend Sisters Marie Antoinette and St. Louis, who give all their zeal and devotion to the direction of the school, ought to be happy at the good results obtained.

As in previous years, they received from the school inspector for the county the remark "excellent" at the examinations in summer and in winter.

On their side the pupils show much ambition and good will, and each year they make marked progress. One observes in addition that the education received at the school bears good results among the families, where it softens the manners and habits.

The attendance this year was not so good as usual, owing to an epidemic of grippe, some cases of whooping-cough, and especially to the fact that many of the parents, who are in the habit of leaving their children on the reserve in order to enable them to follow the classes during the winter, were compelled to take the latter with them to the woods on account of the cost of living and the hard times.

RISTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 105; number of pupils enrolled, 78; average attendance, 48.

Mr. J. A. Pitre, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school in this agency is under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who are qualified teachers. They are doing faithful work and have been reported on favourably by the inspector.

In addition to the regular studies instruction is given in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, and general housework.

Two large class-rooms furnish ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 323; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 226; average attendance at day schools, 138; number attending Spanish River industrial, 14; number attending St. Patrick's orphanage, Ottawa, 4; number attending Cornwall high school, 10.

Mr. F. E. Taillon, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chenail School.

Miss K. McCaffrey, a qualified teacher, is in charge of this school. She is doing excellent work, and her pupils are attending regularly. Prizes were awarded to worthy pupils at the close of the school year.

Chetlain School.

The teacher, Mrs. P. McDonal, has been very successful at this school. A school garden will be cultivated this year.

Cornwall Island School.

Mrs. M. O'Hare, the present teacher, is doing faithful work at this school and is meeting with much success.

St. Regis Island School.

Miss L. McGoey, who is the teacher at this school, is doing excellent work.

A school garden will be cultivated this year.

St. Regis Village School.

The teacher, Miss N. Keon, is doing good work here. During the past year the school grounds have been fenced and a cement walk laid from the street to the school.

General Remarks.

At Christmas suitable exercises were held in the schools, and excellent programmes were carried out by the pupils.

The inspector has graded these schools as first-class and has compared them favourably with the white schools.

Thanks are due the teachers for their untiring zeal and energy in their work, and for the excellent feeling that has existed during the past year. The average attendance has been very good.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 54; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 124; average attendance at day schools, 74; number attending Spanish River industrial school, 3.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Renaud, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

This school is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming. It is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Order of the Sacred Heart, which has a residence in North Timiskaming. The pupils are bright and obedient, and those attending school regularly are making fair progress.

Summer Schools.

During the months of June, July and August summer schools were conducted at Abitibi by Miss M. A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Jane Wabie and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. I have had the pleasure of visiting these schools during the summer and I can say that the pupils are making progress from year to year. The pupils are attentive and obedient, and have much respect for the teacher.

General Remarks.

Education in my agency has had much to do for the welfare of the Indians. The majority can write and read fairly well, which is a great advantage for them when transacting business with white people.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 57; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 58; average attendance at day school, 27; number attending Mount Elgin Institute, 3.

Mr. W. R. Coyle, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Alnwick Day School.

The teacher, Mr. F. J. Joblin, has been in charge of this school for the past eight years. He is energetic and painstaking, and the children are progressing in their studies.

The school and its surroundings are kept clean.

Last summer a plot of ground was fenced and cultivated for a school garden, which will be started this year.

General Remarks.

Education is having a beneficial effect on this reserve. The Indian children compare favourably with the neighbouring white pupils. Practically all Indians on this reserve speak English.

The ex-pupils are doing well, and many hold positions of trust.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 260; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 198; average attendance at day schools, 86; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 47; number attending Mohawk Institute, 14.

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Janes, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency, two on the Oneida reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

Oneida No. 2 School.

Mr. H. C. Jamieson, an Oneida Indian, teaches at this school. He holds a third-class certificate and is doing very good work.

Oneida No. 3 School.

This is a brick building with basement and furnace. The teacher is Miss V. Sims, and the pupils are progressing under her care.

River Settlement School.

Miss Mary Vining, who holds a second-class certificate, teaches this school. Good work is being done here.

Back Settlement School.

This is a new frame building situated in the centre of the Chippewa reserve. This school is taught by Mr. Lyman Fisher.

Bear Creek School.

Miss Annie McDougall is in charge of this school. The children are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

General Remarks.

Each school in this agency had a garden last year. At home each pupil had a garden plot, which was cultivated under the supervision of the teacher. On September 23, a school fair was held and prizes were given the children. The exhibits at this fair proved that a great interest had been taken in this work by the pupils.

It can be definitely stated that education is having a most beneficial effect on the Indians of this agency.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 64; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 86; average attendance at day schools, 56; number attending Spanish River industrial, 10.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Duncan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Cape Croker No. 1 Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Mary Moffitt. The children of this section show steady improvement in their studies. Manual training is taught at this school. The older boys have made chairs, bookcases and cupboards.

Agriculture has not been neglected, and the pupils cultivate a garden at the school and garden plots at their homes. The teachers and pupils visit these home gardens at least twice a month. Several of the pupils were successful in winning prizes at the fall fair.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and cooking.

Sidney Bay No. 2 Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss I. McIvor who takes great interest in her pupils. A school garden is cultivated every year with very satisfactory results.

Port Elgin No. 3 Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Thomas Jones. A school garden will be cultivated this year. Mrs. Jones is teaching sewing and knitting to the girls.

General Remarks.

All the schools in this agency are built of stone. They have individual desks and libraries. All the young men and women speak English fluently. There is considerable advancement in agriculture.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 150; number of pupils enrolled at Chapleau boarding, 25; number attending Shingwauk Home, 9.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. McLeod, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chapleau Boarding School.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. G. Prewer, who is assisted in his work by a staff of two. All the pupils have made good progress in the curriculum of studies prescribed by the department. On account of Mr. Prewer being able to speak the Indian language it is a great advantage to him when teaching the children the English language, which he takes a great interest in doing. Two half days are taken from the class work each week, when the boys are employed at gardening and other outside work, and the girls are given special instruction in sewing, cooking and mending. Two or three of the ex-pupils are married and live on the reserve. These seem to have profited by the education they have received.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. Geo. Prewer, says: "The whole interior of the main building was thoroughly cleaned and renovated during the summer holidays. The public school inspector commented favourably on the marked improvement in the work of the pupils. A splendid vegetable garden was cultivated."

General Remarks.

There are no day schools in this agency, but a number of Indian children, who live in the town of Chapleau, attend the public school and are making satisfactory progress.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 55; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The work at this school has been rather disorganized during the past year, as the former teacher, Mr. James Oliver, left at midsummer, and there was considerable difficulty in securing a suitable teacher. A competent teacher is now in charge of the school, and it is expected that the pupils will progress as favourably as they did under Mr. Oliver. The attendance is regular and the parents are taking a marked interest in the school.

No school garden was cultivated owing to the aridity of the soil, but garden plots will be tried this spring.

General Remarks.

The Indian language is spoken on the reserve, but, with few exceptions, all the Indians speak and write English. The benefits of education are shown by the good behaviour of the Indians at public gatherings.

FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 287; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 170; average attendance at day schools, 83; number enrolled at Fort William orphanage, 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Spanish River industrial, 1.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Brown, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mountain Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Annie O'Brien. The attendance is large and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Mission Bay School.

Miss Rose Chaput is in charge of this school. The attendance has not been as large as last year, owing to the decrease in the number of children of school age. The pupils in attendance are clean and orderly.

Pic River School.

This school is taught by Miss Julia Larch. As many of the Indians take their children with them when they go on hunting trips, it is difficult to maintain a regular attendance at this school. Those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress. A small garden was cultivated last year.

Lake Helen School.

This school has been in operation for some years, and a number of the Indians are very careless about sending their children to school regularly. This school is taught by Miss C. Harrison.

Mobert School.

This school was opened in September, 1915, and is in charge of Mrs. E. McGillis. The attendance has been very regular and the children are showing marked improvement, both in their studies and in their personal appearance.

Gull Bay School.

This school was opened in September, 1915, and was placed in charg eof Mr. Dominic Ducharme.

Before the school was opened the children at this place could not speak or understand English, but, under Mr. Ducharme, they are progressing splendidly.

Pays Plat School.

This school was re-opened in January, 1916. Every child of school age on the reserve is attending regularly, and satisfactory progress is being made.

In addition to the class-room work the teacher, Mrs. X. McLaren, is teaching baking to the girls.

Fort William Orphanage.

This large modern institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Fort William. The children are taught sewing, baking and laundry work, in addition to the regular curriculum of studies.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister M. F. Clare, says: "The building is lighted by electricity and a modern system of ventilation has been recently installed. The general health of the pupils has been good."

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 209; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding, 61; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 3.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency that has been open this year. It is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve, on Rainy lake. It is three and one-half miles from the town of Fort Frances.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, Brother DeByl, Mr. Joseph Grouette, farmer, and five sisters.

The boys in this school are taught farming and gardening and the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking and sewing.

I consider the progress of the ex-pupils of this school to be very good, considering their opportunities.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Vales, O.M.I., says: "Particular attention has been given to the religious training of the children. The health of the pupils has been very good. The conduct of the ex-pupils is fairly satisfactory."

General Remarks.

I consider that education has a good effect on reserve life, as one can see, in the homes of the ex-pupils, a greater desire to better their condition than in the other homes. Ex-pupils are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier. I think that the careful training and advice they receive at school, induces them to live morally, and, as the years go by, this will be even more noticeable.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 21; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 23; average attendance at day school, 16; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 6.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. R. Bourchier, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

On account of the resignation of the former teacher, Mr. George Cork, the day school in this agency was closed from the end of December to February 8, when Mrs. Taylor took charge. The average attendance for the past year has been better than usual. I find that those who have attended the day school are very intelligent, and are well able to conduct any business they undertake.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 121; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 84; average attendance at day schools, 47; number attending Spanish River industrial school, 4; number attending Shingwauk Home, 5.

There were four day schools in operation in this agency during the past fiscal year.

West Bay Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a frame building with large playgrounds. There is a good garden plot in connection with this school in which gardening is carried on by the pupils under the direction of the teacher, Miss Clotilde Leferriere, who has completed a course of study at the Guelph Agricultural College. The children show a great deal of interest in this work.

In addition to the usual school study, instruction in cooking and sewing is also given. The children are much interested and the instruction given is proving very beneficial. Good progress is noted at this school.

Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic Day School.

Miss Elizabeth Leusch continues in charge of this school and is doing good work. One of the finest school buildings on Manitoulin Island is erected at this point. In addition to the usual course of school study the pupils are given lessons in sewing and cooking, and they are deriving very great benefit from the instruction which they receive in their studies. A school garden is carried on under the direction of the teacher. The children take a great deal of interest in this work and they had a very nice garden. Miss Leusch has taken a course at the Guelph Agricultural College.

Sheshegwaning Anglican Day School.

Mr. Edwin Weeks is the teacher. He began his duties on September 1, 1915. The school is conducted in a small frame building. The usual programme of studies is adhered to, in which the children are making progress. A school garden was in operation, and although not as successful as desired the children were much interested. They had better success with their home garden plots, taking a good share of prizes at Silverwater fair. The parents are deeply interested in their children's education.

Cockburn Island School.

A day school was conducted at this point from June 1 to November 30, 1915. Miss Susie A. Fex was appointed teacher and met with a great deal of success during the period this school was in operation. This school is under Roman Catholic auspices and was conducted as a summer school only.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 38; number of pupils enrolled, 30; average attendance, 17.

Mr. P. Rankins, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Golden Lake Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Catherine Goulet. The children show a steady improvement in their studies. Owing to the indifference of a number of the parents about sending their children to school, a truant officer was appointed last year, and as a result the average attendance has improved considerably.

The Christmas entertainment given by the pupils and the awarding of prizes had a very good effect. Parents expressed great satisfaction at the work that is being done at this school. The ex-pupils are fairly industrious.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 542; number enrolled in Cecilia Jeffrey boarding, 66; number enrolled at Kenora boarding, 69; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 8.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. F. T. Dodds is principal, and he is assisted by a staff of six persons.

A roof was put on the fire-escape during the summer. It is now much more comfortable, being clear of rain and snow. Fire drill and calisthenics are regularly practised. The large class-room is clean and well ventilated. The teacher, Miss Brodie, takes great interest in her work, and the pupils are making fine progress under her tutelage.

Miss Stratton, the trained nurse, is giving every satisfaction. She is very devoted to her work in attending the sick pupils as well as many of the Indians on the reserve.

The general effect of education is very much in evidence upon the reserve life of the Indians, and particularly amongst the ex-pupils, who have some nice garden plots and potato fields.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. F. Dodds, says: "Good progress has been made in all branches of the class-room. The general health of the pupils has been very good."

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is located about two and a half miles from the town of Kenora, on the lake of the Woods, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., is principal and is assisted by a staff of seven.

The whole building is equipped with modern conveniences. It is lighted by electricity and has a first-class heating apparatus in the basement. It is provided with fire escapes and other necessary appliances. Calisthenics and fire drill are regularly practised by the boys, as well as out-door sports.

All dormitories and class-rooms are clean and well ventilated. The dining-rooms are clean, and the food supplied is the best.

The girls are taught general house work, cooking, sewing, knitting, and laundry work, the boys are taught care of stock and poultry and gardening, in all of which they make good progress.

The general health of the pupils has been good. Doctor Ferguson attends regularly to all their wants.

During the year, excellent progress has been made in the class-rooms, particularly in speaking English, pronunciation of words, and reading.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., says: "There has been marked progress in the class-room work. The health of the pupils has been very good. Our ex-pupils are very successful."

General Remarks.

The mode of life of these Indians shows that they now realize the benefit their children have derived from education.

The ex-pupils speak and read the English language. They dress better than formerly. A number have enlisted and some are now in the trenches, giving a good account of themselves.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 349; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 193; average attendance at day schools, 98; number attending Shingwauk Home, 6; number attending Spanish River industrial, 27.

Mr. R. J. Lewis, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Wikwemikong Day School (Roman Catholic).

The principal of this school is Miss Adele Duhamel, who is assisted by Miss Agnes Kelly. Both are energetic in their work and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. In addition to the regular studies the boys are taught gardening and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking.

The school garden was a great success last year. A large supply of vegetables was grown, including twelve bags of potatoes and twenty-five bags of turnips. About sixty squash and pumpkins were grown, and the cooking class made preserves of these. Arrangements are being made to supply seed from the school garden to the Indians of the reserve.

South Bay Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who is a very careful teacher and takes great interest in the education and welfare of her pupils. The boys are taught gardening and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking.

Buzwah Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher, Miss Lila A. Dodd, takes an active interest in her work. The attendance during the past year has been very good. The parents are anxious for their children to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered.

Whitefish Lake Day School (Roman Catholic).

The former teacher, Mrs. J. Jalbert, jr., resigned at Christmas, and this school is now in charge of Miss Tillie Fitzpatrick. Satisfactory progress is being made in the class-room work.

Sucker Creek Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Miss M. C. Schultz. Under her guidance the progress of the pupils has been excellent. In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Shegmandah Creek Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of Mr. W. D. Murray. He takes great interest in his work and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. The school is comfortable and well furnished. A plot of ground is being cultivated for a school garden.

General Remarks.

During the last few years education in this agency has accomplished excellent results. Those who have attended school dress better and are cleaner and healthier. All ex-pupils speak English. Many of these ex-pupils show the good results of the training they received in the school garden by successful farming. I consider that the education received in the class-room and the school garden has a very beneficial result on reserve life.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 55; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 79; average attendance at day school, 35; number attending Mohawk Institute, 3; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 5.

Mr. E. Beattie, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure, situated in the centre of the reserve. The teacher, Mr. Beith Gardiner, does effieient work. Particular attention is now being given to agricultural instruction. A school garden is cultivated and the best corn grown on the reserve last year was grown in the school garden.

General Remarks.

The Indians on this reserve appreciate the advantages of education, and all can read and write. The Indians are being fitted for any occupation.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 48; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 32; average attendance at day school, 16; number attending Mohawk Institute, 10.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. C. Van Loon, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is one school in this agency. It is brick veneered and is equipped with modern desks and slate blackboards. Fifteen acres of land, in the centre of the reserve, have been set aside for school and public purposes. The same curriculum of studies is followed in this school as in the public schools of the province. The school has been frequently visited during the year, and everything was found in good order. The average attendance has been higher than for many previous years.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age, 120; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 84; average attendance at day schools, 41; number attending Spanish River industrial, 11; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 2.

Mr. Alex. Logan, the Indian superintendent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Parry Island Day School.

This school is near the town of Parry Sound. A modern building, with teacher's residence attached, was built here last year. Miss Frances Munt, the teacher, takes a great interest in her pupils.

Shawanaga Day School.

Progress is being made at this school, which is under the capable direction of Miss Creasor.

Henvey Inlet Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Joseph Partridge, a member of the Parry Island band. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are progressing in their studies.

Gibson Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Stephenson, who is a very efficient teacher and is much interested in her pupils. The children are very intelligent, and compare favourably with the neighbouring white children.

General Remarks.

The children who attend school regularly are doing very well. Truancy is very frequent, as the Indian parents keep their children at home on the slightest pretext.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 53; number of pupils enrolled, 35; average attendance, 23; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. W. Myers, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows: —

Rama Day School.

The school and teacher's residence is a modern brick structure, with a stone foundation.

At the front of the school lot there is a row of maple trees. On both sides of the school there are flower beds. The garden is at the back of the school.

The children are making excellent progress in their studies. Miss McBain, teacher of the junior room, takes great interest in the younger pupils, while Miss Waite, teacher of the senior room, is doing splendid work with her pupils.

General Remarks.

Education is improving reserve life. The parents are taking a greater interest in their children's education.

The example of the school garden has encouraged many of the children to have plots at their homes. These home plots are carefully looked after.

RICE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 62; number of pupils enrolled, 58; average attendance, 32.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. J. McCamus, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Rice Lake Day School.

This school is attended by both whites and Indians. Miss M. E. Throop is an excellent teacher and has perfect discipline. The pupils are intelligent and happy. The best garden in the county was cultivated at this school last year.

Mud Lake Day School.

Mrs. W. J. Hanes took charge of this school last October, and a marked improvement is shown in the attendance of the pupils and in their interest in their studies. A school garden was commenced last year, and it is hoped to have an excellent one this year.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 76; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 81; average attendance at day schools, 36; number attending Mount Elgin industrial 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 1.

Mr. T. Maxwell, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Clair Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Alice Matthews. The children are progressing in their studies. In addition to the regular school work the girls are taught sewing. There is a school garden in which the pupils are much interested.

Kettle Point Day School.

Mrs. Angus George is in charge of this school and she is doing good work. The girls are taught sewing, in addition to the regular curriculum of studies. There is a school garden here also.

Stony Point Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Agnes Weaver, who is doing her best to interest her pupils in their studies. A number of pupils had garden plots at their homes last year, and were successful in winning prizes at the school fair.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils who have taken up farming, do good work, as a result of the training received in the school garden. Among the benefits of education on reserve life may be mentioned the habit of neatness and cleanliness, attained by the Indians of this agency. An intelligent interest in public affairs is also manifested by the reading of the daily and weekly newspapers.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 93; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 100; average attendance at day schools, 73; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11; number attending Spanish River industrial, 3.

Mr. T. A. Stout, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Saugeen Day School.

This school is in a good state of repair, and is furnished with all necessary equipment. A well stocked library provides interesting reading for the pupils. Miss Isabel Ruxton is still in charge of this school, and is doing everything possible for her pupils. In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Scotch Settlement Day School.

This is a brick building with a frame dwelling for the teacher. Both are in good repair, and the school is furnished with all necessary material. Mrs. B. Robb, the teacher, is doing excellent work. The drawing done by some of the pupils is above the average of any school in this district. At Christmas, a very successful entertainment was given by the pupils. The girls are also taught sewing.

French Bay Day School.

This is a brick building, with a frame dwelling for the teacher. Mr. T. J. Wallace, who has taught here for sixteen years, is still in charge. He is doing splendid work. A plot of ground has been prepared, and it is hoped to have a school garden here this year. A very successful Christmas entertainment was given, and the children reflected great credit on their teacher and themselves by the manner in which they recited and sang.

General Remarks.

The younger people on this reserve are showing improvement in their manner of living. All show the benefits of the education received at school. The parents are anxious to have their children attend school. Daily papers are read by all. A number of the young men have enlisted.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 229; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 136; average attendance at day schools, 61; number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home, 85; number attending Spanish River industrial, 26.

Mr. A. D. McNabb, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden River Anglican School.

For the last ten years this school has been in charge of Mr. L. F. Hardyman, who is a very capable teacher. The children are progressing satisfactorily in their studies.

Mr. Hardyman distributed a quantity of garden seeds among the pupils last spring. As a result the children cultivated garden plots at their homes and met with great success in their first attempt at agriculture.

Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school is taught by Miss K. Taekney and Miss J. McDermott. The pupils have made excellent progress in their studies. The teachers' dwelling was repaired this year, and the school grounds were improved.

Goulais Bay Roman Catholic School.

This school is in charge of Miss A. O'Connor, who is a very painstaking teacher. The attendance at this school is unsatisfactory, as a number of the Indians move from the reserve during the summer.

Batchawana Roman Catholic School.

This school is taught by Miss M. F. Mercier.

Shingwauk Home.

I visited this school monthly during the past year, and have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best-managed institutions in the country. The principal Rev. B. Fuller, and his assistants, Miss Fuller and Mrs. Thomas, are most effeient, and devote all their time to the care and education of the children. The pupils are clean and well-dressed, and are progressing rapidly in their studies. The farm stock and implements are looked after by Mr. Hayes, who is a very capable farmer. I had the pleasure of attending the Christmas concert given by the pupils, and I am proud to say that it could not be excelled in any other school in the province.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. B. Fuller, says: "A new laundry has been erected during the past year."

The public school inspector reports favourably on the class-room work. Painting, carpentry, shoe-repairing and farming are some of the industries taught the boys. The girls receive instruction in housekeeping.

General Remarks.

Education is improving both the old and the young Indians. Those who have attended school in their youth are anxious for their children to obtain as good an education as possible. Special attention is being given to the teaching of farming and gardening. The attendance at all the schools has been most satisfactory.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 6; number of pupils enrolled, 6; average attendance, 3.

Mr. J. W. Crozier, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This is a union school; both white children and Indians attend it. Miss C. G. Hays, the teacher, appears to be doing her best to assist the Indians as well as the white children. We find it rather difficult to have the children attend regularly, as the parents do not take the interest in the education of their children that they should. The children who attend regularly learn easily and are making good progress. There was a nice plot of flowers in the school grounds last summer, and the school and grounds are very nicely kept, being clean and tidy, and a credit to all concerned.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 808; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 566; average attendance at day schools, 251; number enrolled at Mohawk Institute, 144; number attending Shingwauk Home, 4; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11.

The acting Indian superintendent, Mr. C. McGibbon, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Trustees.—The schools are under the management of the school board, composed of three white, representing the New England Company, Methodist and Anglican Missions; five Indians appointed by the council; and the superintendent, who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year at the council house and the Indian office, alternately. An annual grant of $8,000 is made by the council for the payment of salaries of teachers, truant officers and inspector. T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. The Indian trustees act as truant officers for the schools placed under their charge.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Miss Mary Jamieson, is an Indian. She is a graduate nurse and was formerly a teacher at this school. The school is a new frame building and has a special ventilation system.

No. 2 School.

The teacher is Elmer Jamieson, B.A., an Indian, and a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and the Normal school in Alberta. Mr. Jamieson has recently enlisted with the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers.

Miss Ethel Alexander is teaching the junior division. She is doing good work. The building is two-roomed brick, with cement basement, and is situated in the village of Osweken. During the past summer two Kelso warm air generators, with special ventilation system, were installed. This has improved the heating and ventilating system of this school.

No. 3 School.

The teacher, Mrs. C. E. Scragg, holds a first-class certificate from the English army school. The school is a new frame building, with special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Miss Mina Martin, who was appointed temporarily after the resignation of Mr. Milton Martin, who enlisted in the 114th Battalion. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system and the grounds are ample and well shaded.

No. 5 School.

The teacher, Mr. James D. Moses, resigned to enlist in the 114th Battalion. Mr. Frank Churchill was appointed in his place, but he also resigned to enlist in the 114th Battalion. Mr. Sam A. Anderson, an Indian, has been appointed teacher for this school. A new school building, with special ventilation system, was erected during the past summer.

No. 6 School.

The teacher, Mr. John A. Lickers, an Indian, has had 25 years' experience, but no professional qualifications. This is a difficult section to work, as many of the parents are employed as berry-pickers, and remove their families from the reserve in the spring.

No. 7 School.

The teacher, Mr. Garland Chruchill, resigned to enlist in the 54th Battery. Mr. Almee Martin, an Indian, was appointed temporarily to teach here.

No. 8 School.

The teacher, Mr. H. T. Parker, resigned to enlist in the 54th Battery. Mr. Elam Bearfoot was appointed to take charge of the school until the summer holidays.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Mr. Jess Moses, an Indian. He is doing good work.

No. 10 School.

The teacher is Miss Julia L. Jamieson, an Indian, who has passed her entrance to the Normal school. The building is brick and is situated in well shaded and ample grounds.

No. 11 School.

The teacher, Mr. Victor A. Elliss, holds a second-class Normal certificate. During the past summer, a new building, with special ventilation system, was erected and the grounds were enlarged.

Ex-Pupils.

Graduates of reserve schools are obtaining higher education as follows: five attending Caledonia High School, two in Hagersville, three in Brantford Collegiate Institute, two at the Hamilton Normal School, one at the Agricultural College, Guelph, one at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, one at Queen's University.

The occupation of some of the graduates is: seven teachers on the Six Nations reserve; four graduate nurses, of whom one is a head nurse in a surgical hospital at Sandusky, Ohio; one in New York hospital; two engaged in private nursing; two stenographers in Brantford; three practising medicine in United States; one secretary of the Six Nations council and one clerk in the Indian office.

General Remarks.

The matter of education has received considerable attention from the council during the past year. An epidemic of measles and whooping-cough, during the winter, has interfered very seriously with the attendance at the schools. The children that attend regularly are making good progress. The war has had a bad effect on the schools, as so many of the teachers have enlisted; but the school board expects to secure competent teachers in the near future.

School Gardens.

During the past summer several of the schools had school gardens. Corn and potatoes were also distributed among the children for home planting. This created considerable interest among the pupils of the schools. At the Six Nations fall fairs prizes were offered by the society and the department for the best exhibit of corn and potatoes grown by the children.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 96; number of pupils enrolled, 120; average attendance, 76; number attending Spanish River industrial, 3; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. P. Cockburn, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Garden Village School.

This school is in charge of Miss Ellen Rutherford. The children show steady improvement in the regular studies, especially in English. This is now very apparent in hearing their stories pertaining to the war.

A noticeable feature is the steady attendance. The girls learn sewing and knitting, and arrangements have been made to cultivate a garden during the summer.

The building is comfortable and furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance. It is well furnished and is kept clean and warm.

The parents residing in the vicinity of this school take an active interest in their children's education. The pupils are neat and clean in appearance and well clothed and take good care of school material.

Bear Island School.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, as the Indian families leave for the woods each fall on their annual hunt and do not return until the spring.

Miss Mary G. Honan, who is in charge, takes a very active interest in the children, The general routine of study is followed. The children are bright and learn readily. The building furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, and is comfortably furnished.

Mattawa Separate School.

In addition to the above schools a grant is paid by the department to the Mattawa separate school. At this place a number of Indian families, belonging to the Nipissing band, reside, and their children attend this school. The attendance is regular and the children are making good progress.

General Remarks.

Education has a good influence on the Indians in their manner of living in their homes. Progress is shown in a marked degree, not only by the pupils attending the schools, but also by the older Indians. The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and to take an active interest in the attendance of their children. The majority of the pupils converse fluently in English.

The progress of ex-pupils has been very encouraging in many ways. They are improving their surroundings and are uplifting reserve life. A number of the ex-pupils in this agency have enlisted for overseas service in the present war, and the commanding officer of their regiment states that they learn readily and show efficiency in the work.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 110; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 22; average attendance at day schools, 12; number attending Spanish River industrial, 22.

The Indian agent, Mr. S. Hagan, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:--

Spanish River Day School.

Rev. T. H. Young is in charge of this school. He is doing good work, and the attendance is increasing every year.

Missisagi Day School.

Miss Margaret Tolley is the teacher at this school. Owing to the small attendance it is difficult to do satisfactory work here.

General Remarks.

Every endeavour is being made to have agriculture taught. There is a marked improvement in Indians of to-day as compared with the Indians of a few years ago.

TYENDINAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 277; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 145; average attendance at day schools, 61; number attending Mohawk Institute, 21; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. M. Campbell, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Western School.

This school is at the western part of the agency. It is taught by Miss Pickard, who is doing good work. I find the pupils are making steady progress.

Central School.

This school is at the southern side of the reserve. It is taught by Miss Fletcher. The pupils who attended regularly made progress during the past year.

Mission School.

This school is in the northern part of the reserve. It is taught by Mr. Leween, an Indian. He is doing good work.

Eastern School.

This school is near Deseronto and is taught by Miss Hall. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance and progress of the pupils during the past year.

General Remarks.

I have visited all the schools frequently, during the past year, and have found all in good repair.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 130; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 99; average attendance at day schools, 48; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 10; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2.

Mr. T. A. McCallum, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Walpole Island School No. 1.

This school is on the west side of the reserve, near the St. Clair river. It is taught by Miss S. E. Wilson, a qualified teacher. The pupils who attend regularly are progressing satisfactorily.

Walpole Island School No. 2.

This school is in charge of Miss M. Warnock. The pupils here are also showing advancement in their studies.

General Remarks.

A number of the children from this agency are attending Mount Elgin industrial, Shingwauk Home and Mount Pleasant Institute. Education has a tendency to improve the Indians' mode of living, and to make them law-abiding citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 104; number enrolled at Birtle boarding school, 52; number attending Sandy Bay boarding school, 2; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school, 5.

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba. It has a good heating plant, is well ventilated and has a good water-supply, and sanitary equipment.

Farming, gardening and stock-raising are the principal industries taught the boys. The past season has been the most successful, along these lines, in the history of the school. The return from the garden and field crops is as follows: potatoes, 600 bushels; carrots, 16 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; onions, 20 bushels; cabbages, 150 heads; peas, 5 bushels; parsnips, 10 bushels; celery, 500 heads; field roots—mangels, 300 bushels; sugar beets, 300 bushels; turnips, 600 bushels; wheat, 742 bushels; oats, 2,277 bushels; barley, 274 bushels; green feed, 8 tons; and 20 tons of hay put up for stock. All the work has been done by the boys, who have shown a greater interest in farming and gardening than in former years. This work is under the supervision of the farming instructor, Mr. Perry, who thoroughly understands his business, and the boys are receiving a thorough training along agricultural lines.

The progress in the school-room, especially in the junior grades, has been satisfactory. Improvement noted in reading, writing and number work. In the senior grades the progress is not so marked. Senior pupils are very reticent in carrying on conversations in English.

In the gymnasium the equipment is now installed, and the pupils will receive physical training, under the supervision of the principal and the teacher, Miss Leslie.

The Cottage hospital in connection with the school is under the management of the principal, the Rev. D. Iverach; B. A. F. Smith, M.D., medical officer; Miss White, nurse, and Miss Wheatley, housekeeper. The patients receive every care and attention, and good work has been done during the past year. On the whole, the health of the pupils has been satisfactory. The Presbyterian missionaries on the reserves take a great interest in the education of the Indian children, and assist in recruiting for the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, says: "I am glad to be able to report increasing interest by all the pupils, thus improving the general standard of work. This school now compares most favourably with the white schools of this province. The appearance of the farm has been much improved during the last few years and furnishes a good object lesson for the boys."

Ex-pupils.

The Indians, on the whole, are in favour of having their children educated, and the ex-pupils, with a few exceptions, show a good example to the other Indians.

The ex-pupils who are married and are farming on their own account, are making steady progress. I might mention the following: Walter Longelaws, Frank Seaton, Basil Tanner, jr., Willie Seaton and Jos. H. Mecas of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, and Evan Bird of the Rolling River reserve, No. 67. All have comfortable log houses, with shingled roofs and kitchen annexes. They have also the necessary farm implements, and good work-horses and oxen. Several of the unmarried ex-pupils also are doing fairly well. I might mention Sam. Jandreu also Fred, and Gilbert Longelaws of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, who have the necessary farm equipment and work-oxen.

The graduates who are employed as domestic servants continue to give satisfaction to their employers. A number, however, soon return to their reserves, and, where the home is a good one, it soon shows the result of their school training. A number of ex-pupils subscribe for farm papers, also the Winnipeg weekly papers, and keep themselves well informed on current events.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 127; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 139; average attendance at day schools, 58; number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding, 68; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 25; number attending Brandon industrial, 20.

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. R. Colcleugh, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Alexander Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This is a fine institution and reflects great credit on Rev. Father Geelen, the acting principal, and his efficient staff of teachers.

The principal of this school, Rev. Father Bousquet, is at the front with the French army.

Everything around the school is in first-class order. In his annual report, the acting principal says: "The boys are taught shoe-repairing and farming, while the girls are instructed in general housework. There have been several marriages among ex-pupils of this school, and these couples are progressing satisfactorily."

North St. Peters Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. Peter Harper, who is a member of the St. Peters band. He is doing quite satisfactory work.

Brokenhead Day School.

Mr. John Sinclair is in charge of this school. Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance is rather irregular. However, fairly good work is being done.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. C. H. Fryer, an Anglican clergyman, who is very competent. Mr. Fryer studied medicine for some time, and is very useful in attending the Indians when they are sick.

Black River Day School.

Mr. George Slater is teaching this school, and he is giving good satisfaction. There is a regular attendance at this school.

Hollow Water River Day School.

Rev. George Smith teaches this school. He is a very fine man, and is doing good work among the Indians. The children are making satisfactory progress.

Patapun Day School.

This is a municipal school. It is situated in the municipality of St. Clements and is taught by Miss M. Eaton. A number of the children from the old St. Peters reserve attend this school.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 552; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 337; average attendance at day schools, 127; number attending Brandon industrial, 43; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Fort Alexander boarding, 1.

Mr. T. H. Carter, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this ageney as follows:—

South Peguis School (Anglican).

Mr. H. J. Francis is in charge of this school. Attendance is fair. The pupils are bright and have a good grasp of the subjects taught.

North Peguis School (Anglican).

This school was without a teacher from the end of April until late in October, 1915, when Mr. A. H. Packer took charge. Mr. Packer is a good diseiplinarian, an efficient teacher and has the confidence of the pupils. The children are making good progress.

Fisher River (Methodist).

Miss M. N. Royan resigned at the end of the June quarter. Miss M. N. Carter is now in charge of the senior room, and Mr. W. Stevens, the junior room, in the splendid new building erected on the Fisher River reserve last summer. Grippe and colds have been severe at Fisher River this winter and the attendance is poor.

Grand Rapids (Anglican).

Mr. Nathan Settee is in charge of this school, and is well liked by pupils and parents. The children are progressing under his tuition.

Poplar River (Methodist).

In August last Mr. W. Lee took charge of this school, and appears to be the right person for the place. He is gifted with good judgment and is very painstaking with the children.

Berens River (Methodist).

Mrs. Lowes, the teacher at this school, is doing excellent work. In spite of the sickness during the past winter months, there has been a good attendance.

Deer Lake (Methodist).

This school was taught by Mr. E. Sinelair, an ex-pupil of the Brandon industrial school, during the summer months only.

Mr. Sinclair is the first teacher at Deer Lake and was much appreciated by the people there. With the assistance of his wife he taught elementary education and domestic science to the children and people in a satisfaetory manner.

Bloodvein (Methodist).

This is a summer school, and was again successfully conducted by Mr. J. Everett, during the past season.

General Remarks.

Taken as a whole, the progress of the pupils attending the schools within the Fisher River agency is slow, on account of the generally poor attendance. It is gratifying to be able to report, however, that an advancement is quite noticeable since last year.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 79; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 28; average attendance at day school, 14; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 12; number attending Brandon industrial, 5; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Portage la Prairie boarding, 15; number attending Birtle boarding, 5.

Mr. Jas. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss R. Havard, who is a very good teacher and takes a great interest in her pupils. This school has been open for three years. There are now three grades and the teacher expects to advance some of the pupils to the 4th grade shortly. The children are taking a keener interest in the school work. They come to school clean and well dressed and the parents are to be congratulated on their appearance. A hot meal is served to the children at mid-day. During the past year a school garden was cultivated by the teacher and pupils. All kinds of vegetables were grown for use of the school.

Ex-Pupils.

Several have gained their honourable discharge from the Elkhorn industrial school this year. Two of these have taken up farming, one of them had sown 25 acres and the other 15 acres in the spring, and they had this to reap when they were discharged. Another has joined the 79th Battalion at Brandon. The older ex-pupils are cultivating their land better, and some of them had 37 bushels of wheat to the acre. They are much easier to work with, as they understand the value of cultivation much better than the old Indians.

General Remarks.

The general effect of education upon the reserve life is beneficial.

They are building larger houses and keep them clean. They look after and keep their stock in better condition. I tell the older ex-pupils to teach their children morals at home so that in later years they will be able to look after themselves. A number of them have taken this advice. I am concentrating my efforts on the younger generation.

Quite a number of the Indians take a daily paper and keep in touch with the affairs of the country. They are much interested in the war.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 703; number of children enrolled at day schools, 227; average attendance at day schools, 90; number enrolled at Norway House Methodist boarding, 98; number enrolled at Cross Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 50; number attending Brandon industrial, 13.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Jones, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Norway House Methodist Boarding School.

This well-equipped school was opened on October 1, 1914, with an average attendance of 84. The first year has been most successful. The principal, Rev. J. A. Lousley, is assisted by an enthusiastic and efficient staff. The regular programme of studies is carried out, and particular attention is paid to the teaching of English. The pupils have made excellent progress.

In addition to the regular class-room work, instruction is given along industrial and domestic lines. The female graduates of this school are teaching the older women of the reserve the proper manner in which to conduct their domestic affairs, such as dressmaking, cooking, etc. The male graduates are a credit to the school. In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. A Lousley, says: "Some improvements have been made to the main building. In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught gardening and carpentering, while the girls are instructed in sewing and general housework. Ex-pupils are doing well in almost every case."

Cross Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school, which has been under construction for some time, was completed this spring. It is built of laurentian granite and is heated by steam. There is both hot and cold water throughout the building. With Rev. Father Lecoq as principal, and a staff of eight, this institution will be a great factor in this agency.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Owing to the building being only completed, matters are not thoroughly organized. All pupils are taught English. The girls will be taught housework and the boys will receive instruction in blacksmithing, shoemaking and mending nets."

Day Schools.

Jack River school, under the auspices of the Anglican church, is taught by Mrs. Marshall. Rossville school is taught by Miss Rotan. Cross Lake Methodist day school is taught by Mr. Johnson Hargreaves. Nelson House Methodist day school is taught by Rev. W. W. Nutty. Oxford House is taught by Mr. Brisely. Island Lake day school was reopened on September 1, 1915. It is taught by Mr. John Moar, a gradnate of the Brandon industrial school.

The attendance at all the day schools is fairly satisfactory. All the teachers are endeavouring to induce the children to attend regularly.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 211; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 153; average attendance at day schools, 77; number enrolled at Mackay boarding, 92.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mackay Boarding School (Anglican).

The Mackay boarding school is situated on the Pas reserve, on Fisher island, six miles west of the town of The Pas. Rev. L. Laronde, the principal, is assisted by a staff of eight persons. Of the eight persons, I might mention Miss Willis and Miss Hopsdel, who are the teachers. Splendid progress has been made in the school-room, and I must say that the teachers are very painstaking with the pupils under their charge. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, and general kitchen work, while the bigger boys are taught the care of stock, and general work around a farm. The school site being hard to clear, very little farming has been done yet. The island is covered with heavy and dense woods and the clearing so far has cost considerable

money, and is not yet in condition for the plough. A good crop of garden vegetables was harvested.

In his annual report the principal says: "Owing to the recent opening of the school we are just beginning to get matters in running order. The boys are taught farming and the girls housework. Class-room work is progressing satisfactorily. We have 50 new acres cleared, of which 30 acres are stumped."

Big Eddy Day School.

This day school was re-opened on September 1, 1915, with Robert Thomas, an educated member of the Pas band, as teacher.

Fair progress is being made by the children. Mr. Thomas is earnest in his work, and is endeavouring to improve his pupils in their studies.

Pas Day School.

Miss M. Chambers is teacher here and is doing good work. All the children enrolled in this school are very young, as the elder ones have been taken into the Mackay boarding school. All make a fair showing in elementary studies.

Chemawawin Day School.

Mr. R. G. V. Cooper is teaching this school. Progress in this school is good, when the children attend regularly, but the Indians of this reserve are of a nomadic nature. Most of them spend the winter away from the reserve and, naturally, they take their children with them. Consequently, the children forget all they have been taught during the summer. The work is very uphill and discouraging on this account.

Moose Lake Day School.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy is in charge of this school. Here also, as at Chemawawin, the children go away with their parents to the winter hunting grounds and are there all winter. In summer there is a fair attendance, but progress is slow.

Shoal Lake Day School.

The attendance at this school is more regular than at any other school in the agency, consequently the children's standing in their studies and behaviour is more noticeable. These Indians send their children to school regularly and assist their teacher in every way. Louis Young, a member of the band, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is the teacher. He has his pupils in hand and takes a great interest in his work.

Red Earth Day School.

Mr. Fred Young resigned his duties as teacher of this school at the end of March quarter, 1915. His place was filled by Mr. Francis Daniels, who has been teaching since. The average attendance for the year at this school is the highest in the agency, being 15·74 out of 26 enrolled. Progress is fair both in studies and behaviour.

Cumberland Day School.

The attendance at this school is very small, owing to the reserve being divided. Part of the Indians live at Pine Bluff, thirty or forty miles west of Cumberland, and a number of their children are sent to the Mackay boarding school. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is teacher at this place, and is doing good work.

General Remarks.

The effect of education upon Indians is good. This is noticed in their dress and their manner of living. Their houses are being better built, and are kept cleaner. The shawl is disappearing from use among the women, who now wear coats and caps instead.

Very little progress can be reported regarding ex-pupils in this agency. Those of them who have learned a trade have no chance in this northern country to put it to practice. Their example in living and dressing and keeping clean surroundings has a beneficial effect upon their relatives and friends on the reserve. Nearly all the girls are married and are good housekeepers, while the men work hard at any employment they obtain. Hunting is their chief occupation.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age, 405; number enrolled at day schools, 323; average attendance at day schools, 154; number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding, 77; number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding, 81; number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding, 54; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 38.

Mr. H. Ogletree, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Roseau River Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss Godon. Although the average attendance is small, satisfactory progress is being made.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Miss Olive Leslie is in charge of this school. Besides the regular school subjects the girls are taught sewing and knitting. The ex-pupils of this school are engaged in farming and hunting.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is taught by Miss Bruce, who holds a first-class professional certificate, and is a very capable teacher. To encourage regular attendance a mid-day lunch is given to the pupils.

Portage La Prairie Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is managed by Mr. and Mrs. Hendry. Miss Henderson and Miss Reid do the teaching.

A large farm, in connection with the school, gives every opportunity for teaching farming to the boys.

In his annual report the principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, says: "Splendid progress has been made both in the junior and senior rooms. English is the only language spoken in the school. The boys are taught farming, carpentering and painting, and the girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Ex-pupils are prospering."

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Raymond P. Martel is in charge of this school. Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance at this school is very small.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

Miss Adams is the teacher at this school. The pupils are making fair progress.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school has been in charge of Mr. Robert Bruce. The attendance has been small, and this school will be closed in the near future.

Fairford Improved Day School (Anglican).

This is a new school and was opened in February, 1916. The building is modern, and a mid-day meal will be supplied to the children. Mr. A. Hyson is the teacher.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican)

This school is in charge of Mr. Colin Sanderson, a treaty Indian. His pupils are well advanced. Owing to the opening of the Fairford improved day school, this school will soon be closed.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

Mr. John Favell, the teacher, has been in Indian work for thirty years. He takes a great interest in his pupils. The average attendance is very good.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Colin Sanderson has been recently appointed teacher of this school, to succeed Mr. A. Hyson.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. T. D. Conlin. This school is well attended and the pupils are progressing.

Waterhen Day School (Roman Catholic).

The average attendance at this school is small. The teacher is Mr. Joseph Inglott. The ex-pupils of this school are engaged in fishing and hunting.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is under the capable management of Rev. Father Leonard. The teachers are Mother Lawrence and Sister Frances. The pupils are very industrious, and are well advanced in their work. The boys work on the large farm in connection with the school. The girls receive instruction in cooking and general housework. A number of the ex-pupils work their own farms and have comfortable homes.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., says: "Pupils are progressing satisfactorily. Their health during the past year has been very good. Ex-pupils are doing well."

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is under the able management of Rev. Father Chagnon. Sister St. Leon and Sister Calixte are the teachers. The pupils are clean, bright and healthy and take great interest in their school work. The boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in housework.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., says: "The boys are determined to continue farming after they graduate. Both male and female ex-pupils are doing well."

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 31; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 30; average attendance at day school, 15; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 5.

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This is an improved day school, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the agency buildings. The building is frame with cement basement and is heated by a hot air furnace. In the basement, there is a well-equipped kitchen and store-rooms. The class-room is provided with modern single desks and all necessary school supplies. A mid-day meal is supplied to the pupils by the teacher, Miss G. Lawrence.

Under the supervision of the teacher a school garden was cultivated last year, and carrots, onions and turnips were grown. Some of the pupils also had gardens at their homes.

Ex-Pupils.

There are graduates from industrial, boarding and day schools on this reserve. The majority of the industrial school graduates are engaged in mixed farming. The boarding school graduates on this reserve are young women, and they have proved to be good housekeepers. The graduates of the day schools are doing well. All ex-pupils are anxious to have their children attend school regularly.

General Remarks.

Education has made the Indians cleaner and more intelligent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 157; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 94; average attendance at day schools, 59; number enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding, 38; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Onion Lake boarding, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Rowland, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

This school, which is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, furnishes accommodation for the children of both bands. The pupils are conveyed to and from the school by Indians employed for the purpose, and by this means a regular average attendance is maintained. This school has made exceptionally good progress during the year, and the children have shown great improvement. The teacher, who is energetic, has, in addition to the school studies, instructed the pupils in gardening. Enough vegetables were raised both for his own and the school's use. The teacher's wife, who is the field matron, has had a class of girls, whom she has taught to knit and sew. During the year they have knitted a muffler and a pair of mittens for every pupil. The girls are also taught to prepare the noon meals. In their studies the children are advancing rapidly, and many of the children of both bands are now able to understand and to speak intelligent English. If this school continues to progress in the future as it has been doing in the past, it will well repay the work and money spent upon it.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and is so situated that no child is more than a mile distant. A good meal has been served the children every school day. I cannot report that this school made much progress during the past year.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is held in the church, which is centrally situated and within easy reach of the pupils. The school has made good progress and the children have advanced in their studies. A number of them speak fairly good English. In addition to the regular studies, the girls have been taught to sew and knit. The girls also assist in preparing the noon meal for the children

Moosomin Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is held in the church building. The school is making little progress. Since the beginning of September there has been a male teacher in charge, and it is hoped that a better showing will be made during the coming year. Some of the children speak English.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance is poor and the progress is very small. For a part of the year there was no attendance, as nearly all the Indians were away from the reserve.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is at Delmas on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. The building is modern and up-to-date. It is under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption. During the year the school received permission to increase the number of scholars and the enrolment is now 38, with an average attendance for the year of 33·75. It has been making the same excellent progress as it has done in the past. The pupils who have been discharged are able to speak and write good English. One of them has recently volunteered for the war. The boys are taught a limited amount of gardening, and the girls are instructed in housework, sewing and knitting. Music is taken up by some of the scholars and they are making good progress.

Rev. Father A. Watelle, the principal, in his annual report says: "The pupils have appeared more interested in their class-room work during the year. Their general health was good."

Ex-Pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are sixteen male and twenty female ex-pupils in this band who have received instruction in boarding and industrial schools. The women are good housekeepers and, for the most part, look after their children, and keep them clean. The men are not very industrious, although they are good workers when they apply themselves. They do some farming and stock raising and work among the settlers. There is a good market for wood and pickets, and all manage to make a fairly good living by sale of wood when other work is scarce.

Stony Band.—There are three male and five female ex-pupils in this band. They have done little farming this past year, but they have made a living by selling wood and hay and by working for the farmers. Although they are not showing much progress, yet, they are less trouble to manage than the other bands, and rely on their own efforts instead of asking help from the department.

Poundmaker Band.—There are six male and four female ex-pupils in this band. The men have been fairly successful in their farming, and have had good results. They do not seem to be able to hold their money. The women look after their houses well and take good care of their children.

Littlepine Band.—The ex-pupils of this band have done fairly well during the past year in their farming. Quite a number earned good pay by working for the settlers during the harvesting season.

Sweet Grass Band.—There are four male and four female ex-pupils in this band. They are fairly successful in their farming and stock-raising. All made good money last autumn by working for the farmers. The women are good housekeepers.

Moosomin Band.—There are nine male and twelve female ex-pupils in this band. The men are handicapped by being on such a poor reserve, and their efforts at farming are very disappointing. They hunt, fish and work for the settlers.

General Remarks.

The education of this agency is under the auspices of the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the day schools have made splendid progress and others have been very disappointing. The attendance is larger than in other years, and more interest is being taken by the older Indians to have their children attend school. With properly qualified teachers who have an interest in their work, there is no reason why the Indian children should not advance as rapidly as white children. They are, on an average, equally intelligent, and when properly guided can grasp knowledge as quickly as the white child. Many of the children can now read and write intelligent English.

The Thunderchild boarding school is doing the same good work it has done in the past, and the graduates are, for the most part, a credit to the institution.

The morals of the ex-pupils have improved. By advice and compulsion on the part of the missionaries and of the staff of this agency, the young people are being properly married and are remaining faithful to their vows. For the most part they are honest and temperate. No convictions for drunkenness were recorded this year against any of the ex-pupils.

The great drawback to their prosperity is the fact that they do not realize the value of money, and squander it on useless trash instead of investing it or looking after it. They earn sufficient to keep them in comfort if it were properly applied.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 196; number enrolled at day schools, 172; average attendance at day schools, 90; number attending File Hills boarding, 1; number attending Duck Lake boarding, 42; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 1.

Mr. S. A. Milligan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Mr. Geo. Swift, who is an undergraduate of the Saskatchewan University, satisfactorily performed the duties of teacher at this school, throughout the year.

The children attend very well considering the distances some of them are compelled to travel each day, in fact, were it not for the transportation rigs furnished by the department, the average of 20 scholars per day, which was maintained during the year, would have been considerably reduced.

Since my last report I am able to record that a most noticeable advance is apparent in the pupils' reading and spelling.

The teacher, although a married man, relinquished his position at the close of the fiscal year in order to become a member of Canada's overseas forces.

Mistawasis Day School.

The attendance of nearly all pupils of school age, living near enough the school to be conveyed by the drivers, has been satisfactory. As a matter of fact, several of the pupils have scarcely missed a day during the year, except through illness.

The regular curriculum of studies prescribed by the department has been followed. The text-books in use are those authorized by the Education Department of the province of Saskatchewan.

The progress, in almost all subjects, has been satisfactory, in some cases gratifying, especially in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The teacher has taken special pains in reading, attention being paid to inflection, correctness, and clearness in enunciation.

In addition to the ordinary subjects of the public schools course, the Holy Scriptures and primary catechism are systematically taught. The conduct of the children on the whole has been commendable.

The teacher has sought in every way to quicken within them a sense of honour, and it is pleasing to observe the way in which the children have responded to the trust which has been reposed in them.

Encouraged by last year's results we are looking forward to the year on which we have now entered with much hopefulness as to the future possibilities of our Indian children.

The Rev. J. E. Smith, the teacher of this school is a graduate in arts of Queen's University, and a post graduate in theology. He has had three years' experience in white schools in the province of Ontario, and a year and a half in Indian work. Mr. Smith is carrying out his duties both faithfully and well.

Ahtahkakoops Day School.

Mr. Hutchinson, the teacher of this school, continues to carry out his work in a capable and satisfactory manner. The same course of studies is followed here as at the Mistawasis school.

The conduct of the pupils has been very fair, in many cases, good.

As a general rule the scholars at this school are diligent in their studies. The teacher, it is noticed, makes a great effort to render all subjects as interesting as possible, by placing the matter before the pupils as attractively as the nature of the study will allow.

The teacher is materially assisted in his work by his wife, who acts in the capacity of field matron. She is very industrious, and is well liked by the Indians on the reserve.

The Mistawasis school teacher is likewise assisted by his wife, and the Sturgeon Lake teacher by his aunt. The two latter ladies are also doing good work.

Big River and Montreal Lake Day Schools.

When one considers that the teachers of these schools are of the Indian race, one immediately recognizes that to compare their efforts with those of their white brothers is hardly fair. Both Mr. Ahenakew of Big River, and Mr. Settee of Montreal Lake, are carrying on their work to the best of their ability. The results obtained are fairly good.

General Remarks.

The effect of the school life upon the children is marked in many respects, and can be seen in the difference between those who attend school and the absentees. The child who attends regularly gets a wider view of life. It may be said that the appearance of the one class denotes the result of the exercise of the brain in right channels, and the other the disfigurement caused by its neglect.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 139; number of pupils at Round Lake boarding, 49; number of pupils enrolled at Cowesses' boarding, 45; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 16; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 1; number attending Brandon industrial, 1.

The Indian agent, Mr. E. Taylor, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Round Lake Boarding (Presbyterian).

This is an old established school, the principal being the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., who is assisted by a staff of five persons. Miss Munroe, the matron, appears to be a very capable lady, and has the welfare of the children at heart. The teacher, Fred Ahetapew, is an ex-pupil of the same school and holds a third-class certificate.

In addition to the class-room work, instruction is given in farming, gardening and stock-raising.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. McKay, says: "The pupils have made good progress in their class-room work. The health of the pupils has been excellent. During the past two years we have been much encouraged by the progress made by our ex-pupils. All our ex-pupils are making good livings."

Cowessess Boarding (Roman Catholic).

This school is still under the principalship of the Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., who is ably assisted by a staff of seven. The children here are bright boys and girls, and take a delight in proving to a visitor how they are progressing in their studies. Both boys and girls appear to have marked confidence in themselves. The teacher, Sister Augustine seems to be a very capable lady, and has the welfare of the children at heart. The school building is well laid out, and is in good condition. The stables and outbuildings are well kept. A very good garden is cultivated here every year, which is a splendid education for Indian children. Farmnig and stock-rasing are carried on quite extensively.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught farming, carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-repairing. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping. There was no serious sickness during the past year."

Ex-Pupils.

Practically all our ex-pupils are capable of showing better results than they do, but the majority are doing better and I feel that, as time goes on, reports will be more favourable from year to year. Crops here were very good this year, and good prices were realized for the grain. The breaking and summer-fallow which was done, was in most cases well done, and disked and harrowed in the proper way. Threshing was late and very little fall ploughing was done, which leaves all the more work for next spring. There is no question, education has a beneficial effect on our Indians, and I am sure in a very short time many of our educated Indians will be able to take their place successfully with white people.

As in former years many of the ex-pupils received assistance through the office, chiefly in the way of seed grain and orders for actual necessaries to enable them to carry on their farming operations. In most cases when the time arrived to pay for this assistance, the amounts due were paid.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 214; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 85; average attendance at day schools, 49; number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding, 111; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 1; number attending Brandon industrial, 11.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. P. Schmidt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is located one mile south of the town of Duck Lake. The principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is ably assisted by the Reverend Sisters of the Presentation who have charge of all class-work, which is up to the standard. The girls are taught all branches of housekeeping, dairying and gardening. They make their own and most of the boys' clothing. The boys are taught farm work and stock raising, and acquire considerable knowledge of carpentry work, blacksmithing and repairing, by assisting the mechanic employed by the school.

In his annual report the principal says: "New infirmaries have been built during the past year. All the children are very attentive to their class-room work. the ex-pupils are showing that they have derived benefits from the education they received."

John Smith's Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The school building and teacher's residence are new and up to date. Mr. P. H. Gentleman is the teacher. The attendance is good and progress is noticeable. Mrs. Gentleman acts as field matron, and gives the girls and older women of the reserve weekly lessons in sewing and other household duties. The children of this school are given a warm meal at noon. The school has a garden plot in which are grown potatoes used for the mid-day meal, and a few vegetables.

James Smith's Day School, North.

This school is situated at the north end of James Smith's reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. Mr. H. W. Shaw is the teacher. Mrs. Shaw acts as field matron for this end of the reserve, and is kept very busy visiting the different houses, instructing the women in their housekeeping and giving sewing lessons to the school girls. The children are given a midday meal. The attendance which, in the past, was irregular, is very much improved, and fairly good progress is being made.

The school garden is a credit to the teacher and pupils. It is particularly large, and very fine vegetables have been grown therein during the past summer. These are prepared for the children with their midday meal.

James Smith's Day School, South.

This school is situated at the south end of James Smith's reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. Mr. J. L. Lowe is the teacher, and his pupils are progressing. Mrs. Lowe acts as field matron for this end of the reserve. The girls and older women are taught sewing and knitting by the matron; also instruction in housekeeping is given. A midday meal is served the children.

The school garden was a failure owing to the condition of the land, which is new soil, not sufficiently cultivated. Another year it is expected that better results will be obtained.

General Remarks.

Some of the older, uneducated Indians are indifferent to the education of their children; nevertheless, the attendance at the day schools is improving.

Education has accomplished excellent results. The younger generation live in comfortable homes, dress well, are clean, and one may converse with them and be understood.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 32; number enrolled at day school, 23; average attendance at day school, 13; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 4.

Mr. T. Cory, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The day school in this agency has made very good progress during the past year. Domestic science has been taught during the year, and the girls are beginning to show that they are being benefited by this instruction. A midday meal is served to the pupils. The vegetables used at this meal are grown in the school garden.

General Remarks.

With few exceptions, the conduct of the ex-pupils is exemplary.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 241; number of pupils attending day school, 9; average attendance at day school, 4; number enrolled at Onion Lake Anglican boarding, 29; number enrolled at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 54.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, reports on the educational work as follows:—

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

Rev. J. R. Matheson is the principal of this institution. Owing to Mr. Matheson's ill health, the management, during the past two years, has devolved entirely upon Mrs. Matheson, M.D. She does her work in a capable manner. Miss A. L. Cunningham acts as teacher, and the progress made by the pupils under her charge has been very gratifying. Calisthenic exercises are taught and they are very healthy for the children.

On the whole I can report very favourably on the progress made during the past year. In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, says: "The progress of the children in the class-room has been very marked during the past year. Both boys and girls are taught industries that will be useful in after life."

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. E. J. Cunningham. There are two class-rooms, the senior room, taught by Sister St. Isabelle, and the junior room, in charge of Sister St. Mary. Both of these sisters are very devoted to their work, and the children are progressing very satisfactorily. A number of the older girls play the mandolin in a very creditable manner. Calisthenics is also taugh.

A fine garden was cultivated last year, and vegetables of all kinds were raised. This is an exceptionally well-conducted school, and I have nothing but praise for it.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. J. Cuninngham, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have been much interested in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming, while the girls are instructed in sewing and housework. The general health of the pupils has been good."

Frog Lake Day School.

This school is proving very useful, as the children who attend it would not likely attend either of the boarding schools. The teacher, Mr. Charles Quinney, is a graduate of Emmanuel College, Winnipeg. He is very painstaking and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Long Lake and Cold Lake Day Schools.

Schools are being established at Long Lake and Cold Lake, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school at Cold Lake will be connected with a hospital, which will be looked after by nursing sisters. This is expected to fill a long-felt want.

General Remarks.

The progress made by the male ex-pupils is rather discouraging. They usually receive oxen and implements, but do not make the use of them that they should. The advantages of education are more noticeable with regard to the female ex-pupils. Many of them have married comfortably, and they keep their homes very tidy. All ex-pupils show by their speech and dress that they have benefited by the education they have received.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 139; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 45; average attendance at day schools, 35; number attending Birtle boarding, 30; number attending File Hills boarding, 14; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 14; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 3.

The acting Indian agent, Mr. M. Christianson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school was conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. McWhinney as principal, assisted by four ladies and a farm instructor; Miss Walker being the teacher. The pupils who attended this school are fairly well advanced in school work, the girls having received domestic training, and the boys instruction in farm work. This school was closed on December 1, 1915, as the buildings were very old and in a dilapidated condition. Eleven of the pupils of this school have been sent to File Hills boarding school and the others are home with their parents at present, pending the opening of Cote improved day school.

Keesekoonse (St. Philip's) Day School.

This school is owned by the Roman Catholic Church and is attended by the children of Keeseekoonse. Rev. Father Poulet, O.M.I., is the principal, and is assisted by a lady teacher. Since Father Poulet took charge of this school the buildings have been remodelled and painted and are now in good condition. The attendance has been satisfactory and all children of school age on the reserve have attended regularly. The educational progress of the pupils has been all that could be desired, and an improvement in the cleanliness and general behaviour of the children is observed.

Keys (St. Andrew's) Day School.

This school is Anglican and is situated on the Key reserve. Mr. A. J. Lawes is the present teacher, and much credit is due him for the satisfactory progress made by the pupils. During the year the school building and teacher's house were painted and are now in good condition. A garden has been ploughed and the children will receive instruction in agriculture next summer.

Valley River Day School.

This school is undenominational and is situated in Valley river reserve. Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in securing a permanent teacher. At the present time the pupils are being taught by Peter Rattlesnake, a graduate of Birtle boarding school. The attendance at this school is satisfactory, and the parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Cote Improved Day School.

This school is being built on Cote reserve and is to replace the Crowstand boarding school. It will be completed in the near future.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to note the effect that education has in the advancement of the Indian. In the majority of cases, the ex-pupils are more ambitious than the uneducated Indians. Their mode of living is of a better standard. The girls are good housekeepers, and are practically as good as many white people in similar conditions.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 92; number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial, 251; number attending File Hills boarding, 10.

Mr. H. Nichol, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

I beg to say there are no schools within the limits of this agency, but ample provision is made for all children from this agency at File Hills boarding school, and Qu'Appelle industrial school. The effect of education is quite noticeable on the different reserves.

A few years ago ex-pupils had no voice in band affairs, and were guided entirely by the old men. To-day it is just the reverse. The young men have a very strong voice in band affairs, and, as a result, the whole trend of reserve life is showing a marked improvement. Conditions in the home, and class of buildings erected show a distinct advance.

It is gratifying to note that the ex-pupils are gradually realizing the benefits to be derived from the pursuit of agriculture. To-day some of them are storing the bulk of their wheat in terminal elevators, instead of disposing of it by the load at whatever price they could get at the local elevators; they take a far greater interest in their financial affairs.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 156; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 11; average attendance at day school, 8; number enrolled at Muscowekwan's boarding 52; number enrolled at Gordon's boarding, 46; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 22; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 7.

Mr. W. Murison, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Muscowekwan's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowekwan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The staff consists of the Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, the principal, an assistant priest, a lay brother and five Sisters of Charity, one of whom is the teacher.

The teacher is capable, and steady progress is noted in class-room work. The pupils are given regular drill and calisthenic exercises. They are clean and healthy and there has been very little sickness among them. All the clothing for the pupils is made at the school, by the girls, under supervision. They are also given instruction in butter-making and general housework.

There is a well-kept farm in connection with this school, and they have over 100 head of stock. The boys do the work under the capable supervision of the lay brother. They are given careful instruction in the care of stock and farming and have every opportunity for equipping themselves with practical knowledge, which should be useful to them when they take up life on the reserve.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., says: "Class-room work has been satisfactory. All pupils are given a complete course in all trades that will prove useful to them. Our ex-pupils are settled on adjoining farms and are making good livings."

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is centrally situated on the George Gordon reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is conducted by the Rev. W. H. Atwater and his two daughters, all of whom are trained teachers. There is a trained nurse also, who acts as assistant matron. A new class-room and boys' dormitory has been added during the past year.

The health during the past year has been excellent. A wonderful change has taken place in the deportment of the pupils under the present management.

Good progress has been noted in the class-room work. The pupils are given regular drill and calisthenic exercises, and, during their recreation hours, they are encouraged in healthy outdoor sports, which develope their physical condition.

The girls are given instruction in sewing, knitting, and general housework. During the past year they have knitted several dozen pairs of socks for the Red Cross Society.

There is a small but well kept farm in connection with the school, as well as a large garden, which are looked after by the boys. A sufficient number of cows are kept to provide all the milk necessary for their requirements.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, says: "In addition to the class-room work, instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music. The boys receive special instruction in farming. In all our ex-pupils the good results of the training received at school are manifest."

Day Star Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Star reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The teacher, Mr. W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe, is a very devoted and earnest worker, and his efforts are conducive to good results in the moral life on this reserve.

The attendance is very regular, as the Indians appreciate and take a keen interest in their school. During the summer months when the parents are camped at a distance, the pupils are driven to school regularly and are adways punctual on time.

There is a garden in connection with the school which is divided into individual plots and each pupil cares for one plot. The produce from the garden is used to supplement their midday meal.

The health of the pupils has been very good during the past year. They are given instruction in drill and calisthenic exercises.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 111; number enrolled at Old Sun's boarding, 42; number enrolled at Crowfoot boarding, 45; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 2.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. H. Gooderham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is situated one mile south of Gleichen, and can be seen from the town and from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The present building was erected in 1912.

The NE.¼ of section 1, township 22, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, is set aside for school purposes. Twenty-eight acres were cultivated last year. Sufficient vegetables were raised for the use of the school, and also grain for the stock. The principal and staff devote their whole time to the instruction and welfare of the pupils.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. M. Gandier, says: "The work in the class-room was never more efficient. The girls have progressed rapidly in sewing and housekeeping, and the boys are learning farming."

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated about half a mile from Cluny. The present building was completed in 1914.

The N.W. ¼ of section 32, township 21, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, is set apart for the use of this school.

About thirty acres were cultivated last year. Good returns were obtained, both in the farm crop and the garden products. A number of trees were planted in front of the buildings last year, and these will add to the appearance of the place. The principal and his staff take every interest in the instruction and health of the pupils.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. L. Levern, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. All our ex-pupils are doing well.

Ex-pupils.

It is worthy of note that, although the ex-pupils are in the minority among the farmers on the reserve, the largest crops were grown by ex-pupils, and also that ex-pupils had both the greatest average area under cultivation and the greatest average yield of wheat per acre. The ex-pupils learn modern methods of farming more readily than the older Indians and their knowledge of English is a considerable aid in the transaction of business. The cattle owned by ex-pupils have shown better returns than cattle owned by the older men. The housekeeping and manner of life of the female ex-pupils show that they have been favourably influenced by education.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 230; number enrolled at Blood Anglican boarding, 65; number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding, 59; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 12.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. Dilworth, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

The principal of the school is Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a competent staff. Miss A. Campbell, an Ontario Normal graduate, is teacher. She is assisted by Mr. T. V. Webb, a graduate of an English school. This school has made satisfactory progress during the year: the enrolment has been increased and the attendance regular.

There is in connection with the school one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which was grown, during the past year, sufficient fodder to feed the milch cows and horses owned and used by the school, and a bounteous supply of vegetables for the use of the pupils and staff.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. S. Middleton, says: "There has been great improvement in the class-room work. The boys are learning farming and the girls are receiving instruction in domestic science. The conduct of our ex-pupils is commendable."

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. Father Ruaux, O.M.I., who is assisted by a competent staff of the Sisters of Charity. The teachers are Rev. Sister Ste. Gertrude and Sister St. Patrick. This school has maintained its former standard and has had a most successful year. The attendance has been more regular and the enrolment has been increased.

During the year a plot of ground was broken on which was grown an ample supply of vegetables for the pupils and staff. The principal and pupils also put up enough hay to supply the requirements of the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I., says: "The progress made in the class-room work has been very noticeable. The majority of the ex-pupils of this school are farming on the reserve and are doing well."

Ex-pupils.

While at many times we meet with discouragements, yet, in spite of all handicaps, the pagan beliefs and superstitions of the fathers, the dislike of the white man's way is passing away. Progress is yearly becoming more and more evident in the improvement, morally, mentally and physically of reserve life. Not only is this improvement apparent in the ex-pupils themselves, but as they raise the standard of living, they bring up with them their pagan and slothful parents. It can be well said that these Indians have proceeded a long way towards civilization, and this advance must be credited to education rather than to any other single agency. Their nomadic traits are rapidly disappearing and they are yearly becoming more content to settle by themselves and to become homemakers.

They have developed physically, largely due to the efforts of the school. The most outstanding feature is their mental development. The ex-pupils, as a rule, have hopes of a brighter future. They have caught the vision of what white man's civilization means. They are content to produce as white men produce, and are weaning themselves away from the pursuits of their fathers, and they have a beneficial effect in persuading the old pagan Indian to adopt the new order of things.

Our ex-pupils, during the year, have done well. They are being given farms as rapidly as we can supply them with broken land. They are anxious to have their children educated; and even desire the children to have a better education than they have had.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 114; number of children enrolled at St. Albert boarding, 94; number attending Ermineskin's boarding, 4; number attending Red Deer industrial, 18; number attending St. Joseph industrial, 3.

Mr. G. H. Race, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Albert Boarding School.

This school is situated at St. Albert and has a farm of about 300 acres connected with it, so that the children have ample opportunity of obtaining a very good knowledge of farming. The girls are taught dairy work and the boys are instructed in the care of stock and horses and the cultivation of the land. This is a great help to the pupils when they leave the school and return to the reserve.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister M. O. Briault, says: "The studies outlined by the department have been taught and the pupils have made good progress. The boys are taught all branches of farming, and the girls are instructed in general housework. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good."

Ex-Pupils.

The progress of the ex-pupils from the various classes of schools is to a great extent dependent on the individual. Very often it is found that the boy or girl who was a paragon at school is absolutely useless when he has to look out for himself and earn his living by his own efforts. The advice and help of the reserve officials have little effect on these young men, as they are unfortunately impressed with the erroneous idea that they know everything. There are, however, I am glad to say, more of

the other class, who, since their start at farming on the reserve, have made good progress. I might mention one on the Enoch band, who started about four years ago, and last year had a greater crop than any of the old farmers. Another, who has started only about three years, did well also. On the Michel reserve there are several ex-pupils of the Dunbow school and all, without exception, have good farms and are quite capable of handling their business and making their living without assistance from the agency.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 143; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 26; average attendance at day school, 9; number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding, 54; number attending Red Deer industrial, 24.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Butlin, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is located on Ermineskin's reserve, about one mile from Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, under the Reverend Father Moulin, O.M.I., as principal.

The school building is frame, with a cement foundation, and is heated by steam. There are two fire-escapes and fire-extinguishers which provide the necessary fire-protection, and the pupils are carefully instructed in fire-drill.

The school is divided into two classes, one under control of the Reverend Sister St. Jean d'Avila, and the other under the direction of the Reverend Sister St. Emilienne. During the year, satisfactory progress has been made. The pupils of the first class learn English with remarkable facility, and the drawing of the pupils shows individual merit. In addition to the usual school-room routine the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, and the boys in gardening. Various forms of drill are also regularly taught. The musical entertainments given by the pupils of this school are well worth mentioning. The institution is well managed, and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. There is a large garden kept up in connection with the school.

The progress made by the ex-pupils of the boarding school, who have married and are working for themselves, farming on the reserves, has been fairly satisfactory.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Father Moulin, O.M.I., says: "We had good crops last year. There has been no serious illness during the year."

Samson's Day School.

This school is centrally located on the Samson reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission. The school building is comfortable and fairly well equipped. Miss Aylwin, who has been teaching in this school since 1912, is interested in her work and in addition to the usual class room work, gives regular instruction in sewing and knitting. During the year, a number of articles of clothing were made up in the school and distributed to the pupils. The children attending this school are very young, but the progress made by those who attend regularly has been fairly good.

The system of transport for the pupils and the midday meal, introduced by the department a few years ago, are being continued here.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 80; number enrolled at Peigan Anglican boarding, 32; number enrolled at Peigan Roman Catholic boarding, 36; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 3.

Mr. H. A. Gunn, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is just outside the western boundary of the reserve. The buildings are old but are kept clean. Only seven acres of land are available for cultivation.

Rev. W. R. Haynes, the principal, is the missionary on the reserve. The assistant-principal, Mr. Owens, resides at the school. Miss Gill is in charge of the class-room work.

In his annual report the principal says:—"The pupils have made good progress in the class-room. The health of the pupils has been very good. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well."

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

There is no farm land at this school, but an excellent garden was cultivated last year.

The principal is Rev. Father Lepine. The former principal, Rev. Father Riou, left last fall for France, as he is a reservist. The teacher, Sister Lewis, and the staff are competent.

In his annual report the principal says:—"The studies approved by the department are taught in the class-room. We are also introducing kindergarten methods. The majority of the ex-pupils are making a good living."

General Remarks.

The older ex-pupils are progressing favourably. Education has a beneficial effect on reserve life.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 31; number enrolled at Sarcee boarding school, 37.

Mr. T. J. Fleetham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The staff in charge of this institution comprises: Ven. Archdeacon Tims, principal; Miss Tims, teacher, Miss C. Tyrrell, girl's matron; Miss Crump, boys' matron; Miss R. Quigley, kitchen matron.

In addition to the class-room work the boys are given practical instruction in gardening. The girls also cultivate garden plots, and are taught household duties.

In his report the principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, says: "Exceptionally good progress has been made by the pupils in their class-room work. The health of the pupils has been very good. All the ex-pupils of this school are located on the reserve and are engaged in farming."

General Remarks.

The male ex-pupils are engaged in farming, and the female ex-pupils are employed in household work. Their advancement is encouraging. The Indians have comfortable homes, and practically all speak English.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 163; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 48; average attendance at day schools, 17; number enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding, 49; number attending Red Deer industrial, 31; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 1.

Mr. C. E. Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the Saddle Lake reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist Church. The school was kept last winter in the Methodist mission, of which Rev. J. A. Seller is in charge. Mrs. Seller taught during the winter.

During the summer the management of this school was taken over by Miss McKitrick, who is in charge at present. An Indian house is now being used as a school building. The attendance has been very poor and very little progress is being made.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish lake, in the southern part of Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of Mrs. H. H. Howard, with Mr. H. H. Howard as assistant. A new school building was erected, and a kitchen was also added to the teacher's residence, and they now have very comfortable quarters. The attendance has not been as good as it should be.

Whitefish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the northern end of Whitefish Lake reserve and has been closed since 1910 on account of non-attendance.

Blue Quill's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the western portion of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is managed by the Rev. Father Musson, principal, and sister superior and staff. This school is under very efficient management and is kept up to the standard of efficiency at all times. I always find good order and discipline maintained. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room and other departments of the school are well equipped, and kept clean in every respect, as they should be. The pupils are also neat and clean at all times.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. Father Musson, O.M.I., says: "In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. The health of the children has been very good. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well."

General Remarks.

Excellent results in gardening, etc., were shown by the staff and pupils of Blue Quill's boarding school during the past season. The flower and vegetable gardens of that institution were a credit to the community. So far as my experience goes, the day school is not a success owing to the impossibility of getting the Indians to send their children to school regularly. In the boarding schools, where they kept all the time, they make better progress. Generally speaking the Indians of this agency make very litle use of their edueation, falling back to their old way of living as soon as they leave school.

TREATY NO. 8.

Mr. H. Laird's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Anglican boarding, 14; number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's Roman Catholic boarding, 45; number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 16; number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 14; number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 41; number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Anglican boarding, 17; number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholic boarding, 29; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion Roman Catholic boarding, 21.

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding, 41; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding, 53; number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding, 38; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Providence boarding, 65.

The large district, under the heading Treaty 8, is divided into three agencies: (1) Lesser Slave Lake, of which Mr. Harold Laird is acting agent, (2) Fort Simpson, with Mr. T. W. Harris, as agent, and (3) Fort Smith, in charge of Mr. G. Card, as agent.

The educational work, within this large area, is dealt with in reports from these three agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Harold Laird, the acting agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lesser Slave Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school, situated about five miles west from the town of Grouard, enjoys a commanding position on the banks of the Hart river. The pupils, under the careful supervision of the principal, Mr. Kent, show decided progress in their studies. In addition to their school studies, the boys receive instruction in practical agriculture, and the girls, in housekeeping. The school building is comfortable, clean, and well adapted to its purpose.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. W. J. Kent, says: "The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Many of our ex-pupils continue to be a great credit to the school."

St. Bruno's Boarding School.

The situation of this school, on the south shore of Lesser Slave lake, is an ideal one. It is convenient to the Lesser Slave lake Indian reserves, from which the pupils are drawn, being located about half-way between the Sucker creek and the Driftpile reserves—some fourteen miles from the town of Grouard. The pupils here reap the benefit of the country life, and enjoy all the advantages of the school's situation on the shores of the lake.

The influence of this school upon the children admitted to its care cannot be otherwise than beneficial. Excellent methods are followed in teaching the pupils and they are showing marked improvement in their studies, which embrace the preliminary ones of a sound English education. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. They also receive instruction in gardening and housework. The school building is substantial, well lighted and clean.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Batie, O.M.I., says: "All the pupils have enjoyed good health during the year. Good reports have been received about the conduct of the ex-pupils of this school."

Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at Grouard, on the shore of Buffalo bay, at the western extremity of Lesser Slave lake. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the progress made by the pupils testifies to the care and attention bestowed upon them, and to the excellent methods of teaching employed.

Four buildings are used for school purposes. A large frame building, 72 by 28 feet, contains three well-lighted and heated dormitories for girls. A building, 61 by 25 feet contains a class-room, a recreation-room and a dining-room. The second floor of this building is used as a boy's dormitory. A well lighted and ventilated building contains two dormitories, 27 by 16 feet. A two-story frame building contains two class-rooms, one on each floor, 30 by 16 feet.

The children are well cared for and appear contented and happy. They are drilled in the elementary branches of a sound education, and are making excellent progress in reading, writing, spelling and geography. The girls are also instructed in housework. The boys receive instruction in the care of farm animals and in gardening.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I., says: "The health of the pupils has been excellent. The class-room has been very satisfactory."

Whitefish Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated at Whitefish lake, about 45 miles northeast of Grouard, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The children, under the care and teaching of Mr. C. D. White, are making substantial progress. They are being well grounded in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. C. D. White, says: "The boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. The general health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. The conduct of our ex-pupils is encouraging."

Sturgeon Lake Boarding School.

This school is pleasantly situated on the shore of Sturgeon lake. It is well built, clean and comfortable. The children appear contented and happy and are making decided progress in their studies, which embrace reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are also taught plain sewing, mending and general housework. The boys help in the care of the farm stock and in the gardens and general farm work. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Habay, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the past year. The behavious of the ex-pupils is very good."

Wabiskaw Anglican (St. John's) Boarding School.

This school shows progress. The building, which is one and a half stories high, is well lighted and substantially constructed. The children have made great advances in their studies during the past year, and show the beneficial results of care and attention. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling and grammar. The boys also receive instruction in farming, and the girls in housework.

Wabiskaw Roman Catholic (St. Martin's) Boarding School.

The school building is almost new, 42 by 32 feet, three stories high, and has a wing 24 by 30 feet.

The children are well taught the elementary branches of a sound education, and are showing marked progress in their studies. The girls are also taught housework, and the boys gardening and the care of farm stock.

In her annual report the principal, Sister Catherine Aurelie, says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in this class-room during the past year. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. The ex-pupils are conducting themselves most properly."

Vermilion Boarding School.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the banks of the Peace river at Fort Vermilion. Bishop Joussard, the principal is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

The pupils of this school, who are drawn from the Cree, Beaver, and Slave bands, are well advanced in their school work. The girls receive instruction in general housekeeping. There is a farm in connection with the school, and the boys receive practical education in agriculture.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

Mr. T. W. Harris reports as follows:—

Fort Providence Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is taught by a staff of Sisters belonging to the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It is inspected twice each year by the Indian agent, and is also visited in the summer by Inspector H. A. Conroy.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister McQuirk, says: "The pupils made satisfactory progress in their class-room work during the past year. The boys get experience in farming. The girls are taught housekeeping. There was no serious sickness among the pupils."

All the children seem well and contented in their surroundings, and are making noticeable progress in their scholastic work. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as circumstances permit, and great stress is laid on the necessity of speaking the English language.

The health of the children is good at present, and the sanitary conditions of the school leave nothing to be desired. The pupils are inspected annually by a qualified medical practitioner in the service of the department, and several of the Nuns are qualified nurses.

Many of the ex-pupils of this school have attained good positions in the country after leaving the school, and those who have adopted the Indian mode of life have retained in their household management some of the cleanly habits which they acquired at school.

Fort Simpson Day School (Anglican).

This school was last inspected on November 25, 1915. There were present three children, two boys and one girl, all in standard 1, and all beginners. These children are being taught the rudiments of English, together with such moral and ethical precepts as circumstances permit. The school is being taught in the rectory, and the room is large enough to accommodate more pupils than attend. The room and premises are clean and the children were not outwardly dirty, but of course the teacher cannot control the habits of children who live at home, as can be done in the case of a boarding school.

It is impossible to report scholastic progress in this school, as the pupils are drawn from the nomadic population, and the attendance is so irregular that no marked improvement can be looked for in any short space of time.

Fort Norman Day School (Anglican).

The agent has not had an opportunity of inspecting this school since it was re-opened, but it is conducted on the same lines as the school at Fort Simpson.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. Card, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels') Boarding School.

This school is beautifully situated on lake Athabaska, in the centre of one of the pioneer fur-trading posts of the north. As has been formerly reported, it is conducted by the Grey Nuns. The pupils are drawn from the Chipewyan and the Cree bands. The former seem to be in the majority. A few half-breeds also receive their education at this school. At the date of inspection, September 29, 1915, there was a full attendanace, and no sickness. Before examining the pupils in class-work, I was shown over the building by the reverend sisters in charge. The dormitories, class-rooms, kitchen and laundry were spotlessly clean. On examination, the pupils showed a marked proficiency in their studies, especially in writing. The boys, in anticipation of an inspection, had been instructed in military drill, and were very proud of their attainments. The excellent work being done in this school cannot be too highly commended.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Laverty, says: "In addition to the class-room work, the boys learn carpentering and gardening, while the girls receive instruction in dressmaking and housekeeping. The ex-pupils are doing very well."

Fort Resolution Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

In order to ascertain mid-winter conditions at this school, I made an inspection on the 24th of February, during one of the coldest periods of a severe winter. The four-days trip by dog-sled from Fort Smith was made with considerable discomfort, owing to the extreme temperature and strong north wind.

As in the case of the above, this school is conducted by the Grey Nuns, Reverend Sister Girard being the superior, and Sister McQuillan being headmistress. The building is the best that I have seen in the north. It is commodious, well built, well planned and comfortable. Although at the time of my visit the weather was very cold, the building was quite warm, being heated by three large furnaces. The building, although already the largest in the north, has not been able to meet requirements, so is being further enlarged by the addition of a new wing, which will provide a large dormitory for girls, with a class-room beneath it. When completed, as it will be this summer, the school will have accommodation for eighty pupils. The children are carefully instructed in the various branches required by the department. The writing and mental arithmetic were particularly good. I asked for specimens of the writing to be forwarded to the department as an exhibit. In addition to their class-work, the older girls are instructed in needle-work and cooking. I did not sample the latter, but can bear testimony to their skill in the former. The general health of the pupils was good; every child was able to be in class. I am informed that the school has a large and excellent garden, but at this season of the year had no opportunity of seeing it.

Hay River Boarding School (Anglican).

Rev. A. J. Vale, principal, reports a full attendance, and everything as being in a satisfactory condition, but owing to the impossibility of procuring sufficient dog fish for the trip, was unable to project my visit to the school.

In his annual report the reverend principal says:—"Steady progress has been made in the class-room by all the pupils. The boys are taught fishing, ploughing, milking and the use of tools. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Our ex-pupils are prospering."

Fort Smith Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was opened in the month of September, 1915. The building is a new frame structure, well built and sufficiently commodious to meet present requirements.

The school is conducted by the Grey Nuns, Reverend Sister Gadbois being teacher. The pupils, to the number of 31, six of whom are half-breeds, live at Fort Smith and the country tributary. The Indian children belong to the Chipewyan band. The children are bright, fond of their teacher, and attend very regularly. As they could not speak English at first, and had never been to school elsewhere, the teacher in charge has had to start from the beginning. None have advanced far yet, but a good beginning has been made.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

There are four large boarding schools in the northern section of Treaty 8, as follows:—Fort Chipewyan boarding school (Roman Catholic), Fort Resolution boarding school (Roman Catholic), Hay River boarding school (Anglican), Fort Providence boarding school (Roman Catholic).

Owing to the fact that I was able to utilize canoe transport to a considerable extent this year, I had facilities for inspecting these schools which in previous years I did not have, when my itinerary was, to a great extent, subordinated to the exigencies of the Hudson's Bay Company transport service.

Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels') Boarding School.

The school buildings were in an excellent state of repair, a considerable amount of labour having recently been spent on them, including painting and general renovating work. A spacious room had been set aside for a gymnasium, where the pupils are exercised twice a week. Another commodious section of the building has been set aside for the use of the older girls, where facilities for dressmaking and general needlework are provided.

A praiseworthy spirit of progressiveness is manifested by the entire management in respect to matters relating to the training of the Indian boy or girl for their various duties in domestic life after leaving school. At the time of inspection there were nine boys and nineteen girls at the school, as vacation time had commenced.

I had the privilege of attending a concert given by the pupils, during which drill, musical numbers, recitations and a short play were conspicuous items on the programme. The performance came up to a very high standard and indicated to a considerable degree the care and attention that had been bestowed on the scholars. A military drill by the boys was an outstanding feature of the exercises, and was carried out with a thoroughness which was a credit to the boys and their instructor, Sergeant Mellor, R.N.W.M.P.

The inside class work follows along the lines laid down by the department, five hours a day being devoted to this work, the remainder of the working day being taken up by the boys in outside occupations, such as carpentry, garden work, sawing wood, etc., while the girls receive instruction in housekeeping, cooking and dressmaking.

Some difficulty was experienced this year with the water-supply, owing to the fact that the level of Athabaska lake had receded and the lake water was then about 200 yards distant from the school. Fire-extinguishers had been provided so as to guard against any outbreak of fire, but it is expected that the low water conditions will not obtain for very long, and, as such conditions were very unusual, there is no great possibility of a recurrence of this state of affairs for some time to come.

The mission saw-mill, which was burnt down last year, is being reconstructed about one mile distant from the school, as this mill constituted an inflammable risk, which it was not advisable to have so close to the school.

Heating and ventilating appliances were in good order, and the general health of the pupils was very good.

Fort Resolution Boarding School.

A considerable addition has been recently made to the buildings of the Resolution school, comprising a large wing 35 by 65 feet. Accommodation is now provided for seventy-five scholars, and the ventilating, heating and dormitory arrangements are everything to be desired. A good water-supply is provided by a well in the kitchen of the school, although the water from Great Slave lake is excellent for drinking purposes.

At the time of inspection there were seventeen boys and twenty-three girls at the school, and all exhibited a well-cared-for appearance. The proficiency of the scholars was well up to the standard, especially with regard to writing and reading. The boys have been receiving physical and military drill at the hands of C. Stephens of the R.N.W.M.P. at Resolution, and take a keen interest in this training. The girls receive instruction in housekeeping and needlework, and many articles, such as dresses, moccasins and fancy-work of caribou and moose skin were to be seen.

Nearly four acres of land in the vicinity of the school are given up to gardening, and the different crops of vegetables and roots are sufficient for the use of the school. Facilities are provided for the boys to take part in the fishery and trapping, with a view to preparing them to earn their livelihood after leaving the school.

The health of the scholars was in every way satisfactory, for, although two rooms in the school had been set aside as infirmaries for the boys and girls, they are very rarely occupied.

Hay River Boarding School.

The school buildings are not, in my opinion, quite suitable for the needs of the pupils, although the principal, Mr. A. Vale, is using every effort to provide additional accommodation. The construction of a new school has been commenced, the foundation timbers and 25,000 feet of lumber being on the ground. It is confidently expected that the new school will be ready for occupation next year, and will constitute a great improvement on the old one.

The class work follows the usual routine, a great deal of stress being laid upon the teaching of the English language. A good deal of attention is also given to outside work in the nature of gardening, fishing, trapping, and it is evident that in recent years the staff have endeavoured to specialize along the lines of instruction that will enable the ex-scholar to utilize his or her knowledge in after life.

Some of the pupils come from very remote districts of the lower Mackenzie river, and include some Eskimo children. These latter exhibit an intelligence superior to that of the Slave or Yellowknife Indian boys, and are particularly adept in carpentry work and other similar handicrafts.

Religious exercises and drill constitute a leading feature of the curriculum, and the discipline of the school is excellent.

Heating and ventilating arrangements are satisfactory in so far as the present buildings are concerned. Adequate fire-protective measures have been taken, and the water supply is abundant and readily accessible from the Hay river.

A large area of land, comprising nearly eight acres, is being cultivated, and new land is gradually being brought into use for this purpose.

Fort Providence Boarding School.

This school is possibly one of the best equipped in the north. The buildings are in good condition and the grounds well kept. Its situation on the bank of the Mackenzie river is a great advantage, as the water-supply is one of the best in the world. A force pump (underground) is used to provide water for the various buildings.

Some difficulty is experienced in adequately heating the large school buildings during the cold winter months, as, up to the present time, the heating system has been restricted to stoves. It is understood, however, that this is to be replaced in the near future by furnaces, when there should be no difficulty in providing the necessary amount of heat.

The same uniform thoroughness of training and education is visible here as at Resolution school, and a competent staff use every effort to equip the Indian children with an education which will benefit them in after life. The boys are provided with every opportunity to develop themselves in regard to outside occupations, such as gardening, carpentry and woodwork, while the girls are encouraged in cooking, preparing meat and fish and needlework.

Excellent samples of the class-work of the boys and girls were shown, and the results speak very highly for the effective training that the pupils are receiving.

The gardens in the vicinity of the school provide sufficient potatoes and vegetables for the use of the school, and exhibit a well-kept appearance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 387; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 335; average attendance at day schools, 145; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 5.

Mr. R. E. Loring, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is fairly centrally located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. Its teacher is Mr. Frank Van Gorder, who is taking a marked interest in his work. Through his efforts this school has been brought to a good working order.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is also centrally situated in the village of that name. Its teacher is Miss S. Z. Richardson. Good progress is being made. The teacher acts in the capacity of field matron, and in that manner renders a beneficent influence over the community in general. The girl pupils are being instructed in cooking and sewing.

Kitwanga School.

This school, centrally located in the village, is making steady progress. The teacher, Miss Florence B. Kemp, is capable and well adapted for the work, and has the faculty of making herself likable to her pupils. The attendance is usually large and regular, and the results derived are profitable.

Andimaul School.

This school is centrally located. The teacher, Miss Vernon Leake, is capable. The girl pupils are given instruction in sewing, knitting and in other respects. The principal, Miss (Adjutant) Jennie Halpenny, fills the position of field matron, which in its effects is largely adding evidence of a wholesome influence on the community as well.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the exact centre of the village, and good progress is being made.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work is stimulated by active and interesting teaching. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and other domestic accomplishments. The attendance is usually well kept up. The exercise of good manners and deportment, too, is largely in evidence.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is placed in the exact centre of the Sikedach reserve. Its teacher, Miss Pearl Jackson, is an energetic worker, and successful in maintaining her school in good working order. All of the children of school age in the village are on the roll. Their attendance is large, steady and punctual. The girl pupils receive lessons in sewing, knitting, and in other useful ways and in the sense of general results this school is doing much good.

Kispiox School.

The department erected and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and otherwise perfect in its appointments. The teacher, Miss Gertrude Martin, is painstaking in all her work, and the results are highly satisfactory. Miss Eva Martin, field matron, ably assists in the manual training of the pupils, and in that manner much good results from the management of the school.

Kisgegas School.

This school is located in the most northerly part of the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. The school building is centrally placed in the village. Its teacher is Jonathan Mercer an able, intelligent native missionary. Good progress is being made. The teacher is assisted by his wife, from whom the girl pupils receive lessons in sewing and knitting. Since the people here frequent the hunting and trapping grounds for a livelihood, it has of late years become more of a practice to have the children left behind with the old people, in order to enable them to have the benefits of the school.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school, serving the Hagwilget Indians, is situated on the reserve of Tsitsk, and on the east bank of the Bulkley river. Its attendance is derived from the Moricetown and Coryatsaqua reserves as well. Of the latter reserves many children are being kept by their relatives at Tsitsk (Rocher Deboulé), to furnish the school a large and satisfactory number of pupils. The teacher, Sidney Browning, assisted by his wife, is doing good work. By the latter the girl pupils are being given instruction in useful occupations. On the whole the school is making good progress.

Fort Babine School.

This school provides educational advantages for the Fort and Old Fort Babine villages, and such of the people of that tribe with habitations along both shores of Babine lake.

The teacher of this school, Joseph F. Morrissey, has achieved most satisfactory results, and otherwise has proved himself most useful in furthering the interests of his pupils in general.

General Remarks.

In review of the aforegoing, I have the honour to state that, in all the schools, the pupils are daily put through the exercises of calisthenics, and, for diversion, are given opportunities for play.

As to the encouragement of agriculture in cultivating gardens on the plots encompassing the schools, all is being done to effect this in a general extent. Up to the present these measures obtain only in connection with some of the schools.

Regarding the progress of ex-pupils of the different classes of schools, the schools of this district have hardly been established long enough to admit of giving a pronounced statement, but in the instances under observation, the results speak well of the benefit attained.

As to the general effect of education upon the reserve life, it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that, on the whole, the influence of the schools promotes a greater respect for law and order, cleanliness of habits, and a better understanding of how to avoid the contracting of disease. The rules of hygiene are insisted upon in the schools, and this has a far-reaching effect on the communities.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 312; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 249; average attendance at day schools, 86; number enrolled at Kitimat boarding, 34; number attending Coqualeeetza industrial, 6.

Mr. I. Fougner, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kitimat Boarding School.

This is the only boarding school in this agency and is situated on a hillside, overlooking Kitimat Arm. The buildings are comparatively new, and are kept in excellent condition.

The principal, Miss I. M. Clarke, is assisted by Misses Swann and Scouten. In addition to the class-room work, the girls are taught housekeeping.

In her annual report, the principal says: "The pupils are progressing in their class-room work. An improvement in English is especially noticeable. There has been no serious sickness during the year."

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school is in the centre of the Indian village. The building is surrounded by ample grounds, which are fenced and seeded.

Miss M. A. Gibson is in charge of this school, and the pupils are progressing in their studies. The attendance has improved.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school has been repainted and the old floor has been replaced by a new one. New single desks have also been installed.

Miss Tranter is doing patient and effective work at this school.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

This school is taught by Miss H. Read. The pupils are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The school room is neat and clean.

Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

Miss Isabella Clarke, the teacher, does skilful and energetic work at this school.

The children from the village attend this school in the forenoon, and the children from the Kitimat boarding school attend in the afternoon.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

The teacher, Rev. J. H. Matthews, takes great interest in his work. The attendance has improved and this is one of the most efficient day schools in the agency.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. George Oliver, who has shown great interest in the school work. Good results can be expected from this school.

General Remarks.

As the Indians in this agency are, almost exclusively, fishermen, very little instruction in gardening can be given at school. The Indians in this agency are improving, and credit is due to the painstaking work that is being done in the school by the teachers.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 294; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 92; average attendance at day schools, 42; number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial, 68; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 10.

Mr. W. R. Robertson, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

This school is in charge of Rev. W. Lemmens as principal, who is assisted by a very efficient staff. All the pupils have made good progress during the year. In addition to their regular studies in the class-room, the girls are taught sewing, cooking and all branches of housework, while the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and shoemaking. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training and their influence has a good effect on the other members of the band.

The new school, which is a fine building with all modern improvements, is now completed, and the furniture, which is all new, is being installed. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in the near future.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, S.M.M., says: "Our new buildings are provided with the most up-to-date system of ventilation, heating and plumbing. With our new buildings, we shall have a larger attendance, and increased progress is expected."

Koksilah Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. C. A. Dockstader, who takes great interest in the Indian work. The pupils have been making very satisfactory progress, and the average attendance has been good.

Nanaimo Day School.

This school is now in charge of Miss Adelaide Bool, who has been teaching since the 1st of October. The average attendance has been quite good, and the pupils are making very good progress.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss C. Ordano and Miss M. Frumento. The school is centrally located on the Clemclemaluts reserve. The average attendance has been exceptionally good. The teacher and pupils take an interest in their work, and very satisfactory progress is made by the pupils.

Songhees Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Rose A. Quigley, who is doing very good work. Very satisfactory progress is made by the pupils. They are encouraged to take an interest in gardening. The past year they had a very good garden, of which they were justly proud.

Tsartlip Day School.

Miss L. H. Hagen was in charge of this school till the 30th June, and since that date it has been closed. There have been several deaths among the children of school age, and owing to the roving disposition of the Indians in that vicinity, it has been impossible to get a sufficient number of children of school age.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 392; number enrolled at day school, 17; average attendance at day school, 12; number enrolled at Kamloops industrial, 72.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. F. Smith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

The Kamloops industrial and boarding school and auxiliary buildings are erected on a rising prominence, in a one-hundred and sixty acre plot, of the Kamloops reserve, some three and a half miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

The buildings are frame structures, conveniently arranged on the plot selected. The main buildings are two-story structures, connected by a hallway leading from the culinary department; these have undergone considerable remodelling during the past couple of years. These buildings are lighted by electricity from the city of Kamloops, with which it is also in telephone communication. They are also fitted up with toilets and baths, which are supplied with water from an aerial tank recently erected and conveniently located, at an elevation for developing sufficient pressure to effectively operate the fire-protection hose, which are to be found at easily accessible points throughout the buildings.

The aerial water tank, with its 1,000 or more gallons capacity, which has been installed between the two main buildings, has given efficient service in supplying water to all parts of these buildings. The one erected on the outside is used as an auxiliary, and conveys water to the boys' recreation and dormitory building. These two tanks are supplied with water from the South Thompson river by a five horse-power gasolene engine, installed over one year ago, and is giving good satisfaction.

The teaching staff consists of the Reverend Father A. M. Carion, O.M.I., principal, two male teachers, one in charge of the class-room, the other the outside work, and four Sisters of St. Anns, Sister Mary Monica being the superior.

Mr. R. W. Colderwood, who is not only a very efficient teacher, but has shown qualities specially adapted to teaching Indian boys, is still in charge of the boys' class-room. Mr. Beck, who succeeded Mr. Ed. La Basse at the opening of the fall term as the farm and outside instructor, has so far been satisfactory.

The girls' class-room is in charge of Sister M. Rogation, while the work of the culinary department, domestic and sewing, are divided between Sisters M. A. D'Awray and M. Lucine, under the guidance of Sister Mary Monica the superior.

The boys devote the forenoon to the class-room, where they are making satisfactory progress in their studies, under their very efficient teacher, Mr. R. W. Colderwood. In the afternoon the majority are in charge of Mr. Beck, and are engaged in the various outdoor work mapped out each day by the principal. They cultivate a garden plot of about five acres, which produces sufficient vegetables of every kind for the use of the institution. They also care for and feed the stock.

The girls devote the forenoon to the domestic work of the institution. Some are taught cooking, others sewing and knitting, while all take their turn in the work of general housekeeping. The afternoon is given up entirely to the class-room, under their able and efficient teacher, Sister Mary Rogation, who, through sickness, was temporarily replaced by another teaching sister last November. The progress in their studies is considered satisfactory.

During the last two months of the past quarter an epidemic of grippe has prevailed among the children and certain members of the teaching staff. The children however, were all cared for and are convalescent. Otherwise the health of the school has been good.

Shulus Day School.

The Nicola Mameet reserve, No. 1, Shulus day school is situated on one of the large Indian villages in the Nicola valley, about four miles west of the town of Merritt. As the Indian villages are far apart in the valley, the children of school age of the other Indian villages cannot avail themselves of the educational facilities offered by this school, which is in charge of Mr. J. W. Harwood, who reports that, although the great majority of the children in attendance at the school are small, they show satisfactory interest in their studies and are making good progress. The building in which the class is conducted is a well built frame structure, high ceiling, well lighted and airy in the summer and properly heated in the winter. During the summer vacation outdoor toilets were erected, thus improving the sanitary surroundings. It has also been arranged to continue the sewing class inaugurated among the adult women of the band last winter under the instruction of Mrs. A. H. Plummer, wife of the Anglican missionary in charge of the Indian mission, who is also conducting a singing class among the children.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 118; number enrolled at Kootenay industrial, 80.

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kootenay Industrial School.

During the past year the work at this institution has progressed in a satisfactory manner, and I note, with pleasure, a steady improvement.

The stak comprises: Sister Justinian, principal, Sisters M. Benedicta and Alicia, assistants, Rev. Father Lambout, O.M.I., chaplain, and Mr. George Bruce, farm instructor and physical science teacher. The teachers are faithful and efficient, and the different subjects prescribed by the department are carefully taught.

The boys are given instruction in farming, stock-raising, carpentry and shoemaking. Older boys assist in looking after the heating, pumping and lighting plants, and take an interest in their work. The girls are taught housekeeping, dairying, sewing and knitting, and are making steady advancement.

There is an excellent garden, where all vegetables used in the institution are grown. The girls have individual garden plots, upon which they expend considerable labour.

Mr. Tom Wilson, entomologist, visited the school several times during the year, and gave the pupils instruction in pruning, and the care and culture of fruit. He also gave a lecture on "Insect life" to the staff and pupils.

General Remarks.

Two Indian children are attending the public school at Barton, and are making satisfactory progress with their studies. Their teacher speaks highly about them.

An ex-pupil of the industrial school was employed on the government dredge on Arrow lake, and his work and conduct were highly commended. The ex-pupils, with the exception of one or two, continue to make their influence for good felt throughout the agency. They are proving useful and helpful, and are assisting greatly in uplifting and bettering the condition of the Indians.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 183; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 40; average attendance at day schools, 21; number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial, 37; number enrolled at Alert Bay Girls' Home, 32.

Mr. W. M. Halliday, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Alert Bay Boys' Industrial School.

It is a matter of congratulation to note the continued good work that is being done at this institution. The capacity of the school is thirty-five, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the number required.

The principal, Rev. A. W. Corker, has been in England on furlough, and, during his absence, Rev. F. Comley, as acting principal, has met with considerable success. The class-room has been presided over by Mr. C. M. Parrott, a young man of ability and untiring energy, and the pupils are making noticeable progress.

The whole institution is under the control of the Anglican diocese of Columbia. His Lordship Bishop Scriven takes a personal interest in the school. The buildings are in a sanitary condition. The trade instructor, Mr. Eli Hunt, teaches the boys carpentering and gardening.

In his annual report, the acting principal, Rev. F. Comley, says: "The class-room work has been very good. The general health of the pupils has been excellent."

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

This school is also under the control of the Anglican diocese of Columbia. Rev. F. Comley is acting-principal. The matron, Miss A. E. Neville, is very efficient and has splendid control over the pupils, who are taught cooking, sewing, and other domestic duties.

Under the guidance of the teacher, Miss M. Nixon, the pupils are progressing in their class-room work. The building is well lighted and well ventilated. An abundant supply of fresh water is obtained from an artesian well. In his annual report, the acting-principal says: "Class-room work is very satisfactory. The health of the pupils has been better than in former years."

Alert Bay Day School.

The attendance at this school has increased during the past year. Miss E. Ferryman, the teacher, continues to do good work. In addition to the regular course of studies, the pupils are taught physical drill and calisthenics.

As soon as the pupils of this school are old enough they are sent to the girls' and boys' industrial school.

Cape Mudge Day School.

Mr. J. E. Rendle, the Methodist missionary at Cape Mudge, continues to teach this school with increasing success. Although the attendance at this school is rather irregular, reasonable progress has been made during the year.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils are peaceable and law-abiding, but there is a lack of progress.

It is difficult to obtain regular employment, as there are no factories, or any opportunity for agriculture, owing to the physical nature of the country. The lack of progress, therefore, can be attributed to the want of steady employment.

The influence of the ex-pupils is being felt on the reserves. Many of these ex-pupils are opposed to the old tribal customs, and, as their number increases they will be able to exert a greater influence against these old customs.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 377; number enrolled at day schools, 41; average attendance at day schools, 27; number enrolled at Lytton industrial, 76; number enrolled at All Hallows boarding, 34

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Graham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

This school is situated two and a half miles from Lytton on a good agricultural farm of 660 acres. It is under the supervision of the Rev. Leonard Dawson, principal.

The class-rooms are well supplied with upt-to-date desks, and are well lighted and commodious. They are also particularly well supplied with school books and school material.

The teachers, Mr. C. H. Lallemand and Mrs. Christie, are well qualified for their work, as is shown by the progress made by the pupils.

The pupils are trained in every class of work such as keeping the building clean and laundry work, as well as outdoor employments, which I trust will be of great value to them in after life, as the majority of the children are recruited from an agricultural district.

The ex-pupils of this school have so far not shown a great deal of progress, owing principally to their having to go back to the reserve life and work for their parents on the reserve or go out labouring for themselves on the railroad. The scarcity of water for irrigation purposes hinders the placing of ex-pupils on plots of land of their own.

I think I can say that the education of these boys is beginning slowly to have some effect upon the Indians in their reserve life, but it is one of those things that work very slowly, as there are still a great number of the older Indians who are very adverse to education.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Progress has been made in the class-room work. The health of the boys has been very good."

All Hallows Boarding School.

This is a boarding school for Indian girls situated at Yale, and it is under the supervision of Sister Constance of the Community of All Hallows. She has Miss Miller as teacher, and Miss Officer as matron.

The work in the class-room is most creditable, and the progress made by the different pupils is most gratifying.

One of the principal studies taught is nature study, which the children take to very keenly, and which I consider a very necessary study for Indian children in after life.

The children are thoroughly trained in all domestic employments such as sewing, laundering and cooking. In all of these they are making splendid progress.

During the summer months each child is given a garden plot and seeds. The children take great pride in these small gardens, and they have a competition for the best kept one.

I am glad to report that the ex-pupils of this school are found to be making great progress throughout the province. They show what can be done by a thorough education.

The education of Indian girls has a greater effect upon the reserve than that of the boys, as the girls set a splendid example in their homes, and greatly assist the agents in the matter of teaching the Indians to take more care of their houses.

In her annual report, the principal says: "The pupils have shown great interest in their class-room work during the past year. A number of the older girls have been knitting socks for the soldiers."

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of Miss Hobden, a very capable missionary, who is doing conscientious work, which is carried on under great difficulty, owing to the fact that a number of the pupils live out of town during the summer.

The pupils are all young and nearly all are in the kindergarten stage. All the exercise copy books are well written and taken care of for such young pupils.

Boothroyd Day School (Angligan).

This is the new school which has been in operation nearly a year now. It is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, who is exceptionally well fitted for this work, as she speaks the Thompson language fluently, and has exceptional control over the children and the school work generally.

I am glad to report that both the children and the parents take a keen interest in the school work. The average daily attendance is very gratifying.

The progress made by the pupils, considering that none of them knew English ten months ago, is most encouraging to the teacher, as several of the children are now as advanced as the second reader.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 456; number enrolled at day schools, 314; average attendance at day schools, 152; number enrolled at Port Simpson Girls' Home, 40; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 11.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. C. Perry, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

This is a well organized institution, conducted under the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. Miss L. M. Deacon is the efficient matron of this establishment, whose assistants are: Miss Armstrong, teacher; Miss Powell, sewing-room instructress; and Miss Miles, who conducts the domestic industries of the home. Exceptionally good discipline is maintained, and all branches of study and exercise are thoroughly taught. Flower gardening is taught, in which some of the pupils are much interested. Several prizes were won for exhibits shown, in open competition with the public schools of the north, at the Northern British Columbia Exhibition held at Prince Rupert.

The progress of ex-pupils has, considering all the circumstances, been fairly satisfactory. The education received has benefited the Indian girls to the extent that it has aided them to be of assistance to their less educated parents and relatives, and has materially aided in the elevation of reserve life. In many of the homes of ex-pupils can be seen unquestioned evidence of the knowledge of domestic industries and household arts.

Port Essington Day School.

The school is under the supervision of Miss Fanny Noble, whose work is quite satisfactory and who maintains good discipline. The attendance, though small, on account of the nomadic pursuits of the Indians, is satisfactory. The school building is in good condition, and is well equipped and nicely kept. The site is not adapted for school gardens. The ventilation is good.

Metlakatla Day School.

This school is conducted by Miss S. Klippert, an able and enthusiastic teacher. It is managed under the absolute control of the Government. Attendance continues satisfactorily. The building is in splendid condition, is well ventilated, equipped, and kept. Exemplary discipline is maintained, and pupils make marked progress. The local Indian council favours the application of the school regulations at all times, but recourse has never been had to their enforcement.

At the Northern British Columbia Exhibition several prizes were won in open competition by Miss Klippert's pupils, for drawing and writing.

Port Simpson Day School.

The school is conducted under the supervision of the Methodist Church of Canada. Its teachers, Mr. E. S. Grant and Miss Elsie Potter, are paid by the Government through the Church. The building appears to belong to the Church, and has been kept in good repair and thoroughly equipped by the Government. Attendance at this school has been very unsatisfactory, the apathy of the parents being due mainly to questions appertaining to lands and to the nomadic pursuits of the people. The building is in splendid condition. The rooms are well kept by the janitor.

Kincolith Day School.

This school is conducted by Miss Alice Collison. The building is in first-class condition, and is well equipped with furnishings, material and supplies. The Indians of this reserve are nomadic, which fact may account to a large extent for the small attendance. There are no school gardens here. The school lot is covered with scrubby brush and tree stumps.

Lak-kalzap Day School.

The school is located in an Indian village, about twenty-one miles up the Nass river. It is conducted by Miss Silvia Sturges, who is encouraged in her work by the activities of a field matron, who is engaged for service amongst the Lak-kalzap Indians, to advance their interests and improve their condition. The attendance has been remarkably good, and night classes, conducted jointly by the teacher and matron, have aided greatly in making the Indians realize the benefits of education.

During visits made to this reserve during the year, I have been struck with the neat and cleanly condition of the pupils and the homelike influence of the school. The parents, too, have held both teacher and matron in high esteem and are grateful to the department for assisting them in this manner. The building is in first-class condition, and is well furnished and supplied with materials and fire-wood.

During the summer both teacher and matron followed the Indians to their fishing bases at Nass Harbour, where, at the local cannery, a school was conducted during the summer months. The experiment proved quite successful and the attendance was good.

Gwinoha Day School.

The classes are conducted by Miss Helen Freeman in the local church building, until the spring, when a suitable building may be erected.

School was opened during November, last, and has been fairly well attended by the Indians. It is somewhat of a novelty to the Indians, who have been without a school for some time in consequence of their apathetic attitude in relation to their land grievances, which has been relaxed by visits of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs to their village.

Aiyansh Day School.

Aiyansh is situated about seventy-five miles up the Nass river. It has had no school under either government or church auspices for several years, the people having chosen to engage and pay their own teacher, because they had been led to believe that if they accepted schools from the Government their chances for a settlement of their land grievances would be thereby prejudiced.

The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs having visited their settlement and listened to their grievances, the people decided to have a Government school. Consequently, a teacher was sent to take charge of school work here, in the person of Miss Vera A. Chastenay, in November, last. The school is being conducted in the house of an Indian chief until the spring, when a suitable building will be erected. The teacher is accompanied by a field matron, who will do much good on the reserve.

Gitlakdamiks Day School.

The village is situated about seventy-seven miles up the Nass river. The position of this village regarding a school was similar to that of Aiyansh prior to the visit of the Royal Commission.

Miss Olive Bowen was engaged by the department and sent to this school in November, last. It is hoped that her efforts will teach the Indians the value of education.

A new building will be erected in the spring. The field matron at Aiyansh will also assist Miss Bowen in her efforts to secure a good attendance at the school.

Remarks.

I have visited all the villages and schools of the agency during the year, some of them on several occasions. I am pleased to be able to report that there is gratifying evidence on every hand that the growth of Indian education is being greatly advanced by the efforts of the department to make the schools a more efficient medium of development. I find the payment of larger salaries to teachers a sure inducement to them to stay with their work and remain in the isolated settlements for longer periods of time. The teachers, too, being better qualified than formerly do more effective work, which is more and more appreciated by the Indians, who watch the interests and development of their children.

I desire to thank the department for its close and cordial support of all reasonable efforts made and recommended for the advancement of the Indians in education. I trust that the results obtained from this attention will measure fully up to the high standards of proficiency earnestly sought.

In conclusion, I would say that ex-pupils of the Indian day schools mentioned, while finding it difficult to obtain employment in competition with whites, nevertheless, find their education of great advantage in following their normal pursuits.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 441; number of pupils enrolled at the day schools, 114; average attendance at day schools, 65; number enrolled at Coqualeetza institute, 117; number enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding, 50; number enrolled at Sechelt boarding, 52; number enrolled at St. Mary's Mission boarding, 77; number attending Kuper Island industrial school, 4; number of Indian children attending white schools, 4.

Mr. Peter Byrne, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Coqualeetza Institute.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley. The children receive a good education under the guidance of the Rev. G. H. Raley and his able assistants, who are earnestly endeavouring to advance the pupils along the most modern lines of civilization.

There is a farm in connection with this school, and the boys are instructed in all branches of agriculture and the management of stock. Some are taught gardening, fruit-growing, carpentry, and shoe repairing. The girls are taught housekeeping, in which they are making good progress. Some of them cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

A good substantial frame building, 55 by 27 by 20 feet high, has been erected during the past year. The pupils assemble here for lectures, and it is also used as a recreation hall during the stormy weather.

The cadet corps, 50 strong, organized at this school, receives drill instruction once a week. This is very beneficial as it teaches the boys discipline, and provides them with healthy exercise.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. H. Raley, says: "Our pupils are advancing rapidly in their class-room work. A number are trying entrance work. The pupils were very successful in their competition for prizes at the Agricultural and Arts Exhibition at Chilliwack."

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated about one mile east of Mission City, overlooking the Fraser river, and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines. The boys and girls occupy separate buildings about 300 feet apart. The Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I., successor to Rev. V. Rohr, with his able assistants, is giving the pupils a good education.

On the large farm connected with this school the boys are trained in all branches of agriculture, and fruit-growing, and also, in the care and management of stock. They are taught how to use the most modern agricultural implements, and to take care of them.

The girls secure a good training in housekeeping, and are taught to make and mend their own clothes. Some of them are expert needle-women, and have frequently obtained prizes at the local exhibition, for their fancy needle-work.

The pupils of this school enjoy good health, and are making good progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in every branch of the class-room work. I feel justified in saying that our ex-pupils are more thrifty and are steadier in work and principles than those deprived of education."

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver. The Reverend Sister Mary Amy, and her competent staff, continue to educate the pupils in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

The boys receive instruction in gardening and dairying, and are also taught how to care for and milk the cows that are kept at the institution. The girls are instructed in all branches of housework under the supervision of the sisters, who bestow every care possible on their pupils.

Many of the pupils of this school display a marked talent for music. Some of them are able to play two and three instruments with exceptional ability.

In her annual report, the principal, Reverend Sister Amy says: "The children have enjoyed good health during the past year. Most of the ex-pupils seem to be thriving."

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated on Sechelt reserve near Trail bay. It is in charge of the Reverend Sister Theresine and a competent staff, who attend to the duties connected therewith. The pupils have made progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

The boys are taught gardening, fruit-growing, and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. They also receive instruction in carpentry and shoe-making, and many of them are capable of mending their own and the other pupil's shoes.

The girls receive instruction in all branches of housekeeping, besides butter-making. Most of the elder girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

The sisters visit the homes of the Indians and instruct the mothers in house-keeping and in the care of their children, and a decided change is taking place along the lines of cleanliness. Generally speaking, the health of the pupils is satisfactory.

In her annual report, the principal says: "Good progress has been made in their studies by all the pupils. Excellent health has been enjoyed by the children this year. The conduct of the ex-pupils is commendable."

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aup reserve, near Bute inlet. The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations, during the greater part of the year. While they are absent the children reside in the school building, the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them. By this arrangement a good average attendance is maintained.

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher of this school and his wife is field matron. The pupils are making excellent progress under their guidance. Mrs. Moroney makes daily visits to the Indians' houses and instructs the mothers in cleaning and managing their homes, and also in the care of their children. There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the homes of these people, and the mothers appreciate very much the presence of the matron, particularly when any of the children are sick.

The area of land available for cultivation on this reserve is very small, hence the pupils are not instructed in farming, but are taught gardening on a small scale.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve near the village. Mr. Basil Nicholson, who with his wife and children is living on the second floor of the school building, continues to do good work. He is educating the children in all the branches of study authorized by the department, and they are progressing along the lines of civilization.

Mrs. Nicholson, from time to time, visits the Indians' homes on the reserve, and instructs the mothers in housekeeping, cleanliness, and the care of their children. She is always ready to respond to their call in cases of sickness, and to render such assistance as she is capable. A marked improvement in cleanliness is noticeable throughout the village, and the health of the Indians is good.

Tsawassen Day School.

This school was not reopened during the past year, on account of the absence of the parents and children from the reserve.

Skwah Day School.

This school is situated on Skwah reserve and has accommodation for forty pupils. Mr. Grimshaw is the teacher, and lives on the reserve with his wife. He is doing very good work among the Indians. The parents are taking a keener interest in the education of their children as they advance in their studies, and are able to read the news and write letters for them.

During the past year the school grounds have been fenced by the Indians, the department supplying the material. It is the desire of the teacher and the parents to have fruit-bearing and ornamental trees planted this spring, and also to have a portion of the land ploughed up and put into a state of cultivation, in order that the pupils, under the supervision of the teacher, may be taught farming, gardening, and fruit-growing.

Katzie Day School.

This school is situated on Katzie reserve, the headquarters of the Katzie band. Mr. J. F. Wilson, successor to Mr. J. J. Murphy, who resigned to join the overseas forces, is doing excellent work.

The pupils are making excellent progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department, and we hope to have some of them attending the high school in the near future. The parents take a keen interest in the education of their children, and are anxious that they should advance in their studies as rapidly as the white children in the vicinity.

There being no Indian school on the Langley reserve, four children belonging to this tribe are attending the public school in the vicinity. These pupils are making good progress, and compare favourably with the white children in the same classes.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to grasp the benefits derived from education, and its effect is becoming very noticeable in the homes of the ex-pupils, who are adopting more and more the manners and customs of the whites. Generally speaking, the male ex-pupils show a marked improvement in the management of their farms and in the care of their stock, which in many cases comes quite up to the standard of that of the average white settler.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 188; number of children enrolled at day schools, 31; average attendance at day schools, 17; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 5.

Mr. J. R. Brown, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Osoyoos Day School.

Last fall a school was opened on the Osoyoos reserve. It is in charge of Mr. J. J. Norwood. When the school started the children could not speak a word of English, but they are now making marvellous progress.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children attend the white schools at Larkin, Wood's Lake and Similkameen. These children attend school regularly and are making very satisfactory progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 151; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 121; average attendance at day schools, 39; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 42.

Mr. T. Deasy, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Massett Day School.

The school-house on the Massett reserve is a large, well ventilated building, with two class-rooms. Mr. Frank Trainor is the teacher. He is assisted by Mrs. Trainor when the attendance is very large. The school is provided with single and double desks, and is in good condition throughout.

There has been marked improvement in the cleanliness of the children. The parents are showing great interest in education, and the children are advancing and are eager to learn English.

Skidegate Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. H. Young. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance during the winter months.

General Remarks.

All the Indians are fishermen and they take their families with them when they go to the canneries. For this reason there is practically no attendance at school from April to November each year. When the cannery at Naden Harbour is operated the teacher of the Massett school lives there, and opens school in one of the cannery buildings. I visit the schools frequently, and find the children well dressed, clean and eager to learn.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 165; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 16; average attendance at day school, 7.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. S. Simpson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Telegraph Creek Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. W. T. Pake, and it is attended by both whites and Indians. Those children who attend regularly are progressing. The majority of the members of the Telegraph Creek band speak English. All dress in the garb of white men, and the children attending school are neatly clothed.

Mr. Pake has started some garden plots in order to encourage the Indians to engage in agriculture.

Tahltan Day School.

This school was closed last June, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a regular attendance. The former teacher, Rev. F. P. Thorman, has gone to the front.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils show marked improvement in housekeeping and in general deportment. The tribe, as a whole, is vastly improved.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 282; number of pupils enrolled, 53; average attendance, 23.

Mr. W. J. McAllan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Stuart Lake Day School.

This is the only Indian school in this agency. The teacher, Mr. A. Okon Ockoniy, is assisted by his wife, who acts as children's cook and field matron. The attendance has been quite satisfactory, a few of the more ambitious pupils rarely missing a day. The pupils receive a mid-day meal. The pupils show advancement in spelling, reading and writing, but the progress in arithmetic is tardy. Mr. Ockoniy conducts a night school, during the winter, for the benefit of the adults. Mrs. Ockoniy has a knitting class for the older girls. Land for garden purposes was cleared and planted last spring and a crop of vegetables was raised. Mr. Ockoniy is endeavouring to make the Indians interested in agriculture.

General Remarks.

The beneficial effects of education will become more noticeable from year to year, as the English language supersedes the Indian dialect. All the Indians are now taking a great interest in the education of their children. Rev. Father Coccola, O.M.I., who supervises school matters, is entitled to share with the teachers the credit for the progress obtained.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 159; number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial, 71.

Mr. I. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

Reverend Father Maillard, O.M.I., is the principal of this institution. He is assisted by a competent staff of nine persons. The boys are encouraged to farm, and, under the guidance of Brother Collins, great interest is taken in this work. The gardens are splendidly cultivated.

In his annual report, the principal says: "During the past year the pupils have taken great interest in the class-room work. In addition to farming the boys are taught carpentry and shoemaking. The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and domestic science. Our ex-pupils are a credit to the school."

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils are beginning to realize the benefit of education, as the knowledge of agriculture obtained at the school greatly assists them when they start for themselves.

Tommy Wescott, an ex-pupil, assisted by his father-in-law, won the prize for the best kept farm in this agency. Ex-pupils dress well and take interest in their former studies. They secure work from the whites more easily than those who have not attended school. The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers. They are better morally than those who have not been educated.

YUKON.

Number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 116; number enrolled at Carcross boarding, 36.

Rev. John Hawksley, Indian superintendent, reports on the educational work in the Yukon, as follows:—

Carcross Boarding School.

This school was visited twice during the year. I am pleased to be able to report that excellent progress has been made by all the pupils. The ready and correct answers given, during the examinations, indicates the thoroughness of the teaching. All the children answered the questions put to them in a manner that shewed familiarity with the subjects. The principal has taken great pains with his pupils with good results. I saw the girls at work in the laundry, the sewing-room, and the kitchen, under the supervision of one of the teachers. The work they were doing was excellent and done in an orderly manner. The bread, baked by the pupils, was light and wholesome. Cleanliness is the keynote of the school in all departments. In the workshop, the boys were repairing boots, setting up the type for the school paper, *Northern Lights*, making boxes for two of the pupils who were leaving the school, and assisting the manager to build a launch for carrying freight from the railway to the school across the lake. This launch has proved a good, serviceable boat. The outdoor work such as haymaking, working in the gardens, and caring for the stock was performed intelligently. The growing crops looked very promising and proved to be the best since the establishment of the school.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory. Ada Roberts, a girl from the Moosehide band, died at the Whitehorse hospital; this was the first case of death in three years. Every care is taken by the staff to keep the children in good health. The physical drills, as outlined in the manual issued by the department, were well done, showing that they were well and frequently practised.

Fire drill is excellent. A test was made when the pupils were asleep in bed at 10 p.m., and the building was emptied in a little under three minutes and done in an orderly manner. The pupils are taught to pick up their clothing and wrap a quilt around them. On examination I found each child with its clothing in its arms and wrapped in a quilt, all this was done in the time specified above. The staff were unaware of my intention to ring the fire alarm.

Credit is due to the staff for the excellent manner in which they are conducting the school, the discipline is remarkable.

Whitehorse.

The Indian day school here has been in abeyance during the past year, owing to a variety of circumstances. In the earlier part the Indians were away in the hills hunting. Through the decrease in the price of furs they were in poor circumstances and were obliged to remain out hunting as they did not have the money to support themselves in their village.

The Rev. W. G. Blackwell, the teacher, was away for six months on a business and holiday trip, and the moving of the Indians to the new reserve upset things somewhat, so that it was not possible to gather the children together for school. A new school-house will possibly be built on the reserve in the near future. In the meantime school will be held in the present building whenever the Indians are around to attend.

Teslin Lake and Champagne Landing.

The missions at these places have been vacant during the year, the Church authorities being unable to secure a man for them. I am given to understand by the Bishop of Yukon that he is in negotiation with a teacher for Champagnes to take up the school work, but arrangements were not complete at the time of writing. Both the schools at these places were doing good work and it is regrettable that they are now closed.

Little Salmon.

The Rev. C. Swanson has conducted school here, whenever the Indians were at the village, with good results. The pupils are bright and anxious to learn, and show samples of their work with great pride. All are in the elementary grade, and progress is rather slow, for the simple reason that the pupils are so much away and cannot attend regularly. Considering the irregularity of the attendance, it may be said that the teacher has done good work. The school-room is neat and clean, well ventilated, and neatly furnished. The Government property is well cared for and is in good condition.

Selkirk.

Last July the Rev. C. C. Brett was transferred from Teslin to this place. On settling down he immediately opened the day school, at which he has had a fair attendance, whenever the Indians are in, and very fair progress was being made by the scholars. I regret to have to report that owing to the health of his wife he has been compelled to resign and leave for a more temperate climate, thus for the present the school is closed. The Church authorities are arranging for one of the ex-pupils of the Carcross Indian boarding school to go to Selkirk to teach the day school. James Wood is about 19 years of age, and was one of the brightest pupils in the Carcross school. He has done a little teaching in the Mooschide school where he showed aptitude for the work, hence his appointment to Selkirk. It is hoped the experiment will prove successful. The school material is in good condition and well taken care of. The school-room is kept neat and clean.

Moosehide.

This school, being located three miles from Dawson, is frequently visited by me. The pupils are fairly regular in attending, and while the progress is somewhat slow, there is a marked improvement since my last report. Some of the pupils read and write fairly well and have some knowledge of elementary arithmetic. The attendance varies somewhat because at times the children are away with their parents hunting. The sessions have been held continuously throughout the year. During the absence of the regular teacher, Rev. B. Totty, on missionary trips, a temporary teacher has been employed. Mr. J. Whitehouse taught on one occasion and Mr. James Wood on the other, both being efficient. I visited the school during both these periods and saw the teachers at work. The school-room is neatly and cleanly kept, the pupils were clean, and the discipline very fair. The school material is in good order and is carefully looked after.

Forty Mile.

Mr. A. C. Field has taught four Indian pupils in the day school, which is a mixed school for Indians and whites. He reports that the Indians have done pretty well. I have not yet had an opportunity of examining the Indian pupils, but expect to visit the place shortly, after which a further report will be sent.

Rampart House.

The day school here is taught by the native clergyman, the Rev. Amos Njootli. All the work is done in the native tongue, as the clergyman himself speaks very little English. Most of the pupils read and write in their own language. What is needed here is a teacher to teach the school in English. It is hoped that this may be arranged for by the Anglican Church, which is conducting the mission.

General Remarks.

I may say that the day school work throughout the territory has been carried on during the year under many difficulties. I feel that it can be justly said that the best has been done in circumstances that none could control. Conditions in regard to the Indians are improving, better prices are now being paid for their furs, and we hope that during the coming year the attendance at the day schools will improve.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN BENSON,
For Superintendent of Indian Education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SCHOOLS.

The number of schools under my supervision at present, which is temporary, is twenty-eight, including Halfway River, Beaumont, and Black Lands, these being properly white schools attended by Indian children. The first mentioned is in Nova Scotia, the two others are in New Brunswick.

INSPECTION.

It is my duty to inspect the schools in Nova Scotia periodically, and those in the other Maritime Provinces as occasion occurs. I, therefore, promptly embraced the opportunity which presented itself in January last, to visit and inspect the schools at Tobique and Edmundston, in New Brunswick, which I found in charge of efficient teachers, and which, as a result, are making satisfactory progress.

I inspected all the schools in Nova Scotia since the beginning of the present term, except the New Germany school, which I had to pass by on my tour of inspection on account of stormy weather, which caused a suspension of railway traffic at that particular time in some sections of Western Nova Scotia.

BUILDINGS.

All Indian school-houses in Nova Scotia are in very good repair, with the exception of the one at Shubenacadie reserve. Other buildings also connected with the schools are, for the most part, in good condition. Class-rooms, as a rule, are kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated, which is evidence that hygienic conditions are duly appreciated. These observations will also apply in a general way to school buildings in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

ATTENDANCE.

Referring particularly to Nova Scotia, an epidemic of measles, which visited many sections of the province recently, and from which Indian reserves were not exempt by any means, interfered rather seriously with the attendance at Indian schools this year, as it did with many of the white schools. A prevailing factor which adversely affects the attendance of pupils at school every term, is the inability of parents with large families to provide their children with comfortable clothing, and, as a consequence, many of the younger ones are kept from attending school during the winter months. Yet, from statistical information obtained on my tour of inspection, I find that the number of pupils enrolled up to the end of the fiscal year was approximately 250, with an average attendance of about 145, or 56 per cent, which, in the circumstances, may be considered very good.

PROGRESS.

In most of the schools inspected by me progress was evident and satisfactory—particularly so in a few instances—and, as a rule, they compare favourably in that respect with the other common schools of the country. Good discipline and polite behaviour on the part of pupils were pleasing features in most of the schools, and gave evidence of careful training by the teachers.

TEACHERS.

Under this heading I have to repeat what I stated on former occasions, that teachers employed by the department are well qualified to perform the duties which they are expected to faithfully discharge. There may be a couple among the number who do not display as much energy as they might, but there are bound to be exceptions, always, to the most comprehensive rules.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Eleven schools are now comprised in this superintendency, and are situated as follows: Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank, in Northumberland county; Eel River in Restigouche county; Big Cove in Kent county; Oromocto in Sunbury county; St. Mary's and Kingsclear in York county; Woodstock in Carleton county; Tobique in Victoria county; and Edmundston in Madawaska county.

Eel River School.

On September 15, accompanied by Mrs. J. Morrissey, wife of the Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick, and Mrs. M. A. Ryan, I paid an official visit to this school. There were eighteen pupils present, and the average attendance since the opening of the term was eighteen. I examined the pupils in all the subjects taught, and am pleased to say that they acquitted themselves very creditably and made a most favourable impression on the visitors. All the children were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were very obedient.

The teacher, Miss M. Leblanc, has done excellent work since she assumed charge of this school. The building is comfortable and there are ample playgrounds. This school is showing progress and, in a short time, it should be one of the best in the superintendency.

Eel Ground School.

On September 20, accompanied by Father Dixon, I visited this school and found nineteen pupils present. At my request Father Dixon examined the pupils and was well pleased at the good showing of the older pupils. The children are acquiring a better knowledge of English. Good order was maintained during our visit, and the children were clean and neatly clad.

Miss Margaret Isaacs, the teacher, is a bright, capable girl and is ambitious to succeed. The school building is in good condition. Teacher's quarters have been erected recently.

Burnt Church School.

Accompanied by Father Murdock, I visited this school on September 20. There were sixteen pupils in attendance. I examined these, but, as a number of the older pupils were absent, the examination was not as satisfactory as it would otherwise have been.

The teacher, Miss H. Keating, seems anxious to do her utmost for the welfare of the pupils. The school building is in excellent condition. Splendid playgrounds adjoin the school. Miss Keating has shown commendable enterprise in encouraging the boys to cultivate a school garden. The children worked diligently to make this a success.

Red Bank School.

This school was inspected on September 21, when there were thirteen pupils present. As this school has just been started, little can be said of the children's work, as the pupils are only in the first and second grades. The parents do not pay much attention to their children, but it is hoped that under careful training of the teacher the pupils will improve in cleanliness and dress.

Miss E. Cormier, the teacher, has no diploma, but I trust she will be successful. The school is being conducted in a rented room.

Tobique School.

This school was visited on October 6, and I found twenty-one pupils present. The average attendance since the beginning of the term was twenty-two. At this time of

the year there is a slight falling off in the attendance, as a number of the children are working in the potato fields. Considerable progress was noticed, especially in reading, spelling and geography. Discipline was well maintained, and the neatness and cleanliness of the children was up to the usual high standard.

Miss McGrand, who has taught here for several years, is a capable, painstaking and earnest teacher, and admirably qualified for work in an Indian school, being patient and persevering. The school building and outhouses are in good repair, and ample playgrounds adjoin the building.

Oromocto School.

Accompanied by Father Cormier, I inspected this school on October 14. There were eleven present, out of an enrolment of twelve, and the average attendance since the start of the term was ten. The children acquitted themselves very creditably in their examination. A pleasing improvement in reading has taken place. This improvement is due to the perseverance of the teacher. In spelling, arithmetic, drawing and geography, they were good. Discipline is well maintained, and they were generally neat and clean in dress and appearance.

Miss B. McCaffrey is a qualified teacher, and has had charge of this school since its inception. She is painstaking and conscientious. Owing to the indifference of the parents, a careful supervision over the children is required. There has been a considerable improvement in the manners and dispositions of the children, and good work is being done. Splendid playgrounds adjoin the school.

Kingsclear School.

On October 15 I visited this school and examined the eighteen pupils who were present. The average attendance since the beginning of the term was nineteen, an excellent showing. The pupils, both in the primary and advanced grades, showed good progress. I found the girls, especially, very well advanced in arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. The discipline was good, and the deportment of the children is worthy of special mention. They were neatly and comfortably dressed.

The teacher, Miss Florence O'Brien, is a very bright and clever young lady, holding a superior grammar school license. Her enthusiasm is touching the slower natures of the Indian children, and I trust that the progress, now evident, will continue. The school building, being a new and up-to-date structure, is bright and cheerful. There are ample playgrounds.

Big Cove School.

Accompanied by Father McLaughlin, I visited this school on November 16 and found thirteen pupils present. Owing to the indifference of the parents the attendance at this school is unsatisfactory.

The teacher, Miss McLaughlin, is doing her best in the interest of the pupils, but her efforts have been unproductive up to the present. The school building is rather old. There is a good playground.

Edmundston School.

Accompanied by Father Conway, I visited this school on December 14. There were twelve pupils present out of an enrolment of thirteen. I was pleased with the progress shown in this school since my last visit. The children, with few exceptions, did well in reading, arithmetic and geography. Discipline was well maintained, and the dress and appearance of the pupils compared favourably with the children of the other schools in this superintendency.

The teacher, Miss M. Michaud, is earnest, capable and persevering, and seems much attached to her work, taking an individual interest in each pupil. The schoolhouse, recently occupied, is a suitable building for the purpose. The class-room is well-lighted and heated. The playground is excellent.

St. Mary's School.

I inspected this school on March 9 and found twenty pupils present out of an enrolment of twenty-three. The examination of the children proved very satisfactory, all doing remarkably well in the different subjects. The older pupils were especially proficient in arithmetic, particularly mental arithmetic. Good order was maintained and the pupils were neat, clean, and comfortably clothed.

The teacher, Miss Mary Hughes, is thoroughly competent, and devotes herself energetically and conscientiously to her work. She has taught her pupils to love their work, and the school is improving daily. The school-house is new and up-to-date. There is a good playground.

Woodstock School.

I inspected this school on March 13 and found seven pupils present, out of an enrolment of eleven. On examination the children did well in reading, spelling and arithmetic. Discipline was well maintained and the pupils presented a clean appearance.

The teacher, Miss Genevieve Brophy, is painstaking and earnest, in the discharge of her duties. This school is difficult to manage, owing to the parents of the children not getting on as well as they should. The school-house is modern with a large and airy class-room. A large playground adjoins the school.

St. Joseph's College.

Two Indian boys, Peter Tremblay and Gabriel Perley, are pursuing their studies at this institution, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that both boys are advancing. The elder, Peter Tremblay, has made special progress in English composition. The examination of both boys at Christmas averaged 86 per cent.

General Remarks.

In practically all the schools, sewing and knitting form part of the work of the girls. A few hours each week are set aside for the teaching of these useful employments. It is gratifying to note, not only the interest taken by the teacher, but also the pleasure evidenced by the pupils in this work, and the improvement noticeable from year to year. Dresses, aprons and blouses are made, while caps, sweaters, stockings and mitts are knitted.

Calisthenic exercises, as prescribed by the department, form part of the school work. These exercises tend to get the children out of their naturally indolent ways, and, besides, are healthful for their bodies. Health talks, suitable to the understanding of the children, are also given by the teachers, who, in a number of cases, give advice to the parents when opportunity offers.

In conclusion, I may say that the department has a painstaking and earnest body of teachers, who, in season and out of season, labour for the advancement of the children committed to their care. Their work during the past year has been crowned with success.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Norway House Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada. The principal of the school is the Rev. J. A. Lousley. I visited this school in September, 1915, and went over the premises thoroughly, and into the work very carefully.

The building used for the school work is new and is in good condition and the accommodation is ample for the present needs of the work. It is modern in equipment, is electric-lighted, heated by steam, well ventilated, and is built on a fine location. The grounds are ample in area for the recreation of the pupils.

The attendance at the school, is well up to capacity and numbers eighty-nine in residence, 53 boys and 36 girls. At the time of my visit I found the pupils in residence bright and enjoying fairly good health.

I found that they were making good progress in their studies and other training exercises. In addition to their class work the boys, in a systematic manner, are taught to perform domestic chores pertaining to the outside work of any well-ordered home, carpentering, gardening and habits of industry, and they are also taught habits of politeness and respect for the staff and each other. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, mending, darning, knitting, cooking, laundry and general domestic work. They are taught habits of cleanliness and elementary rules and knowledge of sanitation.

The staff are well qualified for their work, and perform their duties with credit to themselves and profit to their pupils. They are kind and fair, good disciplinarians, and exercise good judgment in the discharge of their duty.

I was favourably impressed with this institution, and, when the work of getting located in the new quarters and premises is completed, the outlook for successful operation is promising.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The work is under the supervision of the assistant-principal, the Rev. Father Jellin; the principal, the Rev. Father Bousquet, has been fighting under the flag of France since the commencement of the European war. The Rev. Father Jellin is assisted by a competent staff.

I visited this school on the 8th June, 1915, and I went over the premises, visited the buildings and found everything in splendid order. The arrangements for the accommodation of the staff and pupils were complete and comfortable. The pupils, numbering about sixty-one, boys and girls, I found to be bright, healthy and contented. They are also progressing very well in their class-work.

The farm and garden, operated in connection with the school, are well managed by the farmer and his assistant, who are capable officials. Many of the boys are given duties to perform on this work, and in this way they are given practical lessons in farming and gardening, and how to care for horses, stock, pigs and poultry, and to milk cows. The girls are also given practical lessons in plain and fancy sewing, laundry and domestic work, knitting and mending.

The institution is well cared for and managed, and reflects credit on the management, in all departments of their work.

Nelson House Day School (Methodist).

There is no school building at this point. The work is under the charge of Mr. W. E. Hutty, an active and interested man who is anxious to succeed. The Indians here are a good band. The school population is quite large, but for the greater part of the year is nomadic and scattered, so that there is always a difficulty in having them assembled for successful class work. The prospect of a new school building centrally located, will assist the work. I saw some of the working records in use daily and the writing and spelling were fair, and some progress was evidenced.

Cross Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on August 16, 1915. The enrolment on this date was fourteen, attendance 7. This was low, as the Indians had not permanently returned from their summering homes about the lake. A local epidemic among the children also affected the attendance. Mr. Johnson Hargreaves, the teacher, is fairly well qualified and is interested in the work. The classes were assembled in a rented room and they were quite comfortable. The work is very elementary, but some writing and spelling in the daily records was fairly well done. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Norway House Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 17, 1915. The enrolment was twenty-seven, the attendance on the day of inspection was seventeen. Examination tests showed the work to be elementary. Reading was good, spelling was fair, writing was neat and tidily done. In arithmetic, number work and simple problems, showed the scholars to be intelligently getting in touch with this work. Calisthenics is practised regularly and the children appear quite proficient in this. The scholars sang the national anthem very well. Miss De Wolff, the teacher, is very successful with the Indian children, being patient and kind, so that she wins the affection and respect of her pupils, and thus is more readily able to centre attention to subjects she desires to teach. The school building was in good order. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

This school was not in operation for some time. I visited it in June, 1915. It was owing to the indifference of the Indians that the school was closed for a time. The new councillor, Miles Michel, is active and energetic, and desirous of having conditions bettered. He wants a teacher, and a new one took up the work in August, 1915. Reports are encouraging, and there is a more active interest shown by the band. The building was in fair condition, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on June 22, 1915. The classes were not assembled at the time. I examined the daily working records of the pupils, and found writing and spelling neatly and well done, simple problems in arithmetic were fairly worked out. I found the building clean and tidy and well kept. The equipment was ample and in good order. Rev. J. H. Lowes was, actively, the teacher during the past year.

Bloodvein Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on June 19. The pupils had been disbanded for summer holidays. The building, log with a shingled roof, was in fair repair, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order. The teacher is Joseph Everett, an educated Indian. He is kind and patient with his pupils, and does fair work. The copy-books and scribblers used by the children showed neat writing and fair spelling.

Deer Lake Day School (Methodist).

This is a summer day school. I visited this day school on July 8, 1915. The furniture is rough, being made on the ground by the teacher, Elijah Sinclair, an ex-pupil of Brandon industrial school. The seats are comfortable. The class-work is very elementary, the attendance is good, and the pupils are interested. The result of the work is very encouraging and a credit to the teacher, who is patient and kind to his pupils. The classes are assembled in a log building that is commodious, comfortable and kept very clean. The equipment was limited and was in good order. The school-room is well lighted and well ventilated.

Oxford House Day School (Methodist).

During the past year my visiting did not extend to this point. The teacher reports that there has not been much progress, owing almost entirely to the nomadic habits of the people. The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing, and to successfully work for a living, they are scattered, and move about a great deal.

Cross Lake School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on August 17, 1915. This school was being conducted under rather unsettled conditions. The day school feature was discontinued on June 30, 1915, as it was expected that the new school building would be ready for partial occupation. At the time of my visit the school was still going as a semi-day and boarding school. The pupils present as boarders were: thirteen boys and twelve girls; the day pupils, eight boys and seven girls. The boarders were tidy and well dressed and looked healthy and well nourished. The scholars did some elementary exercises which were commendable. I examined the daily working records, and found the writing and spelling fairly good, and knowledge of simple problems in arithmetic fairly good. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and assist in domestic work in all departments. The boys are taught suitable habits of industry, in such a manner as should be of assistance to them when they start to become home-makers and to settle down for life. The buildings used for the accommodation of the staff and pupils of the school are commodious and comfortable. The equipment and supplies for the school work were ample and kept in good order.

North St. Peter's Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on March 14, 1915. I found the enrolment to be twenty-six, the attendance on the day I visited being nine. Examination tests resulted as follows: I found that the pupils read and spelled very well, their copy-books were neat and tidy, the writing good. Elementary arithmetic was fair. The teacher is Peter Harper, a member of St. Peter's band. He is faithful and attentive, patient and kind to his pupils, and brings his pupils along fairly well. The school building is log with a shingled roof and plastered walls. It is well lighted and is commodious and warm. Supplies for the school were ample and in good order.

Norway House Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on September 16, 1915. The enrolment was twenty-two, the attendance was seven. The attendance varies in summer. Work is elementary. Reading and spelling fair, writing was good. Elementary arithmetic is taught with fair success. Mrs. Marshall, the teacher, has a second-class professional certificate from Ontario. She taught in Toronto for twelve years. The school-room is in the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Marshall, the resident Anglican missionary. It is comfortable and commodious, and the equipment and supplies of the school-room are sufficient and in good order.

Grand Rapids Day School (Anglican).

I visited this day school on June 28, 1915. The classes were disbanded for the summer holidays. I examined the scribblers and copy-books used daily by the

pupils, and found, from these, that the work was receiving careful attention. Writing and spelling were fair, and elementary arithmetic was worked out very well. The teacher is Nathan Settee, an educated Indian. He performs his duties very well. He is patient and kind to his pupils, and keeps fair discipline. The building was in good condition and well kept. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved, and afford some chances for recreation for the pupils. The new chief is energetic and helps the school. The supplies and equipment were ample and kept in good order.

Fort Alexander Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 11, 1915. The classes were not assembled at the time, not having returned after the treaty holiday. I examined the building and the premises, and found the building in good order, clean and tidy. The supplies and equipment were ample. I saw the scribblers and copy-books used daily by the pupils. Writing and spelling were fair and simple problems in elementary arithmetic were worked out fairly well. The teacher is the Rev. C. H. Fryer. He is kind and patient with the children, and enjoys the confidence of the parents and children.

Black River Day School (Anglican).

I visited this day school on June 9, 1915. The classes were assembled, and I looked over them specially, as this was a holiday on account of the payments. I found the building kept clean and tidy. The equipment and supplies of the school were ample and in good order. The teacher, George Slater, handles the work well, and under his care the school is progressing. I examined the scribblers and copy-books. The writing and spelling was fair, and simple problems in arithmetic were satisfactorily worked out.

Hollow Water Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 10, 1915. I found the building in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order. The teacher is the Rev. George Smith, the missionary here. He handles the work very well. All the classes are elementary. The daily working records showed good writing and fair spelling. The band is divided, a portion living at Rice River and a portion at the old point, near the mouth of the Hollow Water river. For this reason the attendance is small.

Brokenhead Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 5, 1915. The classes were not in session. I found the school building in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment and supplies were ample and in good order. The teacher, John Sinclair, is patient and kind to his pupils. The class work is elementary, but the scribblers and copy-books showed good writing, good spelling and some fair work in elementary arithmetic.

General Remarks.

The classification of the day schools in the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate is elementary. The work that is done has been faithfully performed, and the Indians have been shown, and it has been explained to them clearly, the benefits and advantages of education. It has been, at all times, pointed out to them that the department places these opportunities within easy reach for them, very freely, and that the teachers work conscientiously to perform their duty. I desire to state that, in my opinion, the results achieved warrant continued effort. Those who are engaged in this work deserve every encouragement as the duties that are associated with it are always strenuous and sometimes disheartening.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.

Day Schools.

In last year's report, I was under the necessity of saying that there was no school of this class in operation throughout my jurisdiction, and several reasons were adduced to account for this fact. This year, I am happy to say, we have some advance to record.

The concentration of the seven small bands of the Rainy river at Manitou Rapids, which has been pending for some time, was happily consummated during the year 1915, through the activity of Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent at Fort Frances. Instead of having a number of small circles of people at various degrees of distance from each other, we now have the whole of the Indians of the river at one point. What we could not do for a much scattered population becomes easy in the changed circumstances.

In consequence of this re-arrangement the department ordered the erection of a combined school building and teacher's residence, which was completed about last midwinter. A suitable teacher was engaged, and organization was effected; so that, at the time of writing, we have a fine day school in active operation. It is too soon to think of inspection and report upon the work being done, but we are assured that excellent success must follow the introduction of this new line of activity.

Boarding Schools.

Splendid work is being done in institutions of the boarding school class, and one object of this report is to present a resumé of the work done in the three schools which we have had the honour of inspecting during the year just closed.

Kenora Boarding School.

Three visits have been made by myself to this school during the year,—one on July 19, 1915, another on November 12, 1915, and a third on February 23, 1916. Special reports were sent to the department after each inspection, conveying information both general and financial.

This institution is situated about two miles south of the town of Kenora, Ontario. It is built near the top of a hill sloping toward the lake of the Woods, and presents a most imposing appearance to the many tourists and visitors who visit Kenora in the summer time.

The principal is the Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I. He is assisted by Brother A. D'Amour, disciplinarian of the boy students, Sister Gerard as matron, Sisters Gilbert and Octave as teachers, and three other sisters in various capacities.

The school is equipped with all modern conveniences, is well lighted with electricity, and has a first-class heating apparatus, quite adequate to all demands. Dormitories are capacious, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with bedding of good quality, and are as clean as soap, water and energy could make them. The wash bowls, towels, baths and cupboards for storage of clothing are in perfect order.

The class-rooms are well equipped with up-to-date desks and are commodious, well lighted, and properly ventilated. Ample supplies of books, slates, copy-books and other requisites were found to be on hand or in use. The teachers are well qualified, kind in manner, yet firm in preserving order. The progress of the pupils was satisfactory.

A new septic tank, properly connected, is a great boon to the school.

The pupils are very obedient to their officers, very polite to strangers, and faithful in the performance of their duties. The English language is freely spoken, and the

home feeling is strongly developed. Many of the ex-pupils are reported as doing well since their return to their reserves, and their influence is felt in the home life of their people. The staff must be commended for continued devotion to the best interests of the pupils intellectually, socially, and morally. The rules laid down by the department for the guidance of the school are faithfully observed.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school has been inspected on two occasions during the year, on June 18, 1915, and on March 23 and 24, 1916. The school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake, Ontario, adjacent to reserves No. 39 and 40. It is about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora in a southwesterly direction, and within about five miles of the now famous "Indian bay," whence the city of Winnipeg proposes to procure its water-supply. The terminus of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway is now within a short distance of the school.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Dodds is matron. Miss Zena Brodie is teacher. Miss Lila Stratton is nurse. Miss Emma Andrew has charge of the kitchen, and Miss Craig is laundress. The assistant to the principal has recently resigned. The officers appear to be much overworked. The number of children in attendance is sixty-three, twenty-eight boys and thirty-five girls. All the children are in good health.

The class-room is large, high, well lighted, well ventilated, and well furnished. The teacher is doing excellent work. The building is clean throughout. All the taps and the hose connections are in good working order. The compression tank does its work well. Fire-drill is regularly practised. A roof has been added to the balconies of the fire-escape. Safety is now secured, and general satisfaction has resulted. Outbuildings are in good order, and the stock has wintered well. The water-supply is in good working order, and the sewerage is perfect.

Progress in English is not quite up to expectation, but steps are being taken to bring about improvement in this direction.

The department has lately permitted the principal to enrol pupils to the number of seventy, and this will greatly help the finances. To the credit of the school, it must be said, that good influences have resulted from the conduct of ex-pupils. Grant Okemow, Alex. Mandamin, David Kesik, John Robert Tapeigh, and Charles Pukwasikun are specially named as having done the institution credit both in point of thriftiness and in general good character.

A number of the girls, who have gone out to practical life, have married and are keeping their homes in good order, and are leading moral lives. Such signs of the times afford encouragement to those who labour for the industrial and social uplift of these children of the forest. Tribal life is being slowly, but surely, moulded into new and improved conditions, through the educational work of the department.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school was inspected on March 16 and 17, 1916. It is located on the shore of Rainy lake, immediately west of Couchiching reserve, and is about three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

The Rev. Father Vales, O.M.I., is principal, Rev. Sister Marianne is matron, and they have, as assistants, two male members of staff and four sisters. There are sixty children in attendance, all of whom were in good health with the exception of three, who were not seriously ill.

I conducted a thorough examination of both the senior and junior departments of the school, and must bear testimony to a general proficiency. I noted very considerable improvement since my last visit. The children have developed a capability which it is a pleasure to commend. Enunciation was distinct and clear, punctuation

was properly observed, accent was good, tone and manner were excellent. There was no shyness nor hesitation, and they understood what they were reading. The blackboard exercises in arithmetic, as far on as division, were complex questions, but they were worked out with a promptness which was both pleasing and surprising. The general knowledge of English was found to be good. Many of the pupils, on being asked the meaning of certain words in their lesson, gave satisfactory replies in faultless diction.

Wholesome food was supplied in sufficient quantities. The best proof of this is to be found in the chubby faces of the smiling children. All pupils are well dressed and tidy in appearance, and stores of clothing are laid aside for future use.

Water pipes were frozen at the time of inspection, much to the disadvantage of all concerned. It was interesting to observe how quickly other methods of procedure were adopted to meet the unforeseen emergency.

The atmosphere in all the rooms was found to be fresh and good. Fire-appliances were ready for action. The drainage system was working well. The furnaces were meeting all demands. The house, in all its parts, was clean and orderly.

Altogether there was so much to commend and so little to find fault with that your inspector believes it will afford pleasure to the department to know how matters stand. In conclusion the agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, assures me that not only is the school living up to its duties and privileges, but its influence for good is felt both far and wide.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited and inspected this day school on Thursday, June 3, and found on the roll ten boys and nine girls, a total of nineteen. The average attendance for the quarter ending March 31 was five.

Standard I are in the A.B.C. class, except four who read a little in the first reader. Standard II read in the second reader. They can count up to 100 and are learning addition. They can write their names. Six out of the eleven present are good writers. The two in Standard II know the multiplication table up to six times twelve. They also know the days in the week and the months in the year. They are taught the geography of the Dominion, the provinces and their capitals. The great trouble with this school is the irregular attendance. Mr. Martel, the teacher, has passed the first part for matriculation, but has no certificate.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school on Saturday, June 5, and found on the roll fourteen pupils, ten boys and four girls.

The first standard know their A.B.C.'s, and can count up to thirty. They also write simple words on their slates. Average attendance during the last three weeks was twelve. This was the only part of the quarter that the school was open. The second standard can do simple sums up to multiplication, and can read fairly well in the second reader. Miss Adams has been teaching for one year. She has no certificate, but was educated at Portage-la-Prairie and St. Rose.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this day school three times during the year, on April 12, June 9, and November 25.

The average for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, was five. The irregular attendance has prevented any progress being made at this school. The teacher, Rupert Bruce, says that the parents will not send their children regularly, and, in consequence, he cannot make progress.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Monday, June 14, and also in November. In June I found on the roll fifteen boys and sixteen girls, a total of thirty-one.

The second standard read well in the second book, spell very well, and can do sums up to long division. They are also good writers. The pupils in this class each recited a page of poetry. The premier division of the first standard read well in the Ontario primer, can spell any word in their lesson, and do simple sums up to multiplication. They can all write their names on their slates. The A.B.C. class are good in knowing their A.B.C.'s and can read small words. All the pupils in standard one can write their names. All the pupils sing hymns and songs very nicely. At the date of this report, both the Upper and Lower Fairford day schools have been closed, and the new combined day school, which is midway between the two old schools, has been opened, under the charge of A. Hyson, teacher, and Mrs. Hyson, matron. The children are taken to this school by team, and a warm meal is given to them at noontime.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this day school on Thursday, June 10, and found on the roll eight boys and seventeen girls, a total of twenty-five.

There were present at inspection twenty-three pupils, seven boys and sixteen girls. The average for the quarter ending March 31 was 13·06. The two pupils in standard four read well in the third book, spell well, are good writers, and can do sums up to long division, and know the geography of Western Canada. Nearly all the pupils present were in standard one and are in classes from the A.B.C., to reading in the first book. All of the senior pupils write well. The teacher is John A. Favel.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on Friday, June 11, and found there were present twenty-five pupils, ten boys and fifteen girls. This school was not open during the March quarter, owing to the death of the previous teacher. The second standard read very well in the second book, and can spell fairly well and can do small sums in addition. The first part of the first standard read fairly well in the first primer and can spell some words in their lessons. The second part of the first standard know their A.B.C. and figures, also small words. Mr. Hyson, the teacher, has only recently come from England, where he has taught in the Anglican church schools and appears anxious to make good. At the date of this report he has been promoted to teach the new improved day school at Fairford, and Colin Sanderson, till lately teacher at Lower Fairford, is now in charge of the Little Saskatchewan school.

Water Hen Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on June 17. The holidays were on at the time of my visit, and owing to the lowness of the water, we arrived on the reserve at 7 p.m. on Thursday and left the following morning at 6.45 a.m., giving me no opportunity to inspect this school on the treaty trip. The attendance for the quarter ending March 31 was 5·12, and the teacher complains of the poor attendance and the difficulty in getting the Indians to see the necessity of sending their children regularly. A good many of the children were sick at the time of my visit. The teacher, Joseph Inglott, was

educated at Stonehurst Jesuit College, England, Palermo Jesuit College, and at a college at Malta. He has a third-class professor's certificate from Manitoba, but no Normal training. He has had Normal training in England.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Father G. Leonard, is assisted by a staff of three male assistants and nine sisters. I inspected this school twice during the year, on June 26, 1915, and January 7, 1916. At the time of my first visit there were present in both class-rooms, nineteen boys and thirty-two girls. A great number of the pupils were laid up at the time of my visit with a cold. Twenty-four girls and nine boys were sick with the measles. It being Saturday, I just looked over both rooms, without making a regular inspection of the classes. All the other departments of the school were also looked over, and I found every branch of the work of the school carefully managed. On my second visit, in January, I found present in the senior class-room, which is in charge of Sister Lawrence, eleven boys and twenty-one girls, a total of thirty-two. The second class read well in the second reader, and can spell all the words in their lessons. They write nicely, and are also taught drawing and geography. The third standard read well in the Catholic reader and are excellent in spelling. They do sums up to short division and are also taught geography and drawing. The two boys and four girls in the fourth reader are just about as far advanced in all classes of the fourth standard as the average white pupil in the country schools of Manitoba.

The junior class-room at this school is in charge of Lay Sister Frances, who is making good progress in her room. I found present seventeen boys and twenty-seven girls, all in the first standard, but divided in several branches.

The new junior class-room on the second floor is now completely finished, and is a great improvement on the old class-room in the basement. Of the numbers quoted about as far arvanced in all classes of the fourth standard as the average white leave present at inspection seventy Indian children. Two Indian boys were away at the time of this visit, bringing the attendance for the January quarter up to seventy-two.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Monday, June 28, and found present at inspection, twenty-one girls and twenty-two boys. The average for the March quarter was 23·2. The teacher is Mr. Thos. Conway.

The Mackay Boarding School (Anglican).

Rev. Louis Laronde, principal, has a staff of ten assistants, three male and seven female. I inspected the class-rooms on Tuesday, July 6. I found the junior room in charge of Miss K. S. S. Upsdell, teacher. There were present at inspection twenty-six girls and fourteen boys, all in the first standard. All the children are making good progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. All can write from dictation and a number can recite from their lesson-book. They also sing nicely a large number of pieces. I consider that Miss Upsdell has done a remarkable work in connection with the junior room at this school, and very great progress can be noticed since my visit last February. In the senior room, where Miss M. G. Willis is the teacher, there were present at inspection nine girls and seven boys, all in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th standards.

All read fairly well in the second, third and fourth books. There are five classes in arithmetic, in this room, from addition to fractions. They are good writers, and can also spell all the words in their lessons. They are also taught all the other branches in their standards. At the school, at the time of my visit, the boys and girls

were being taught all the outside branches, the raising of all sorts of vegetables and grain, and also flowers, and the boys, about a dozen of them, were being taught how to clear land of bush and get it ready for grain and roots. As all the island, 349 acres, on which the school is situated, is covered with bush, the land is being cleared. At the time of my visit about 40 acres was clear of bush and the stump puller was at work. The big boys were attending to this and were doing well and liked the work.

There is also, on Fisher island, a hospital for the benefit of the school and agency, situated about 300 feet east of the school, the nurse in charge being Miss Mabel Jenner, who is fully qualified. The hospital had been in quarantine since June 24 until the date of my visit with one case of smallpox. The caretaker, Mr. Belton, and four other patients were in at the time of my visit.

Shoal Lake Day School (Anglican).

I found present four boys and four girls, out of an enrolment of fifteen. The average for the June quarter was 9·88. The holidays were on at the time of my visit, but the teacher Louis Young, rang the bell and eight came in for an hour's examination. Only seven in standard I and one boy in standard II were present. These pupils are progressing slowly.

Red Earth Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on July 9 and found that Francis Daniels had been teacher since May 3. I found on the roll nine girls and eighteen boys. Average for June quarter was thirteen. There were present at Inspection three girls and fifteen boys. Standard III read nicely in the second reader and have a lot of general knowledge about things going on about their reserve and surroundings. They spell any word in the lesson and each of the class wrote me a very nice letter. Standard II read well and do sums in addition; they also write well. Standard I read well in the primer and can spell any word in their lesson. They can do small sums in addition, and are also learning to write. Mr. Daniels taught at the Shoal Lake day school for two years. He was educated at St. Paul's.

Cumberland Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Thursday, July 15, and found on the roll twelve pupils, six boys and six girls. The average for the June quarter was 4·08. All the pupils on the roll are in the first standard. There were present at inspection three boys and two girls, a total of five. The pupils of the first standard are divided into two classes, the A.B.C. and the first primer. The senior division read well in the Ontario primer, can do small sums up to substraction, write well and are good spellers. All the children are taught calisthenics and they sing hymns very well. The teacher, Joseph Chamberlin, has taught for two years at the Big Eddy day school, and also at Battleford and Onion Lake schools, for two years. He is conscientious and careful, and well able to teach. The irregular attendance is the bane of this school.

Chemawawin Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on July 20, and found on the roll seven boys and thirteen girls. The attendance for the June quarter was 10·20. There were present, at inspection, seven boys and eleven girls. The first part of the first standard are doing very well. The second part of standard I read well in the first book, standard II read fairly well in the second book and can spell the words in their lesson. They are good at mental arithmetic, and can do small sums in long division. They sing well. All classes take part in the calisthenic exercises. Mr. R. C. V. Cooper is the teacher.

Moose Lake Day School (Anglican).

I found on the roll thirteen boys and eleven girls. The average for the June quarter was 9·75. I found six boys and six girls present at inspection. The second standard can read fairly well in the second reader and can do small sums. The first standard are from the know-nothing up to the A.B.C. and first primer. One thing is very noticeable in all our Indian day schools, and that is the very large number of first standard pupils at every inspection. Just as soon as the child reaches ten or thereabouts, he stays or is kept away from school. The teacher is Mr. J. G. Kennedy.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school three times during the year and found things, on every occasion, about as usual. I found on the roll, on April 26, fourteen boys and twelve girls. At inspection there were present five boys and six girls. The average attendance for the preceding quarter was eight. The children are doing very well, in their different classes, but the irregular attendance is still a great trouble. Miss J. G. Bruce is the teacher and she is assisted by her sister.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on December 21 and found on the register of the school twenty-one pupils, ten boys and eleven girls, all in standard I. The average attendance for the June quarter was nine. Miss Godin, the teacher, is a bright girl. She has just passed her entrance examination and I think will do very well at this school. At the time of my visit there were fifteen pupils present, seven boys and eight girls.

Rouseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Was not able to visit this school during the year. On my recent visit to the reserve the snow was so deep and the roads so bad that I decided not to go, seeing that the agent had been out there a few weeks before.

Crane River Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is still closed up.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

This school on the Keeseekooweenin reserve still remains closed.

Brandon Industrial School (Methodist).

Rev. T. Ferrier, the principal, is assisted by a staff of twelve. I inspected this school twice during the year, in April, 1915, and November, 1915. On my visit I found Miss Follet in charge of the junior class-room. She has been teaching in this room for several years and is doing good work among the junior pupils. She takes an interest in the personal progress of each pupil, both in and out of the class-room. I inspected the junior class-room in the morning, and found present fourteen girls and fifteen boys.

In the first standard the two branches read very well off the cards and in the first book. The second class read well in the second book. The third class are reading well in the third book and can do sums up to multiplication in five figures. Both classes, second and third, write well from dictation, and make sentences with words that are on the blackboard. In the afternoon I found present seven boys and eleven girls. The senior class-room is taught by Miss Margaret Edwards. In the afternoon there were present fourteen girls and thirteen boys.

The three standards in this room read very well in the fourth and fifth books, and they all spell well. They are also good writers and can do all sorts of sums. They are also taught all the subjects as laid down by the department for the different standards.

Miss Edwards has a second-class Ontario non-professional certificate, with a third-class Normal in Saskatoon. She has a business certificate for stenography, also diploma for pipe-organ and piano. This is her first school. She has been here since March 11. She seems to like the work among the Indian children and may do for the work.

Good teachers for the Indian schools are hard to obtain, as a large number of the pupils know nothing when they arrive at the school at the age of from 12 to 16. In both class-rooms, at the time of my visit, were 92 children out of 100 on the roll.

At my second visit in November, I found on the roll of the school 116 pupils and actually present 113, 54 girls and 59 boys. There is a great improvement in the basement of this school since my last visit, owing to the removal of the many hot air furnaces. Two Gurney boilers have been installed and the system of heating changed from hot air to steam. There is now a fine large room for the boys to lounge in, which has been badly wanted in the winter time. The old system of ventilation took up a lot of room in the basement, which is now being utilized, and the building is still well ventilated, the old air shafts being still in operation.

The boys are taught farming, gardening, carpenter work, painting, and also how to run and repair all kinds of farm machinery, including gasoline engines. If they stay at this school until they are 18, they will know all about horses and cattle, the care of colts and young stock, the milking of cows, and the proper care of this class of stock.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework including the care of milk and the making of butter. There has been no serious sickness during the year, and the school had only one death to report.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The principal, A. E. Wilson, is assisted by a staff of thirteen. I inspected this school twice during the year, in April and December. In April I found the senior class-room in charge of Miss B. McDonald, who has a second-class non-professional certificate with a second-class normal. She has taught in public schools for three years.

Standards II and IV are doing well in reading, writing arithmetic and geography. The class-room is in excellent order. Standard III read well in the third book, and are well advanced in writing, arithmetic and spelling. Standard VI read well in the fifth book, are good writers, and are also taught arithmetic, geography, history, composition, grammar and drawing. Standard VIII read well in English history, write nicely, are well up in arithmetic and all the subjects taught. Hygiene and calisthenics are also being taught.

Miss Melita Wilson, teacher of the junior class-room, has a second-class non-professional certificate and also second-class Normal. She has taught in public schools and this school for nearly four years. All the pupils in the junior class-room read well from the blackboard and first book. The senior division of the standard first do sums on the blackboard, in addition and multiplication. All the divisions of standard I are learning to write and some are progressing very well. This class reads well in the fourth Manitoba reader, spells well, is doing sums up to fractions, is learning geography, can draw a map of North America and is good at writing.

The new enlarged class-room is a great improvement over the old class-room. The total number of pupils present in the class-rooms, at the time of my visit and inspection was 104. The general health of the pupils has been very good during the year. There was only one death.

The boys are taught farming and gardening at this school, and also the use of

carpenter's tools. When they graduate all will be able to make a good living by working out for wages, or can utilize their knowledge on the reserves to which they return. The boys assist in doing all the work of the institution originated by the principal, assistant-principal, farmer and the carpenter, and are, with few exceptions, handy with all sorts of tools and implements. They are given special instruction with regard to cattle.

The girls are under very careful supervision, and, in addition to what they learn in the class-room, are taught housework which will be useful to them later on in life. They also assist in making their own clothes, and do all the darning of the institution. The girls are also taught gardening, and the care of milk, including the making of butter.

The food furnished at this school is good and plenty of it without any waste. The bill of fare shows that the children are well nourished with good and wholesome food.

On December 1 and 2, I went all over the school on a general inspection with the lady superintendent, and found everything in first-class condition. I also made an inspection of all the barns, etc., with the principal and farm instructor. I found 119 pupils on the roll of the school, eight of this number were away, due for discharge, reducing the number to 111.

A new Gurney furnace has been installed in the basement and appears to be doing good work. The new barn is finished and was full of cattle. The capacity is thirty-six cows, one bull and a few calves. Threshing was late this year, not having been started on the date of my visit.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, has a staff or six. I inspected this newly-built school in September, and also in October. I found on my first visit in September that Miss Winnifred Henderson, the teacher, has first-year in arts, holds a second-class non-professional certificate and a third-class in Normal training. She keeps excellent order in the school and has good control over all the pupils. In the class-room in the morning I found 19 boys and 29 girls, and in the afternoon there were twenty boys and thirty-two girls. On the roll of the school are twenty-eight boys and forty-two girls, a total of seventy.

The pupils in all the different classes are being taught as laid down by the department for the different standards. All the classes are making progress. It is hard for the teacher to have so many standard-one pupils in the same room with the other standards. A second teacher was at work on my second visit, and is taking care of all the first standard pupils.

The school building is of very fine appearance, being built of brick and stone. The first story is stone and the upper two brick. It is the best finished school building in the inspectorate, and a credit to the department of Indian Affairs. It is built in the shape of the letter H, the centre part being 42 feet by 80 feet, and the wings on each end 27 feet by 65 feet, the total front of the building being 134 feet, and the width of the ends 65 feet. There is an inclosed verandah at back, 8 feet by 34 feet, with two short verandahs, one at each end of the inclosed part and opening off the junior dormitories, and in this part is located the fire-escape, two brass sliding rods to the ground floor. The two junior dormitories are each 24 feet by 26 feet and the two senior dormitories are each 26 feet by 29 feet, all of these rooms having a 15-foot ceiling.

The class-room on the ground floor is 27 feet by 28 feet with a 13-foot ceiling, and will seat comfortably about fifty children. The dining-room is in the basement, and is in size 25 feet by 40 feet with a 9-foot ceiling, and can seat eighty children. There is ample flooring throughout the upper three floors and in part of basement, the other part being cement, and the building is plastered throughout.

The site adjoins the limits of the city of Portage-la-Prairie and consists of fifty-six acres, all cultivated. The school building fronts on Crescent lake and there is a fine view from all the upper windows of the school.

Oak River Day School (Anglican).

Miss Havard, is the teacher. I visited this school several times during the year, and found that the teacher and her assistant are doing good work. The attendance has been good and Miss Havard feels that good progress is being made in all the branches of the school work.

Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The principal, Rev. D. Iverach, is assisted by a staff of five. I found on the register of the school, twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls, a total of fifty.

Miss Elizabeth McCurdy was in charge of the class-room during my visit, but I understand that, shortly after, she retired from the work. Miss McCurdy made an excellent teacher for the lower grades, but could not control the larger pupils.

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Father Chagnon, principal, has a staff of eleven. I visited and inspected all the branches of the Sandy Bay school, and found everything in first-class order. The notes of this inspection were mislaid.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic.)

This school is situated within a mile, westerly, of the Hobbema railway station. It was last inspected on September 3. Twenty-six boys and twenty-four girls were enrolled. Seventeen of these pupils were in grades three, four and five.

The Rev. Father Moulin is the principal and ten sisters creditably fill various positions on the staff. There are two class-rooms and the teachers hold first and second-class certificates. Five pupils were discharged at the end of the June quarter.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic.)

This school is situated on the Saddle Lake reserve and it is also known as the "Sacred Heart" school.

It was last inspected on September 13 and there were then twenty-three boys and twenty-six girls enrolled.

Out of the forty-nine pupils enrolled twenty-four were in grades III, IV and V.

The Rev. Father Husson and eight sisters carry on the work.

Two teachers and two class-rooms are maintained.

About thirty-nine acres of land was cultivated last season. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and various sorts of vegetables were all successfully grown, and also small fruits and flowers.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school was inspected on November 8.

The Rev. Father Ruaux is the principal and eight sisters fill the various positions on the staff.

There are two class-rooms, each in charge of a teacher.

Twenty-eight boys and twenty-seven girls were enrolled, and of this number twenty-five girls were in attendance. Twenty-three of the pupils were in grades three and four.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated near the junction of the Bow and the High rivers—near Davisburg post office. The principal, Rev. Father Nordman, has a staff of eleven.

There are two separate main buildings. One building is occupied by the male staff and the boys, while the sisters and the girl pupils occupy the other one. The chapel and the refectory are within the building occupied by the reverend sisters. Two class-rooms are maintained, one solely for boys and the other one for girls only

Mr. J. J. McDougall has charge of the boys' classes, and the Reverend Sister Cormpigne the girls' classes. There were twenty-six treaty and nineteen non-treaty children enrolled, or a total of forty-five. Thirty-five pupils were in grades III, IV and V.

About fifteen thousand bushels of grains were harvested, besides three thousand bushels of roots and a lot of green feed and vegetables last season. About fifty head of horses, one hundred and fifty head of cattle and one hundred pigs are usually kept. The boys of advanced age assist at farming and in caring for stock, while the eldest female pupils assist in the kitchen and in the sewing-room.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve and about half a mile south-westerly of Cluny—a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. An inspection was made of this institution on February 14.

The Rev. Father LeVern is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Adrian the matron. Six more sisters fill other positions on the staff and, besides, there were two male employees caring for the heating appliances and the outside work. There were thirty-one boys and fourteen girls enrolled and of these forty-five pupils fifteen were in grades III, IV and V. Two class-rooms are maintained, one for senior and one for the junior pupils.

The location of this institution is a commanding one. The buildings are new and imposing, and about one thousand trees and shrubs have been planted and taken root.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on a hill overlooking the town of St. Albert about ten miles northerly from Edmonton. The Rev. Sister Briault, superior, has eight assistants and four male helps on the farm and on duty within the institution. Three class-rooms are in charge of a sister each, and fifty-two pupils out of the eighty-three present were in standards III, IV, V and VI. The inspection was made on March 2.

There are 1,513 acres of land in connection with this institution, and of this acreage about three hundred acres are devoted to the growing of grain, roots, green feed and vegetables of various sorts. Boys of advanced age assist at general farm work and the girls are taught housekeeping.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school was inspected on October 18. There were thirteen boys and fourteen girls enrolled and of this number one girl was absent at a hospital.

The Rev. Father Riou was then the principal, but he has since undertaken the duties of a chaplain in the overseas forces. Sister Superior St. Marguerite is assisted by five sisters. The pupils are all under Sister St. Lewis, and were classified as follows: Grade I, 12; grade II, 13; grade IV, 2.

Blood Anglican Boarding School (St. Paul's).

This school is situated on land owned by the Anglican church and is separated from the Blood reserve by a river. When an inspection was made on November 15, there were fifty-eight enrolled and fifty-four present. Fifteen children, out of the fifty-eight enrolled, were classed in grades III, IV, and V.

Miss A. Campbell, who holds a first class teacher's certificate, was in charge of the class-room. The Rev. S. Middleton is the principal, and he had the assistance of two males and four females.

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The Ven. Archdeacon Tims is the principal of this institution, which is situated on the Sarcee reserve. There were thirty-four pupils present when the inspection was made on December 10. A majority of these pupils were admitted within a year and a half of the date of inspection and are still in grades I and II. There were four pupils in grade IV. Miss Tims has charge of the class-room and is qualified with a second-class certificate. The working staff comprises five persons.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is situated one mile south of Gleichen, and on the Blackfoot reserve. It was last inspected on February 11. There were seventeen boys and twenty-two girls enrolled and, of this number, three boys were absent. Seven boys and twelve girls were in standards III and IV. The staff comprises the Rev. M. C. Gandier, the principal, and five assistants. Mrs. Wilcocks, the teacher, holds a B.S. degree, secured in London, England.

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This boarding school is situated just west of the Peigan reserve, from where all of the pupils are drawn. It was last inspected on March 15, and there were then twenty-one boys and fifteen girls enrolled. Sixteen of the pupils were in grades III and IV. The Rev. W. R. Haynes is the principal, and Mr. P. J. Owen assistant principal. There are five others on the staff.

Goodfish Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was last inspected on May 19. There were thirty pupils enrolled, and seven boys and eight girls present. The most advanced pupils were in grade II. Mrs H. H. Howard is the teacher.

A mid-day meal is given to the children, who attend this institution. A new class-room building, with a kitchen and a refectory included, was in course of erection. This building has since been completed and occupied. This school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve, in the Saddle Lake agency.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is situated on the Samson reserve in Hobbema agency. There were twenty pupils enrolled, and when the school was inspected, September 2, there were six boys and seven girls present. Six of the pupils were in standards II and III, and the remaining seven in standard I. Miss Abbie Aylwin is the teacher. A mid-day meal is supplied to the children who attend this school.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

This school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, and about six miles from the city from which it derived its name. There are 1,120 acres of land in

connection with this institution. Of this area about two hundred and fifty acres were under crop, and besides, about fifty acres of new land were broken. Hail did some damage to the crops. However, notwithstanding the hail injury, a very good return was secured. Twenty and more cows, besides about eighty head of other cattle, are usually kept and the revenue derived from the sale of butter and cream, materially helps to meet the expense of maintaining the school. The pupils of advanced years spend half of each tuition day in the class-room and the remainder of the time at work on the farm, duties in connection with the stock and at various household work.

Rev. J. F. Woodsworth, the principal, is assisted by a staff of six males and five females. There were fifty boys and thirty-two girls enrolled on August 25 when the inspection was made. Of this number, thirty-five boys and twenty-four girls were present. Forty-three of the fifty-nine pupils were in grades I and II, and sixteen pupils were in grades III, IV, V, and VI.

Saddle Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on September 15. There were nine children enrolled and five boys and two girls present. All of the pupils were in grade one. Miss Winifred McKitrick had charge of the class-room. Several years ago a day school was maintained here and it was closed for want of the support by the Indians. Credit is due, however, to the Indians at this point, for placing a reasonable number of their children in the industrial school at Red Deer.

General Remarks.

In my last annual report I stated as follows: "The expense of operating residential schools has increased considerably of late years. Although the per capita grant given by the department was increased about four years ago, the religious bodies, under whose auspices these schools are operated, find the grant to be inadequate to meet the advanced cost of foodstuffs daily in use in these schools. Moreover, contributions towards the support of such institutions are said to have diminished, owing chiefly to the financial stringency caused by the war in Europe. The numbers on the staff at some of the schools are too few to efficiently cope with the work. While there is a noticeable advancement among the pupils in all of the schools within this inspectorate, I entertain the opinion that more might be accomplished in some of these institutions, if the finances permitted a larger and a more remuneratively paid staff."

The truth in the foregoing statements made a year ago has been intensified since. The staff at some of the boarding schools are too small to properly carry on the work. Moreover, the salaries offered, rarely entice capable persons to offer their services in this work. Frequent changes on an Indian school staff, particularly of teachers, has undesirable features. Efficient teachers are in demand throughout the country, at nearly double the salary the teachers are paid in Indian schools.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I visited this school in October, and my inspection covered a period of ten days.

This school is under the principalship of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, who has been in charge of the institution since it was first opened thirty-two years ago. He is assisted in his work by a staff of twenty-two members.

At the time of my visit there were 204 Indian children on the roll, 103 boys, divided into two class-rooms, and 101 girls, divided into three class-rooms. I spent

half a day in each of the class-rooms and was particularly well pleased with all I saw and heard. The discipline in all the class-rooms was excellent. I was particularly pleased with the advancement made by the senior boys, under Mr. Towne.

The children at this school are well clad and well fed. The management of this particular part of the work is left entirely in the hands of the sisters.

I found the school in the best of order with the exception of a portion of the boys' basement. The dormitories were in splendid order, the beds being clean and comfortable. Considering that this school has been built nearly ten years, and has had a large number of children living in it all the time, it is surprising to find it in the excellent state of preservation in which it is to-day. A person visiting it would think it had been occupied only about a year. Since my last inspection, new lavatories have been built in the girls' quarters, and a new drainage system put in. The change has made the management of the children much easier, to say nothing of the improvement from a health standpoint. The instruction given to the boys at this school is very good and during the last two years particular attention has been paid to this branch of the work.

During the season of 1915 the Home farm had 497 acres in crop and 11,050 bushels of grain were produced. In addition to this 9,800 bushels of roots were grown. The school keeps about 100 head of cattle.

The girls are employed in all kinds of housework, as well as sewing. They make most of the clothing used at this school.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school is situated half a mile from the agency headquarters at File Hills. This institution is under the principalship of Mr. W. W. Gibson, who is assisted by a staff of four. At the present time there are sixty-four pupils enrolled, twenty-seven boys and thirty-seven girls.

During the year, there has been a change of teachers. Miss McKenzie, who did excellent work, had to retire on account of ill-health. She was succeeded by Miss F. Cromie, a highly qualified teacher, who is doing equally well.

The boys at this institution receive an excellent training in all branches of farm work. The farm is well conducted and it is a satisfaction to go into the stables at any time and see everything in splendid order, and the stock well looked after. All the work is done by the boys under the direction of the principal.

The girls receive a splendid training in all branches of housework, under competent teachers. Nearly all the clothing used by the girls is made in this school. In my frequent visits to this school I have always found everything about the place in good order. The children are clean and well dressed. The beds are comfortable and all matters pertaining to the interior management are splendid.

Assiniboine Day School.

This day school, which has had such a splendid record in the past, has fallen back somewhat during the year. The attendance is much smaller than it should be, and there has been a great deal of irregularity on the part of nearly all the pupils. Under these conditions, it is difficult for the teacher, Miss Lawrence, to keep the work up to a high standard. However, I think there will be a change and that the attendance will improve. On my last visit to the school I found the class-room clean and tidy. The children were clean and well-dressed and appeared to be very healthy.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated at Round lake, in the Crooked Lake agency, and is under the principalship of Rev. Hugh McKay, assisted by a staff of five. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

At the time of my visit there were forty-one children in attendance and forty-eight were enrolled. I was pleased with what I saw in the class-room. The children have made advancement since my last visit. They read well and understand the context of what they read. They are particularly far advanced in arithmetic and their writing is splendid. The pupils were clean and well dressed, reflecting credit on Miss Munro, who is a very capable woman.

This school was very successful with their farming operations last year. The following is a list of the grain produced: wheat, 1,700 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; and barley, 800 bushels. There was also a large quantity of garden stuff produced. Nearly all the work is done by the boys under the direction of a farming instructor. The school has a large herd of cattle, some ninety head, but only twenty-five of these are actually kept at the school.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is situated at Round Lake, in the Crooked Lake Agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the principalship of the Rev. Father Beys, who is assisted by a staff of eight.

The buildings and surroundings were in good condition. I found the dormitories in splendid order, being clean and airy. The beds were comfortable and everything in connection with the interior management was excellent. All the children were comfortably dressed, and all the clothing worn by the boys and girls is made at the school by the sisters and the older girls. The children appeared to be quite healthy.

At the time of my visit there were forty-six children in attendance, twenty-three boys and twenty-three girls. They were divided into five classes. At the time of my visit the children went through fire drill, and it was really surprising to see how quickly the building was emptied after the alarm sounded.

This school has a good farm in connection with it, and last year the returns were as follows: wheat, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,500; roots, 900 bushels. There is also a good herd of cattle, numbering seventy-four, in connection with this school. Much of the work on the farm is done by the older boys under the direction of a farm instructor.

Day Star's Day School.

This little school was visited by me on March 29. It is carried on under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is taught by Mr. W. H. B. Scharpe.

At the time of my visit there were nine children enrolled and eight were in attendance. The children were fairly well advanced, but there is room for further improvement. They have been regular in attendance, and appeared to be clean. A mid-day meal is prepared and given to the children every school day.

The school and teacher's residence are frame structures. There is a small garden and I hope to see the premises fenced before the end of May.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on George Gordon's reserve in the Touchwood agency and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, has a staff of three to assist him.

At the time of my inspection there were forty-six children enrolled and forty-five were in attendance. The management and discipline, at the school, is splendid and good work is being done in all branches. The children were well clad, well fed and healthy.

There is a nice little farm of thirty-seven acres in connection with this school and all the work is done by the boys and a yoke of oxen. The building was scrupulously clean throughout. The financial condition of the school is splendid.

Muscowekwan's Boarding School.

This school situated near Muscowekwan's reserve in the Touchwood agency is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal, Rev. Father Dugas, is assisted by a staff of seven.

I inspected this school on March 31, and found fifty-one children enrolled, but nine were temporarily absent from various causes. The children were divided into six classes and gave a very fair account of themselves and their studies. I found the children well dressed, clean, and healthy. All the clothing for the boys and girls is made by the staff and larger girls.

The school building here is modern in every respect, with the exception of a small stone structure, in which is situated the boys' dormitory, and this dormitory is by no means poor, as it has running water and is lighted by gas. It is the intention however, to tear down this old building in the near future and build in its place a more modern structure. The class-room, sewing-room, sisters' quarters, kitchen, dining-room, etc., are bright, cheerful and well ventilated. The rooms are large and the ceilings high. There is ample fire protection.

There is a splendid farm in connection with this school, and the boys receive a good training in this line.

REPORT OF A. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on September 26, 1915. Rev. Father Alph. M. Carion, O.M.I., who has been principal for twenty-three years, was found at his post, still hale and hearty, and his enthusiasm undiminished. No material change has taken place during the year in the premises and appointments, and, although the buildings are somewhat old-fashioned, they are kept bright and cheery in exterior appearance by timely applications of fresh paint, while the same spotless cleanliness is observed in dormitories, kitchens and all interior apartments. What is lacking in modernness and convenience is made up for in the care with which they are kept. The attendance is a little over 70, and the health of the school during the past year has been good. Classes were heard, both of the girls and boys, and good work is being done.

Shulus Day School (Anglican).

This school, situated on the Nicola Mameet reserve, in the Nicola valley, is the only day school in the Kamloops agency, and owing to the number of Indian children in the valley, and the long distance to any other school, it is badly needed. Rev. A. Harold Plummer, the priest in charge of the mission, has also the oversight of this mission day school. Miss Williams, who was teacher at the time of a former visit, left at midsummer, and Mr. Harwood has since been teacher. There are seventeen pupils on the roll, and the attendance in December averaged 13·4, but in the exceedingly cold weather of January this was considerably reduced. The progress being made is encouraging, but better support is required from the chief and parents to secure regular attendance.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

The attendance at this school, which was visited on October 29, 1915, was very much increased from that on my former visit in 1914. There were sixty-six boys in

attendance, of whom twenty-two had been brought down from the Nass ageney. To accommodate these, more cots were placed in some of the dormitories, and a new dormitory, making provision for fourteen cots, was fitted up in the upper story, all the carpenter work being done by pupils under the direction of the carpenter. Faithful work appears to be done in the class-rooms, and the health of the school has been good.

All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).

This school, at Yale, which is well known over the province, was visited on October 28.

Miss Miller, of Victoria, a duly certificated teacher, was in charge of the Indian girls in the class-room, and the instruction imparted is of a high-class. There were twenty-one girls present on the date of visit, but more were expected. The grades ranged from primer up to entrance work. The exercise-books showed great care and gave evidence of careful and capable instruction.

Outside the class-room domestic science had close attention, and many of the girls were doing sewing for the soldiers on service.

The entire institution under the direction of Sister Superior Constance is well managed, and the influence of the school is bound to have a beneficial effect in the Indian homes from which the pupils have come.

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 29. There were present, on that day, nine pupils, most of whom were small and in the lower grades. The number on roll was eleven. Miss Hobden, the teacher, is faithful and painstaking in the discharge of her duties. The school is doing efficient work as a feeder for the Lytton industrial school for boys and for All Hallows girls' boarding school at Yale. It enables the Indians to have the younger pupils at home until they are large enough to attend elsewhere.

Boothroyd Day School.

This is a new school opened in this agency during the year, and it is but rarely that the department has such immediate substantial return for outlay in Indian education as has been obtained in this instance. The school was only opened on May 3, 1915, with children who had no previous education, and none of whom could speak English. There are now thirty pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-four. Miss Lily Blachford is the teacher, and, besides being a well trained teacher, she speaks the Thompson Indian language, which has proved of great advantage to her in her work. The parents take a keen interest in the school and see that the attendance is kept up. Already some of the larger pupils have advanced to the standing of the third reader. This school, which serves several reserves that are remote and inaccessible, was badly needed, and has already justified its establishment. Miss Blachford had formerly done excellent work when she taught the Lytton Indian day school, but at Boothroyd she has made a wonderful record and eclipsed all her former achievements.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At the above school, which was visited on September 13, there were present thirty-two boys and thirty-two girls. The school has had a successful year and the health of the pupils has been fair, although there had been much sickness throughout the agency and many deaths among the children. This circumstance led to special care at the school and consequent preservation of a normal bill of health.

There was no change in the staff since my former visit. Times looked prosperous on the school farm, and with the alternation of study and manual training every two hours, the interest of the pupils is kept up. A good feeling seems to exist between pupils and teachers, and the reputation of the school stands high throughout the district, where preference is given to ex-pupils in the matter of obtaining employment, from leading ranchers, owing to their greater capability. Father Maillard, the principal, encourages his pupils to thrift, and counsels them to save their earnings.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

A breakdown in the auto prevented me reaching Fort St. James to visit the Indian school, but reports received from Indian agent W. J. McAllan as to progress made is very favourable. Mr. A. K. J. Okon Okoniy is the teacher, and in addition to the class of the day school, the girls are being taught sewing and housework by Mrs. Okoniy, who, as field matron, will be in a position to give valuable assistance by helping the Indians to observe hygiene in their homes.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited once during the past year—October 9. The attendance at the time of visit was seventy, but several more pupils were expected daily. An outbreak of measles on the reserve had affected the attendance for the quarter. The authorized number of pupils is eighty, although they have usually carried more than that number.

The excellent work which has characterized the institution and its management in the past, is not only being maintained, but excelled, as the facilities are improved. In the previous year I made reference to certain drainage improvements and the installation to secure adequate supply of pure water from St. Mary river. This was completed and is giving excellent satisfaction. The important improvement of the past year was the erection of a barn 110 by 38 feet with concrete foundations throughout, and an implement extension 20 by 28 feet with root cellar underneath. The arrangements for housing stock are ideal, making it an installation worthy of a model stock-farm; and there was also erected a smaller detached building for pigs, which is thoroughly modern and up to date.

The dairying equipment of the school is excellent. A significant feature, in connection with this, was the high mark for dairying taken by an Indian of this agency in the Indian farm competition for the Southeastern inspectorate. Although it was not the highest mark taken, the maximum of efficiency for the minimum of cost was obtained.

The only change in the staff during the year was the resignation of Mr. J. M. Smith, as farm instructor, and he was succeeded by Mr. George Bruce, who appears to be very successful in inspiring in his pupils an interest in their farm work.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

During the year in this agency the principal work of Indian education has been that imparted in the public schools of the province, to Indian children who have attended from reserves in the vicinity of the schools. There was, however, one exception to this in the lower Okanagan, where the Indians of the Inkameep reserve, near Osoyoos, asked for a school and chose their own teacher, John Norwood, who, although not a qualified teacher, appears to have been very successful in teaching the children reading and writing and the simple rules of arithmetic, and maintained a fair attendance. I have not had an opportunity to visit the school, but have been

assured by the Indian agent that remarkable progress had been made by the Indian children under his teaching.

There is, however, good reason to hope that the Indians of Penticton may decide this year in favour of a school. Their new spiritual adviser, Father John, is breaking down their prejudice against education, and he is hopeful that they will agree to support a school if one is established. Enderby and the Head of the Lake are under the domination of the reactionary elements in regard to their attitude towards education. But better counsels will yet prevail.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the past year all the residential schools in the Southwestern Inspectorate have been filled to their capacity, and, in two instances, the grant has been increased to allow of them taking in more pupils. At. St. Mary's mission boarding school, at Mission City, the grant was increased from sixty to seventy-five and at the Coqualeetza industrial institute, at Chilliwack, the number was increased from 100 to 110. At many of the day schools the attendance of the pupils has also been very good, these instances being at such reserves where the Indians spend a great deal of their time at home. The progress made by the pupils, on the whole, has been all that could be desired, and their health generally was exceptionally good.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At this school, the principal of which is Rev. W. Lemmens, the pupils have been making good progress during the past year. Rev. A. Murphy, attends to the education of the boys, and Sister Mary Lowis that of the girls. The boys receive instruction in carpentry, general handiwork, shoemaking and farming, while the girls are taught general housework, cooking, plain and fancy sewing. The pupils enjoyed splendid health during the whole of the year, notwithstanding the fact that the weather, during the months of January and February, was very severe. The school receives a grant for sixty pupils and this number has been kept up continuously.

Before the present month is closed, the pupils will be transferred to the new school, when it is expected that the grant will be increased to at least seventy-five, though the school building has a capacity for 100 pupils. The furniture is being placed in the new school at the time of writing. First-class equipment has been procured for both the class-rooms and manual training rooms.

The water-supply for the new school is now beyond any question of doubt. When exploring for water, it was estimated that 5,000 gallons per day would be the maximum flow from the small springs to be tapped. On excavating for the reservoir, however, a large spring was struck which gave a daily flow of 100,000 gallons of clear spring water.

The farm in connection with this school contains seventy acres, from which are obtained sufficient vegetables for use at the school, as well as a good supply of feed for the live stock, which consists of three horses, thirteen head of cattle, twenty-seven pigs and 200 chickens.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

The Nanaimo day school, which is situated on the Nanaimo City reserve, was, during the first half of the year, under the supervision of Rev. W. J. Knott, but since

the opening, after the summer holidays, Miss A. Bool, who holds a second-class British Columbia temporary certificate, has had the tuition of the children.

When the Indians are at home on the reserve this school has a very good attendance of pupils, and they make fine progress in their studies. Their health during the year has been first-class. The school-house is in a good state of repair, and the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic.)

Miss Maud Frumenti, the teacher of this school, has been having a good attendance of children, and they appear to be making fair progress in their studies. There has also been noted a marked improvement in general appearance during the year.

The schoolhouse is old and is not as centrally located as could be desired to draw children from the reserves. This school will prove an excellent feeder for the Kuper island industrial school in the future.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

The new Koksilah day school is now located on a piece of ground adjacent to the Koksilah, Somenos and Quamichan reserves. The school was built by the department at a cost of $1,500. The class-room is 18 by 26 feet and is well ventilated. There is also a cement basement, the full size of the building. During the early part of the year, the attendance had been very small, owing to so many of the children being away with their parents. Since October, however, the attendance has been much better, and pupils are making fair progress under Mr. C. A. Dockstader's teaching.

West Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Owing to the fact that a number of the Indians of the West Saanich reserve have been away during a great part of the year, this school was closed for lack of attendance for several months. Miss Alice Hagan is the teacher, and has fair success with her pupils when they attend regularly.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Miss Rose Quigley, the teacher at this school, has been having classes regularly during the year, and the pupils made good progress. The attendance has not been large, but there are now not many children of school age on the Songhees reserve. The grounds at this new school have been fenced during the year, and it is intended to further enhance their appearance by the addition of some fruit and ornamental trees.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

During the year marked success has been had with the pupils of this school. The principal, the Rev. A. W. Corker, has been on furlough in England, and Rev. F. Comley has been acting-principal, with Mrs. Comley acting--matron. Mr. C. M. Parrott has had charge of the class-room and under his tutorship the pupils have been getting along splendidly. Three of the pupils were so far advanced that they sat for the high school examinations in the month of June last, unfortunately, however, they all fell a few marks short of the number required.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room, the boys receive first-class instruction in carpentry and general handiwork, from the manual training instructor, Mr. Eli Hunt. There are thirty-five pupils on the roll, and all have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

The building is now about twenty-four years old and has begun to show need of repair and modernizing. There is now a first-class water-supply at both this school and the Girls' Home, the well that was sunk during the previous year having proved a success. The sewerage system is good, all sewage being drained to the salt water natural gravity.

Considerable new ground was broken during the year, which, when put in crop, should help considerably in the production of vegetables for use at the school. The live stock consists of one cow, one horse, sixteen pigs and twenty-four chickens.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Anglican).

Miss A. R. Neville is matron at this school, which is also under the supervision of the principal of the Boys' industrial school. In the class-room Miss M. E. Nixon has been having splendid success with the thirty girls who are enrolled as pupils. These girls are also taught general housework, sewing, cooking and gardening. Miss E. Edwards is now assistant-matron having succeeded Miss Roper early in the year.

No sickness of any account occurred amongst the pupils. There is a first-class sewerage system at this school; likewise, an adequate supply of pure water.

The amount of ground for garden purposes is only one-and-a-half acres, but, from this small plot, Miss Neville has had marked success with vegetable and small fruit. The live stock amounts to two cows two pigs, one hundred chickens, and twenty-one ducks.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

At this school, Miss E. W. Ferryman, the teacher, generally has a very fair attendance of pupils, and, during certain seasons of the year, when a large number of Indians from other reserves are gathered at Alert Bay, the attendance is exceptionally good. All the children are young, the older ones from time to time being graded into the Girls' Home. I noticed considerable improvement in the progress made by the children on my last visit in November, from my earlier one in June. All the children had been enjoying good health. The class-room is large and well ventilated.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Rev. J. E. Rendle, the missionary at Cape Mudge, holds regular school sessions in the school-house on the Cape Mudge reserve, and when all the children are at home they attend regularly, and make fair progress. The sanitary conditions at this school and on the reserve are excellent, and, consequently, the children have enjoyed good health. Mr. Rendle takes a keen interest in his work amongst the Indians.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

A very successful year has been had at this institute, which is at Chilliwack. Rev. G. H. Raley is the principal. The grant for this school during the year has been increased from 100 to 110. The progress made during the year has been very satisfactory. One pupil passed the entrance to the high school, another took first year high school work, successfully passing his examinations. Regular examinations have been held and promotions made from junior to senior grades.

There has been remarkable freedom from disease or any kind of sickness among the pupils during the year, no epidemics of any kind having taken place. Besides regular studies in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in carpentry, horticulture and agriculture, and the girls in sewing, laundry work, cooking and all branches of domestic science.

The buildings are kept in a sanitary condition, but, as they are now somewhat old show the need of some repair. The system of ventilation and heating is provided by the Smead-Dowd system.

There is a fine farm and garden in connection with the school, from which an ample supply of vegetables and fruit are procured.

The water supplied at the school is from the mains of the Chilliwack water system. This school draws pupils from six agencies in British Columbia, from which there are repeated requests for accommodation of pupils.

St. Mary's Mission (Roman Catholic).

The St. Mary's Mission Indian boarding school, situated on the outskirts of Mission City, is now in charge of Rev. Father Tavernier, as acting-principal. Rev. Father Rohr, who had so successfully conducted this school during the past five years, has lately tendered his resignation. During his term of office, the establishment underwent great development, owing to his spirit of enterprise and interest in the work.

The grant for this school has been increased during the past year from sixty to seventy-five. There are now on the roll thirty-seven boys and forty-one girls, making a total of seventy-eight. The number of pupils discharged during the year was seventeen, and the number taken in was eighteen. Very noticeable progress has been made in every branch by the pupils, but more particularly in reading and writing.

The health of the pupils has been excellent, owing to wholesome food, perfect cleanliness, and good ventilation throughout the whole establishment. No deaths occurred among the pupils during the year.

In industrial work the boys are taught farming, gardening, and general handiwork; the girls receive instruction in needlework of various kinds, washing and ironing, plain and fancy cooking, and, in general, such work as is necessary to make a good housekeeper.

In connection with the school there is a large farm, which produces root and grain crops, and, in the orchard, fruits of all kinds, in abundance. The building, which is heated by steam, has a first-class water supply and good sewerage.

Squamish Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Sister Mary Ann is sister superior at this school, which is situated at North Vancouver, close to the Mission reserve. There are fifty pupils on the roll, for which number they receive a grant.

The buildings are kept in a first-class state of repair, and are always to be found in a scrupulously clean condition. They are well ventilated and heated with hot air. they are connected with the North Vancouver sewerage system and the water from the city mains is supplied to the school.

The progres made by the children in the class-rooms was very good. Very little sickness appeared amongst them, there being no epidemics except seasonable colds.

There are five acres of land for garden purposes, and from this a good crop of vegetables and fruits were procured. The boys receive instruction in gardening and general handiwork and the girls in plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general housework.

Eight of the pupils received their honourable discharge at the beginning of September and eight new ones entered the school to take their places.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The school at Sechelt is in charge of Sister Theresine, as principal, who, with her excellent staff, has been doing good work with the pupils during the past year. The school receives a grant for fifty pupils, and the roll is generally kept up to this number.

The boys are taught gardening fruit-growing, shoemaking and carpentry, and the girls are taught all branches of housekeeping and plain and fancy sewing. Most of the girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils. There is now an excellent water supply for this school, the old wooden flume having been supplanted by a wood-pipe main from a spring three miles distant. The school is always kept in a clean condition and the sanitary arrangements are very good.

Skwah Day School.

Mr. W. H. Grimshaw, the teacher at this school, has been having a splendid attendance of children, all of whom have been doing exceptionally well with their studies. They have also enjoyed excellent health. The sanitary conditions at this school are splendid, the class-room being large and airy with good ventilation.

Homalco Day School.

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher at this school, which is situated on the Aupé reserve, Butte inlet. Mrs. Moroney is field matron and makes visits to the Indians' homes daily, and imparts knowledge to the women in the matter of keeping their houses in a clean and sanitary condition. The pupils of the school have been doing well throughout the year and no serious sickness has appeared amongst them.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, and Mr. Basil Nicholson, the teacher, has had fair success with the pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson live in the second story of the school building, and are in touch with the Indian homes at all times. The building is well ventilated and always kept in a clean condition.

Katzie Day School.

Mr. J. J. Murphy, who was the first teacher at this school, which is situated on the Katzie reserve, resigned some time ago to go to the front. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. Wilson. The pupils are making good progress in all branches of study, and the work of the teacher is recognized by the Indian parents, who take considerable interest in the education of their children, and appear to be very anxious for them to advance in their studies.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The Alberni boarding school is situated close to the Sechart reserve at Alberni. The principal is H. B. Currie, with Mrs. Currie as matron. Miss Lucia Becker has charge of the children in the class-room. The progress made by the pupils of this school has been very fair, and some have done very well indeed.

The health, on the whole, has been very good, there having been no epidemics among the children. One girl had appendicitis and one had pneumonia; otherwise any sickness amongst the pupils was only of a mild nature. There were no deaths reported during the year.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, considerable new work having been done in the previous year. There are fourteen acres of land, for farm and other purposes, in connection with the school, on which were grown considerable fodder for the cattle, as well as root crops and small fruits for the school. Besides work in the class-room, the boys are taught baking, gardening, farm work, and care of stock, while the girls learn plain and fancy sewing, cooking, washing and general housework. Seven acres of new ground were chopped, burned and logged during the year. This will be cleared off during the coming year in order that it may be put into crop.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. J. T. Ross is principal of this school, with Mrs. Ross as matron and Miss O. Arbuthnot teacher. The school has a grant for thirty-five pupils, and the roll is generally kept up to this number. The buildings are in first-class condition.

The progress made by the children during the year has been very good. This is very noticeable in the junior grades. There has been no sickness of any moment among the pupils during the year, but there was one death. Two pupils received their discharge and one new one was taken in.

Although there are about seventeen acres of land in connection with the school there is only about one acre fit for cultivation, consquently practically all the vegetables for the use of the school must be purchased. In industrial work, the boys are given instruction in first-class carpentry, painting, repairing and general handiwork, and the girls are taught all the branches of housekeeping.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Father Epper is the principal of this school, which is situated a mile distant from the main Clayoquot Indian village. Sister Mary Clare is matron, with Sister Mary Patricia as teacher, Sister Mary Clotilda, seamstress, and Mr. Joseph Mully, manual training instructor.

The progress made by the pupils was very satisfactory. At this school some excellent work may be seen in map and other drawing, and painting with water colours. The writing of a number of pupils is also of a very high grade.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory, and not one serious case of cold was reported during the winter. There was, however, one death amongst the pupils, one of them having died while undergoing an operation in the hospital at Alberni.

In industrial work, the boys are taught carpentry and shoemaking and the girls are given instruction in dressmaking, plain and fancy sewing, and general housework. The building is in a very good state of repair and is heated by hot water. There is an ample supply of pure water on the premises, coming from a mountain stream.

There are about seven acres of land now cleared for garden purposes, from which were grown five tons of potatoes and other vegetables. Considerable work was done in the way of painting fences, the building of a storehouse, and clearing ground during the last year.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Opitsat reserve, which is the main village of the Clayoquot Indians. Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B., is the teacher, assisted by his sister, Miss Victoria Schindler. Rev. Joseph Schindler gives instruction to the children in religion, arithmetic and geography, while the sister has charge of the reading, spelling, penmanship, drawing and singing classes, in which the children take quite an interest. Practically all the children on this reserve are on the roll at the school, and a very fair attendance is kept up. The children have been making very good progress with their studies. The class-room is light and airy and well ventilated.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on the Ittatsoo reserve. The teacher is Hugh W. Vander Veen, who has a university training. There are eighteen pupils on the roll, this being the full number of children on the reserve who should attend. During the past year there has been a very fair average attendance. The size of the class-room is 18 by 26 feet, and the sanitary conditions are very good.

The progress made by the children may be considered fair, taking into consideration the difficulties a day school has to meet, owing to the fact that Indians leave their reserves so frequently. Very little sickness of any moment is reported amongst the children during the year.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Miss Gibson, the teacher in charge of this school, reports the attendance fairly good, and the children making satisfactory progress in the work, although the studies are somewhat interrupted during the year, owing to the fact that the Indians and their families move to the canneries for the fishing. The school building is in good condition, and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. There are also ample playgrounds about the school, properly fenced and in good condition.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Miss Tranter is in charge of this school, and, under her guidance, the children are making good progress. Since the roof has been repaired and the building repainted the building is now in first-class condition. Sanitation and ventilation are carefully looked after, and the school is equipped with the necessary furnishings.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Reid is in charge of the school and reports the attendance good, and the children making satisfactory progress. This school has also been repainted both inside and out, which has greatly improved the general appearance. Sanitation and ventilation are good and the building equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitimat Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This is an exceptionally fine building, and kept in excellent repair. Sanitary conditions and water supply are good, and the building well furnished throughout. There is also a splendid playground and a recreation room for use in wet weather. The health of the pupils is reported good, and all impressed me as being particularly bright, and clean and tidy in appearance. Miss Ida Clark is in charge of the school and reports a steady progress in the work, and that the girls are taking a keen interest in their various studies.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Mathews is in charge of the school and reports the children making good progress. The building is in fine condition and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

This school was re-opened in September, in charge of Mr. George Oliver, who reports the attendance satisfactory, and the children making good progress. Sanitation and ventilation are also good, and the building is kept in excellent repair.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Thorman, who reports that during the past winter the attendance has been much lower than formerly, owing to the fact that the Indians and their families had moved to the hunting grounds. As a result of this, conditions at this school have not been very satisfactory.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

Mr. William Pake is the teacher in charge and reports that the children are making good progress, though the attendance is small. Constable Cullen has received instructions to see that the children of Drytown attend the school regularly, and we are looking for a better attendance in the future.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited September 25, 1915. Miss Noble, the teacher, reports the attendance fair, and the children making satisfactory progress. The building is of a good substantial character and in good repair. It is also well equipped with the necessary furnishings, and ventilation and sanitation are well looked after.

Metlakatla Day School (Anglican).

The school was visited on September 27. The building is in good condition, both inside and out. With the installation of new toilets, sanitary conditions have been much improved. Miss Klippart is in charge of the school and is a great favourite with both children and parents. The attendance is reported to be good, the children progressing favourably.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 28. Mr. E. S. Grant is in charge of the senior division, and Miss Elsie Potter in charge of the junior. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings and in good repair. Sanitary conditions are also good.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school is in charge of Miss G. E. Armstrong, under whom the pupils are making favourable progress in the different lines of work taken up. The building is kept in excellent condition, sanitation and ventilation being especially looked after. There are splendid recreation grounds in connection with this school, and efficient fire-escapes have been built, so that the building is now thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect. The pupils appeared healthy, and are clean and tidy in appearance.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

Miss Collison is in charge of this school, and reports the children making favourable progress, although the attendance is not very large. This is an especially fine building and kept in good repair.

Lakalzap Day School (Anglican).

Miss Sturgiss is doing excellent work at this school, and the children making satisfactory progress. The chief councillor and council expressed their appreciation of the good work being done here by Miss Sturgiss. The building is a good one and in excellent condition both outside and in.

Gwinoha Day School (Anglican).

Miss Helen Freeman has recently been appointed to this school, and the children are reported to be making good progress. A temporary building has been secured for school purposes.

Gitlakdamiks Day School (Anglican).

Miss Olive C. Bowen, who has recently been appointed, reports the children making favourable progress and the attendance good. A temporary building has been secured.

Aiyansh Day School (Anglican).

Miss Vera A. Chastenay has recently been appointed to this school, and the children are reported to be making good progress. A temporary building has been secured for school purposes.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton Day School (Anglican).

Miss Soal is the teacher in charge. Sanitary conditions are good, also ventilation. The attendance is regular and the children are making satisfactory progress. The building is in excellent condition and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Hagwilget Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Browning is in charge of this school and is doing good work. The attendance is reported good and the children making satisfactory progress. The building is in excellent repair, and sanitation and ventilation are also good.

Kispiox Day School (Methodist).

Miss Martin, the teacher, reports the children making good progress and the attendance satisfactory. The building is a good substantial one and kept in careful repair. Ventilation and sanitation are also well looked after. This school is surrounded by ample grounds.

Glen Vowel Day School (Salvation Army).

Miss Jackson, the teacher, reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress. The children at this school are particularly good singers and Miss Jackson has taken great pains in training them. Sanitation and ventilation are well looked after.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

This school is in charge of Miss Vernon Leake. The attendance is reported good, and the children are taking a keen interest in the work.

Meanskinisht Day School (Anglican).

Miss S. Z. Richardson is in charge of the school and reports the children making favourable progress. The building is a good one, and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitwangar Day School (Anglican).

Miss Kemp is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good and the children making favourable progress. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

New Kitseguecla Day School (Methodist).

Miss Edgar is in charge of this school and reports the attendance fair and the children making good progress.

Kisgegas Day School (Methodist).

This school is in charge of Jonathan Mercer, a native, who reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

Fort Babine Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. J. F. Morrissey is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good. The children are making satisfactory progress.

Kitselas Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Frank Van Gorder is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Massett Day School (Anglican).

Mr. and Mrs. Traynor are in charge of the school, which is in two divisions, Mrs. Traynor teaching the junior pupils. The average attendance is reported good, although during the severe stormy weather experienced this winter, it fell off to some extent. The children are making good progress, and impressed me as being particularly bright, clean and tidy in appearance. The school has been repaired and repainted since my last visit and is now in good condition, both outside and in. Sanitation and ventilation are also good.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Young, the teacher, reports the average attendance fairly good, although at the time of my visit, owing to the extreme weather experienced, there were but eighteen children present. The school has been put in first-class condition during the past year. A new floor has been laid and the building repaired and repainted, so that it now presents a very creditable appearance. Sanitation and ventilation are also good.

General Remarks.

The children attending the schools of the Northern inspectorate seem a bright and intelligent class, and are clean and tidy and healthy. For the most part they take a keen interest in the work and are making good progress.

The buildings at the different villages are being kept in excellent repair, and are good substantial structures, a credit to the department. In the various boarding schools, the fire-fighting appliances are being kept in their proper place, for use in case of necessity.

The new teachers appointed for the Nass River, to the Indian villages of Aiyansh, Gitlakdamiks and Gwinoha, have had the schools opened and we are looking forward to good results.

The teachers in the Northern inspectorate take a great interest in the welfare and education of the children, and a marked improvement is steadily growing in conditions, which would be, however, far greater were it not for the fact that the Indians are continually moving from one place to another, especially during the fish-

ing season, when they move down to the different canneries. This difficulty was to some extent solved by Miss Sturgiss last year, when, owing to the kindness of Mr. Chambers, manager of the Nass Harbour cannery, in providing a temporary building, she was enabled to carry on school with the younger children through the fishing season. If some such arrangements would be made at the other canneries, or, better still, if in some way arrangements could be made for the younger children to remain at home, the school work would progress more favourably.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASKATCHEWAN.

This colony is made up of graduates of the different Indian schools throughout this inspectorate. At the present time the population numbers 163, comprising thirty-nine men, twenty-eight women, fifty-six boys and forty girls.

There are thirty-six Indians engaged in farming on this colony. Grain-growing is the principal occupation, but many of them are gradually acquiring stock and going into mixed farming.

The spring of 1915 was the most promising in the history of the colony. The Indians had a very large acreage in crop, there being 1,078 acres of wheat, 1,833 acres of oats and 105 acres of barley—a total of 3,016 acres. A large proportion of this land in crop was summer-fallow and breaking, and had been extra well prepared, as an effort was being made to raise a record crop. During the months of May and June and the first three weeks of July this large crop looked very promising indeed. On July 22, when it was nearly all headed out, a terrific hail and wind storm struck the Balcarres district, and completely wiped out hundreds of farmers, and the colony did not fare any better than did the outsiders. The very large crop, which gave every promise of a record yield, was, with the exception of two or three farms on the northern end, completely destroyed. The loss was a terrible one, as it meant everything to these people, who depended entirely upon farming as a means of making a living, and spent all their time the previous season preparing for this crop. Fortunately nearly all these people had hens and pigs, which provided food, and also good horses and working outfits, with which they could turn in and earn money selling wood, etc., to get ready cash to buy clothing and groceries for the present winter.

Within one week after the storm over thirty outfits were at work ploughing up the hailed fields and putting them under summer-fallow. While doing this they had to stop every now and again to earn money in other ways to keep them going. However, I am glad to say that by the end of the season they had summer-fallowed (two ploughings) 1,527 acres and broken 313 acres, and this land was thoroughly harrowed and made ready for crop.

As years pass, I can notice a decided improvement in the manner in which these people live. As a rule their houses are clean and better furnished, and they themselves take more interest in their own persons.

Their stock is well cared for and they take a great interest in acquiring better horses. Most of them own from four to ten head of splendid work-horses. This year they had good gardens up to the time of the hail storm.

They clothe their children well, and take an interest in education, all being anxious to send their children to school. Their pastimes and amusements are usually the same as those of the white people and they are interested in what goes on outside.

There has not been an infringement of the Indian Act during the past year. This is not unusual in this colony.

We have a cottage hospital situated about the centre of this settlement, and the trained nurse in charge looks after all cases of illness. Most of the confinement cases are brought to this hospital.

In religion, the colony is about equally divided, half being Protestants and half Roman Catholics.

The Indians of this colony owe practically nothing and, had the crop of this year been successfully harvested, they would have been in excellent condition financially. As it is, they have a splendid line of farm implements, including two threshing outfits.

This report would not be complete without some mention of what these people have done to assist in the great war. No less than fourteen men out of this colony have enlisted for overseas service. Three of these are now in Europe and eleven are with different regiments in this province. In addition to the fourteen who enlisted, three others tried to go, but were rejected as medically unfit.

In addition to this large enlistment, these people have done wonderfully well with Red Cross and Patriotic work. There is a flourishing Red Cross branch, which has sent in the following articles since organization: socks, 64 pairs; night shirts, 9; surgical shirts, 29; pyjamas, 22; mitts, 4; wristlets, 3; scarfs, 3; bandages, 240; cholera belts, 3; and cheese-cloth handkerchiefs, 312. In addition to this, they have raised the following amounts in cash: Red Cross, $1,230; Patriotic Fund, $900; Belgian Relief, $284; making a total of $2,414. When one takes into consideration the heavy loss these people suffered last year I think it must be admitted that they have done well, and I doubt if any white community has given as freely in men and money as have these young Indians.

Nearly all the people in this colony take a daily paper and are keenly interested in what is going on in the world at large, particularly with regard to the war.

REPORT OF REV. R. H. CAIRNS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the year there were in operation some sixty-five schools, with 165 teachers and instructors. The total enrolment was approximately 2,500 pupils. Four day schools were reopened on the Nass river, and one new school was opened in the Lytton agency. The schools were classified as follows: industrial schools, 8; boarding schools, 9; and day schools, 48.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings on the whole are well adapted for the purpose for which they were erected. They are also kept in good repair.

The industrial school on Kuper island has been in operation for twenty-five years. The original buildings were frame. They had become old and too small to accommodate the applicants of to-day. A splendid new building of brick veneer, modern in all its equipment, has just been completed. This building has full manual-training equipment. This is one of the best school buildings in the province.

The Kootenay industrial school is another excellent building. The lower part is concrete and the upper part is constructed of concrete blocks. Everything is the very best of its kind. The school has its own electric light plant.

In the day schools there is more variety. Port Simpson and Massett have two-roomed buildings equipped with modern desks. Some of the day schools are neat, comfortable, and well equipped. A considerable number have single desks. A gradual improvement is taking place. Schools that have been erected of late years are made to conform to modern ideas.

STAFF.

The greatest factor in any school system is the teacher. On our staff we have many very excellent teachers, and, with remarkably few exceptions, the teachers and instructors evince a genuine interest in the physical, intellectual, and moral development of the Indian children. They are earnest and persistent in their efforts to make the pupils proficient and efficient in all the work.

Many of our teachers have had special training for their work. A good number of them have attended normal school. Six normal-trained teachers have been placed on the staff during the year.

PUPILS.

Throughout the province there is a growing interest among the Indians on the subject of education, and as a result all the industrial and boarding schools are full to capacity.

Speaking generally, the health of the pupils has been good. There was an epidemic of grippe among the Indian pupils, in common with the pupils of our public schools. This, however, has not been followed by any serious results. The recuperative powers of these people are becoming stronger.

The attendance in the day schools shows a slight improvement. The parents are anxious to send their children to school, but they do not know how to organize the home so that the children may be punctual and regular in attendance.

PROGRESS.

In nearly all the schools there has been marked progress during the year. Indian children, when conditions are favourable, do good and satisfactory work in the classroom. The pupils of the industrial and boarding schools have been tested by written examinations on spelling, hygiene, composition, geography, and arithmetic. The results have been gratifying. In the industrial department the aim is to make the work both educational and vocational. Farming, gardening, stock-raising, fruit-growing, carpentry, and shoemaking engage the attention of the boys.

The girls are trained in household science and dressmaking. In some of the schools the girls are taught also to care for fowls. In the industrial schools, and also in the boarding schools, punctuality, system, and order are emphasized. This makes for efficiency.

In a limited number of the day schools a start has been made in school gardening. The hope is this, that school gardening may multiply the home gardens.

Calisthenics and deep breathing exercises are practised daily with the object of developing the lung capacity of the pupils. Health, efficiency, and length of life depend to a marked degree on the ability to purify the blood.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

"Train up a child in the way he should go" is not only God's command to parents, but it is society's first demand on both teacher and parent. This training, too, is one of the first needs of the child's own nature. With it, happiness is within his reach; without it, not only is his own happiness impossible, but he will interfere with the rightful enjoyment of others. In all our industrial and boarding schools, both by precept and example the positive teaching of the New Testament is kept before the pupils. The object is to vitalize and to energize the whole being through religious instruction. The day schools are opened with prayer, scripture reading, and singing.

Children should be taught kindness, reverence, justice, honesty, and truthfulness. The impressions made on the minds of young children are the deepest-rooted and adhere the longest.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At one of the industrial schools the boys are receiving military drill. Each is armed with a wooden gun. Their evolutions are very creditable.

Some ten of the ex-pupils have joined the Army and have gone or are preparing to go to Europe to fight in the defence of the Empire. I had a letter from one of the Nass River boys. He was located at Hounslow Heath and had the opportunity of visiting London. He speaks of the historic buildings he had visited, of his splendid health, and of the fact that he expected to leave soon for anywhere from France to Egypt.

Nearly all the schools have a portrait of the King and Queen hanging on the walls.

The Indians are exceedingly fond of music, and apt in learning to play a musical instrument. Many of the villages have a brass band. A few of the schools have added this to their curriculum. and the boys receive regular instruction. They play fairly well.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHE,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1917

[No. 28—1917.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc, etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,
President of the Council.

November 23, 1916.

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1916.

To the Right Honourable
Sir ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1916.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1916, the strength of the Force was 57 officers, 740 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 804 horses.

Compared with last year there is a decrease of 3 officers, 129 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 83 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Alberta	....	1	5	14	1	....	21	28	51	146	45	312	276	66	1	343	9
Saskatchewan	1	....	5	18	2	1	28	33	50	195	29	362	326	81	....	407	21
Manitoba	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	23	....	28	36	....	....	36	....
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	3	4	6	18	....	....	2	2	45
Yukon Territory	....	....	1	3	....	....	5	5	5	31	2	52	8	8	....	16	25
New Manitoba	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	14	4	25	....	....	....	....	66
Total	1	1	12	39	3	1	56	70	115	413	86	797	646	155	3	804	166

The strength of the different provinces has been decreased as follows:—

Alberta	60
Saskatchewan	86
Northwest Territories	4
Yukon Territory	5
New Manitoba	5

Whilst the strength in the province of Manitoba has been increased by 28 (by the establishment of the Boundary patrol).

On September 30, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta	5	103
Saskatchewan	4	113
Manitoba	..	16
Northwest Territories	..	6
Yukon Territory	1	13
New Manitoba	1	6
Total	11	257

The Force is 103 under the authorized strength. This is due to the difficulty in securing recruits to replace the wastage which has taken place because of the war; 161 non-commissioned officers and constables were discharged on account of expiration of their terms of engagement. Nearly all enlisted for service in the Canadian or British Army. In addition, 57 purchased their discharge for the same purpose. We have thus lost nearly one-fourth of our effective strength.

You were good enough to address a letter to the Force in which you said in part as follows:—

> "The Prime Minister desires to express to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables his very deep appreciation of the patriotic and devoted service which they have rendered and of the faithful and efficient manner in which they are performing their important duties.
>
> "He fully realizes the great desire of members of the force to enlist for overseas service and he is aware that practically the whole force would offer their services at the front if permission could be given. This patriotic spirit is entirely commendable; but all members of the force must remember that the service which they are now rendering to the Dominion and to the Empire is not less important than that which they would perform if actually serving at the front. Further, it is a service which can only be efficiently performed by a force which has been trained in the discharge of the duties which it is called upon to undertake. For these reasons the Prime Minister has found himself unable to consent to the retirement from the force of many officers and men who have asked that permission for the purpose of enlistment."

No doubt this had an excellent effect and tended to check the wastage, but the call to arms is so strong that it has been found irresistible.

Notwithstanding the loss, the distribution has not been curtailed but rather increased by placing a strong patrol on the Manitoba boundary.

The strength maintained at Divisional Headquarters has borne the loss and consequently the already small reserves at these posts are much reduced.

Our recruits are drawn from the class which have so freely volunteered for overseas service, so that the number joining us has greatly decreased. Only 111 were

engaged. I have hesitated to make a special effort to recruit as I did not consider it advisable to enter into competition with the recruiting for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Western Canada.

However, the Force has met every call made upon it. All ranks have cheerfully borne the extra demands made upon them.

From the point of view of law and order, the provinces and territories, in which the Force exercises jurisdiction, are in a satisfactory condition.

There has been a general decrease of 14 per cent in the total number of convictions. In Saskatchewan the decrease is 16 per cent; in Alberta, 10 per cent; in new Manitoba, 32 per cent; in the Northwest Territories, 32 per cent; and an increase in the Yukon of 13 per cent.

There are no marked features to which I should draw your attention. The number of crimes of violence is practically the same as last year, and the Force has been successful in nearly every case in bringing the perpetrators to justice. The reports of the Officers Commanding districts deal with these and other serious crimes in detail. An examination of these cases shows that many of the accused are of foreign origin and that especially in crimes of violence too large a proportion is chargeable to them.

Very careful attention has been given to horse and cattle stealing. The Western Stock Growers' Association were good enough to express their appreciation by the following resolution passed at their annual meeting on May 13, last:—

> "Resolved that the Western Stock Growers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the excellent work now being done by the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in following up and securing the conviction and punishment of horse and cattle thieves in this province, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Force at Regina and to the officers commanding the principal posts of Alberta."

It is also pleasant to note that in other matters the officials of the different provinces have expressed their satisfaction. From the annual report of the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children, I quote the following:—

> "To the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of the province who have always been ready to lend their assistance and active co-operation in enforcing the Children's Protection Act. It would have been impossible to accomplish much of the important work without the aid of this organization. The officers commanding the different divisions have, without exception, given us their wholehearted sympathy and support."

We are now in the third year of the great war, and I am glad to say that we have had no trouble with our enemy aliens although they form a large proportion of the population of the western provinces.

A close supervision has been maintained and restrictive measures occasionally imposed. The powers conferred by the Orders in Council have not been arbitrarily or harshly exercised, although firmly used when it has been considered necessary in the interests of order; 162 have been interned and 171 paroled; 1,955 have been investigated, where only a warning has been given or no action taken.

On your instructions, a patrol was established along the Manitoba boundary last May, so that the international boundary from the lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains has been in our charge since that date, with beneficial results. The efficiency of the patrol was greatly increased by motor cars, which were supplied to every officer in command of a section of the boundary.

Although I am able to assure you of the present happy state of affairs, still I am bound to say that the position is one which demands constant vigilance as long as the war lasts.

GUARD-ROOMS.

The prison branch still requires the services of a large number of effectives.

The following guard-rooms are still utilized as common jails:—

Alberta.—Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Peace River.

Saskatchewan.—Regina, Maple Creek, Battleford.

Yukon.—Dawson, Whitehorse.

Manitoba.—Port Nelson.

Two hundred and three prisoners were in our custody on September 30, 1915; 4,306 were received during the year, and 154 remained in custody on September 30 last.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and their conduct in prison good.

Our thanks are due to the Salvation Army for their services in attending our guard-rooms, where they hold religious services and cheer up and encourage individual prisoners.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to and released from R.N.W.M. Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1915, and September 30, 1916.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.						Yukon.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard-room.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving or awaiting trial, October 1, 1915	43	10	7	60	52	29	13	28	7	129	10	4	14	203
Total number of prisoners received during the year	1,140	148	288	1,576	456	592	918	586	68	2,620	72	38	110	4,306
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	1,139	148	283	1,570	474	605	914	604	74	2,671	76	38	114	4,355
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial on September 30, 1916	44	10	12	66	34	16	17	10	1	78	6	4	10	154

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received into R.N.W.M. Police Guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1916.

Year.	Total number of Prisoners Reeeived.	Year.	Total number of Prisoners Received.
1900	54	1909*	1,940
1901	759	1910	2,437
1902	779	1911	2,710
1903	1,039	1912	3,935
1904	1,505	1913	5,626
1905	1,467	1914	6,284
1906*	1,515	1915	5,099
1907	1,676	1916	4,306
1908	2,105		

*11 months.

INVESTIGATIONS *re* ENEMY ALIENS.

The following is a summary of investigations made in regard to the conduct of enemy aliens:—

Division.	Cases Investigated.	Interned.			Paroled.			Arms Seized from.	Under Investigation or Dismissed.	Grand Total.
		Germans.	Austrians.	Others.	Germans.	Austrians.	Others.			
Regina District	1,466	9	60	3	9	27	.....	16	1,342	1,466
"A" Division	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57	58
"B" "	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
"C" "	149	2	3	.....	2	17	.....	62	63	149
"D" "	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	13	18
"E" "	127	2	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	105	127
"F" "	56	2	3	.....	14	12	.....	2	23	56
"G" "	173	3	2	.....	3	1	1	2	161	173
"K" "	164	14	13	.....	7	11	.....	.....	119	164
"N" "	40	2	.....	.....	13	11	3	4	7	40
Manitoba Boundary Patrol	120	.....	24	.....	1	34	.....	.....	61	120
Totals	2,377	36	123	3	50	117	4	89	1,955	2,377

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

The end of steel on the Hudson bay has now reached the second crossing of the Nelson river, and will probably be in Port Nelson this time next year. Regular mail communication has been established. The year's supplies for Port Nelson were not delivered by the Hudson's Bay Company, but were landed at York Factory, to our great inconvenience. Next year I hope to see them shipped by rail.

Inspector Beyts and party wintered near the east end of Baker lake. It was intended to establish a base at the west end of the lake, but owing to the violent storms and early freezing up of the lake this was only partially accomplished. This, with the

scarcity of deer, greatly hampered the patrols which were made to the westward by Inspector Beyts. The movements of the deer are very irregular, and as they must be depended on for dog feed, travelling is uncertain and dangerous.

Inspector French has replaced Inspector Beyts in command, and the expedition has been strengthened by additional men. A powerful sea-going motor-boat, the *Lady Borden*, was sent up to improve the means of transport.

Important information with regard to the death of Radford and Street was secured by Inspector Beyts and Inspector La Nauze, and it is quite remarkable that from sources so widely apart there is the same story. The murder was undoubtedly provoked by the harsh and cruel treatment given to the Eskimo, Kaniak.

Constable A. B. Kennedy (late R.N.) with the assistance of members of the Baker lake party, surveyed and charted Chesterfield inlet to Baker lake, and hitherto uncharted water, and also embraced a considerable portion of the eastern end of the lake. His chart and sailing directions have been transmitted to the Department of Naval Affairs.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL.

This patrol was despatched last year under the command of Inspector La Nauze for the purpose of searching for the Reverend Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux, who were missionaries to the Indians at Great Bear lake, and who had been last heard of in September, 1913, when they had left their mission on Dease lake for the Arctic coast, to establish relations with the Eskimos.

Inspector La Nauze's party wintered at Dease lake and in March set out boldly for Coronation gulf, which they reached without mishap. Here they made connection with Corporal Bruce who had been sent from Herschell island by sea, and who had wintered with the Canadian Arctic expedition at Bernard harbour.

The information secured by Corporal Bruce facilitated the work of Inspector La Nauze, who shortly found that the two priests had been cruelly murdered by two Eskimos near Bloody falls on the Coppermine river about November, 1913. The sole motive was to secure the property of the priests. The accused were very soon located, arrested, and committed for trial. They made a full confession. They were taken by Inspector La Nauze to Herschell island by ship, where they are now held awaiting trial.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Inspector La Nauze and all members of his party carried out their duties. Their plans were well conceived and energetically executed without mishap of any kind, and I trust that you will suitably recognize their work.

The Force is greatly indebted to the assistance given by Dr. Anderson and his staff of the southern branch of the Canadian Arctic expedition. Without their aid, Inspector La Nauze would have experienced almost insurmountable difficulties.

The admirable reports which have been submitted, will be found in the appendix.

FORT MCPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district lies in the extreme northwestern corner of the Territories, and comprises two outposts, Fort McPherson and Herschell island.

Inspector Phillips, who had completed three years service in command, was relieved by Inspector La Nauze. Nothing of note occurred. The usual patrols have been made and supervision maintained on the whalers and others trading along the Arctic coast. A wholesome influence has been created, and the Eskimos protected from oppression or ill-treatment.

Many long and arduous patrols were carried out during the year, in the depth of an unusually severe winter; notably those by Inspector Beyts, Inspector Rheault, Staff Sergeant Prime and Corporal Bruce, the longest being that of Inspector Rheault, who covered 2,100 miles in 87 days.

I have so often commented upon this phase of our work that it seems unnecessary to again direct your attention to the courage and intrepitude of the members of the Force who eagerly make their long and perilous journeys in the course of their duty.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The customary assistance has been given to all departments of the Government and the Customs, Indian and Immigration have freely availed themselves of our services.

On your instructions the census of the northern and inaccessible parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba was taken, which entailed a great deal of work which has been warmly commended by the Census Commissioner.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—		
Engaged constables (3 years)	27	
Engaged constables (1 year)	84	
Engaged special constables	87	
Re-engaged after leaving	25	
Arrested after desertion	2	
Total increase		225
Discharges, died, etc.—		
Time expired	161	
Purchased under terms of G.O. 9449	57	
Died	4	
Deserted	10	
Dismissed for bad conduct	26	
Dismissed for inefficiency	8	
Invalided	4	
Special constables discharged	81	
Special constables died	2	
Special constables dismissed	1	
Total decrease		354
Total decrease for year 1916		129

Died—

Register No. 4602, Corporal Wiltshire, T.
" 5191 " McDowall, J. D.
" 6430, Constable McLean, G. E.
" 6513 " Yorty, R. E.
Special Constable McLeod, T.
" " Harding, E.

Officers.

Appointed Surgeon—

Doctor T. A. Morrison.

Died—

Assistant Commissioner A. E. R. Cuthbert.

Retired to Pension—
Surgeon G. P. Bell.
Inspector J. Richards.

Resigned—
Inspector C. A. Rheault.

Reverted from Superintendent to Inspector—
Inspector D. M. Howard.

Horses.

Horses purchased		3
Horses cast and sold	155	
" died	13	
" destroyed	14	
" transferred to Department of Militia and Defence	2	
	184	
Horses—Total decrease for year 1916		181

Pack Ponies.

Pack ponies cast and sold	2	
Ponies—Total decrease for year 1916		2

Only three remounts were purchased, and 155 horses were cast and sold largely in consequence of the reduction in strength. The Force is well horsed.

BUILDINGS.

A new post was erected at Peace River Crossing for the headquarters of "N" Division in the Peace River district.

I recently inspected the new buildings and found that the contractor had done his work well and strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications.

All police buildings have been kept in a state of good repair.

TRAINING.

In so far as was possible, training and instruction has been carried out, but the wide distribution and important duties render it increasingly difficult.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The rations supplied under contract have been of good quality, and the contractors, with few exceptions, live up to their undertakings.

The supply of clothing has been ample and of good quality, except the service garments which have been off in colour because of the difficulty in obtaining suitable fast dyes.

Forage has been supplied under contract and has been of good quality.

GENERAL.

The Force was again honoured by a visit of inspection by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was graciously pleased to command that the following letter be sent:—

"Victoria, July 20, 1916.

"Colonel Perry,
"Commissioner, Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
"Headquarters, Regina.

"Dear Colonel Perry,—I am commanded by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Con-

naught and Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia to express to you their very sincere and grateful thanks for the excellent arrangements you made with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for them during their stay at Banff.

"Nothing could have exceeded the courtesy of the Sergeant-Major in charge, and the smart and splendid appearance of the men on duty; also the excellent manner in which the horses placed at Their Royal Highness' disposal were always turned out.

"His Royal Highness commands me to congratulate you on the splendid appearance of your men throughout, at Regina, Calgary, and Banff, and once more to thank you for all you have done to make Their Royal Highness' visit to the west a pleasant and memorable one.

"Believe me,

"Yours sincerely,

"E. A. STANTON."

It is with sincere regret I have to record the death of one officer and six non-commissioned officers and constables.

Assistant Commissioner A. E. R. Cuthbert died at Regina on the 21st September, after a short illness. He had served thirty-one years in the Force and rendered distinguished service in the South African War. He was a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity. The Force has lost a gallant officer, and his brother officers a highly esteemed comrade.

The Force also lost, by retirement, the very valuable services of its principal medical officer, Surgeon G. P. Bell, who for twenty-one years had maintained the highest traditions of his profession.

I cannot refrain from expressing to you the distinct loss which every member of the Force felt in the retirement of the comptroller, Laurence Fortescue, Esq., C.M.G., I.S.O. He was the last remaining link with that remarkable body of men who joined the Force on its organization in 1873, and whose services to Canada, as times goes on, will be more fully recognized as one of the most potent influences in the peaceful and orderly settlement of Western Canada. Mr. Fortescue had the respect and confidence of all ranks. It would be presumptuous for me to refer to his services which are so well known. It was a source of much gratification to learn that he was decorated by His Majesty.

I venture to record that the Force has contributed the sum of $29,869.54 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In closing my report, I desire to acknowledge the very hearty support and co-operation which I have received from all ranks, which has greatly lightened the duties which devolve on me.

I also desire to acknowledge the support which has been received from the departments of the Attorneys General of the different provinces, who have invariably given us the strongest support in carrying on the work in criminal matters in which we act under their instructions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—								
Murder	14	2	6	6	16	7	4	5
Attempted murder	6		4	2	9	7	2	
Manslaughter	4	1	2	1				
Shooting with intent	4	1	3		6	2	2	2
Wounding	6	4	2		5	3	2	
Wounding with intent					2	2		
Assault, common	998	851	145	2	759	602	153	4
" aggravated	1	1			9	8	1	
" causing bodily harm	37	15	15	7	46	29	13	4
" indecent	27	18	8	1	18	10	8	
Rape and attempted	27	6	7	14	8	2	3	3
Suicide and attempted	5	3	2		4		4	
Threatening to kill					2	2		
Abortion and attempted	9	5	4		3	1	2	
Bigamy	6	1	3	2	1		1	
Abduction and aiding	7	1	6		6	3	3	
Concealment of birth	2	1	1		2		2	
Non-support of wife and famiy	17	7	10		22	19	3	
Wife desertion	1		1		4	2	2	
Cruelty to children	1			1				
Child desertion					17	14	3	
Wife beating	1	1			1	1		
Criminal neglect	7	1	5	1	10	4	5	1
Intimidating and threatening	33	25	8		28	23	5	
Libel	2	2			10	5	2	3
Extortion and attempted	6	2	3	1	3	1	1	1
Leaving excavations unguarded	35	27	8		13	12	1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted	26	9	8	9	20	11	8	1
Miscellaneous	3	1	2					
Offences against property—								
Theft and attempted	724	459	235	30	629	400	197	32
" from person	6	3	3		8	2	4	2
" by juvenile	6	5	1					
" by conversion	14	6	6	2	8	3	3	2
" from dwelling	6	4	2		5		5	
Horse stealing	33	13	17	3	55	27	20	8
Cattle stealing	25	5	13	7	50	31	12	7
Cattle killing	3		3		6	3	3	
Cattle shooting or wounding	32	9	15	8	27	8	17	2
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	8	2	4	2	2		1	1
Concealing cattle	1			1				
House and shop breaking	17	9	7	1	42	25	16	1
Burglary and attempted	5	1	1	3	12	5	6	1
Theft from His Majesty's Mail					4	4		
Fraud and intent to defraud	19	6	8	5	94	65	25	4
False pretences	113	75	33	5	95	52	33	10
Forgery and uttering	45	28	10	7	26	18	6	2
Robbery	2	1	1		9	4	3	2
Robbery with violence					1			1
Receiving stolen property	13	6	5	2	15	13	1	1
Stolen property in possession	4	3	1		20	17	3	
Wilful damage	36	33	3		31	19	11	1
Mischief	87	63	24		58	44	11	3
Arson and attempted	16	6	9	1	14	6	8	
Killing and wounding dogs	14	11	3		15	7	8	
Keeping savage dogs	4	4			2		2	
Dogging cattle	9	8	1		14	8	6	
Cruelty to animals	159	137	22		112	96	16	
Trespass	2	2						
Defacing brand	1	1						
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	1						

obtained from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

Manitoba.				N. W. T.				Yukon.				Grand Totals.
Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	
				2			2	1	1			33
												15
												4
												10
												11
												2
20	19	1						13	6	7		1,790
												10
1	1							1	1			85
												45
												35
												9
												2
												12
												7
												13
												4
2	2											41
												5
												1
												17
												2
												17
												61
								2		2		14
												9
												48
												46
												3
8	5	3		2	2			7	4	3		1,370
												14
												6
												22
												11
												88
												75
												9
												59
												10
												1
												59
												17
												4
												113
10	7	3						1	1			219
1	1											72
												11
												1
												28
												24
								3	2	1		70
1	1			2	2			3	3			151
												30
												29
												6
												23
1	1											272
												2
												1
												1

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against property—*Con.*								
Claiming excessive damages	2	2						
Aiding and abetting					1	1		
Miscellaneous	5	1	4		10	9	1	
Offences against public order—								
Carrying concealed weapons	27	24	3		28	26	2	
Pointing firearms	26	20	5	1	21	19	2	
Discharging firearms	4	4			2		2	
Firearms in possession when arrested	4	3	1		4	4		
Selling firearms without permit	1	1			2	1	1	
Carrying pistol without permit	1	1						
Selling firearms to junior	1	1			2	2		
Accessory after the fact					1	1		
Treason	1		1					
Sedition and seditious offences	8	3	4	1	26	14	8	4
Miscellaneous	6	4	2					
Offences against religion and morals—								
Vagrancy	499	458	41		480	446	34	
Drunk and disorderly	159	157	2		506	486	20	
Causing disturbance	81	73	8		64	58	6	
Swearing and obscene language	20	18	2		24	22	2	
Indecent acts and attempted	12	11	1		1	1		
" publications	2	2						
" exposure	7	7			27	26	1	
Mailing indecent matter	6	4	1	1	3	1	2	
Buggery and attempted	7	2	4	1	2	1	1	
Incest	7	1	2	4	4	1	1	2
Seduction	16	7	9		11	4	6	1
" under promise of marriage	6		6					
Keeping house of ill-fame	18	18			41	40	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	20	20			46	42	4	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	11	10	1		64	62	2	
Prostitution	7	7			2	2		
Procuring or attempting to procure	4	3	1		3	2	1	
Keeping gaming-house	2	2			15	12	2	1
Frequenters of gaming-house	2	2			55	54	1	
Gambling	10	9	1		23	12	8	3
Nuisance					12	7	4	1
Misleading justice—								
Perjury	16	2	6	8	24	7	12	5
Perjury	16	2	6	8	24	7	12	5
Subornation of perjury					2	2		
Compounding a felony	1	1						
Miscellaneous	1		1					
Corruption and disobedience—								
Disobeying summons	2	2			6	6		
Contempt of court	13	13			3	3		
Escaping and attempting to escape custody	6	3	1	2	13	10	2	1
Assisting to escape from custody					4	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer	23	19	3	1	13	12	1	
Assaulting	10	7	3		4	4		
Impersonating peace officer	1	1			2	1	1	
Resisting arrest					7	7		
Bribery and attempted	4	3	1		1	1		
Miscellaneous	4	4						

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obtained from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.—*Continued.*

Manitoba.				N. W. T.				Yukon.				
Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Grand Totals.
												2
												1
												15
								2	1	1		57
1		1						1	1			49
												6
												8
												3
												1
												3
												1
												1
												34
												6
3	4	1						2	2			986
87	87			1	1			40	40			793
5	5							2	2			152
1	1											45
												13
												2
4	4											38
												9
												9
												11
												27
												6
2	1	1						4	4			65
												66
								2	2			77
												9
												7
								2	2			19
								30	29	1		87
												33
												12
												40
												2
												1
												1
												8
												16
								1	1			20
												4
12	12							2	2			50
												14
												3
												7
												5
												4

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against The Railway Act—								
Stealing rides	65	65			37	37		
Trespass	42	42			37	35	2	
Employees drunk on duty	6	2	4					
Mischief on railway	3	1		2				
Attempting to wreck train	1	1						
Miscellaneous	1	1						
Offences against The Customs Act—								
Smuggling					3	3		
Miscellaneous	1	1						
Offences against The Indian Act—								
Supplying liquor to Indians	25	22	3		58	52	6	
Indians intoxicated	14	14			47	46	1	
Indians in possession of liquor	13	11	2		14	14		
Persons intoxicated on Reserves	14	12	2		66	61	5	
Liquor in possession on Reserves	9	9			2	1	1	
Trespassing on reserves	2	2			5	4	1	
Miscellaneous	12	10	2		2	2		
Offences against Dominion Acts—								
Secret Commission	1	1						
Immigration	4	4			2	2		
Lord's Day Observance	14	13	1		2	1	1	
War Measures	23	14	7	2	16	14	1	1
Northwest Territories								
Fisheries	22	17	5		26	25	1	
Post Office	3	2	1		4	1	2	1
Militia	28	26	2		17	17		
War Revenue	9	9			4	4		
Grain	4	3	1		20	16	4	
Dominion Lands	5	5			1		1	
Census					5	4	1	
Forestry					1	1		
Opium	3	2	1		39	35	4	
Rocky Mountain Park					59	50	9	
Revenue					1	1		
Weights and Measures					2	1	1	
Juvenile Tobacco	4	4						
R.N.W.M. Police					1		1	
Railway Act					4	4		
Miscellaneous	8	6	2		6	4	2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—								
Masters and Servants	1,115	971	144		693	579	113	1
Prairie Fire	473	443	30		217	191	26	
Polution of Streams	3	3			4	3	1	
Sales of Liquor (Saskatchewan)	530	447	81	2				
Liquor License (Alberta)					183	160	23	
Liquor Act, 1916 (Alberta)					35	34	1	
Highways	6	6			23	22	1	
Insanity	218	197	21		145	130	15	
Steam Boilers	99	94	5		18	16	2	
Hide and Brand	15	14	1		12	11	1	
Children's Protection	118	110	8		22	21	1	
Stock Inspection	5	5			39	39		
Motor vehicles	192	182	10		94	82	12	
Estray Animals	84	67	17		68	49	19	
Livery Stables	15	14	1		6	6		
Horse Breeders	56	54	2		2	1	1	
Noxious Weeds	17	14	3		20	18	2	
School	14	13	1		21	21		

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obtained from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.—*Continued.*

Manitoba.				N. W. T.				Yukon.				Grand Total.
Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	
												102
												79
												6
												3
												1
												1
												3
												1
8	7	1						11	8	3		102
3	3							13	13			77
												27
												80
												11
3	3											10
												14
												1
								1	1			7
												16
												39
				113	98	15						113
												48
												7
												45
												13
												24
												6
												5
												1
												42
												59
												1
												2
												4
												1
												4
												14
												1,808
1	1			2	2							693
												7
												530
												183
												35
												29
1	1							9	7	2		373
												117
												27
												140
												44
												286
												152
												21
												58
												37
												35

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Pound	71	57	14		16	10	6	
Game	157	142	15		84	67	17	
Pool Room	11	10	1		12	12		
Vehicles	1	1						
Hawkers and Peddlers	35	34	1		5	5		
Public Health	29	26	3		10	10		
Hotel Keepers	3	3						
Poison					4	1	3	
Veterinary Surgeons					3	3		
Dangerous and Mischevious Animals					48	41	7	
Threshers' Lien					3	2	1	
Village	4	1	3					
Public Works	6	5	1		16	15	1	
Medical Profession	1	1			8	5	1	2
Auctioneers'	1	1						
Cinematograph	5	5						
Mines					99	80	19	
Entire Animals	2	1	1					
Theatre	9	9			10	7	3	
Public Utilities					8	8		
Druggist					5	5		
Dental Profession					2	1	1	
Pure Foods					2	2		
Vital Statistics					2	2		
City By-laws (Dawson, Y.T.)								
Liquor Ordinance (Y.T.)								
Temperance Act (Manitoba)								
Miscellaneous	15	12	3		5	4	1	
	7,399	6,057	1,193	149	6,362	5,136	1,099	127

obtained from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Manitoba.				N. W. T.				Yukon.				Grand Totals.
Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	
												87
2	2							3	3			246
												23
												1
												40
1	1											40
												3
												4
												3
												48
												3
												4
1	1											23
												9
												1
												5
												99
												2
												19
												8
												5
												2
												2
												2
								10	10			1
								9	8	1		9
16	14	2										16
								22	21	1		42
197	184	13	0	122	105	15	2	197	175	22	0	14,277

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	7,399	6,057	1,193	149
Province of Alberta	6,362	5,136	1,099	127
Yukon Territory	197	175	22	0
North West Territories	122	105	15	2
Province of New Manitoba	197	184	13	0
Grand Total	14,277	11,657	2,342	278

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

Regina District Office,

Regina, October 20, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ended September 30, 1916.

General State of the District.

The following is the report of the general state of Regina district under sub-districts:—

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

The past season has been a fairly prosperous one for the business men of the district. During the late summer a very heavy wind and hailstorm visited the southern portion of the district and did great damage to the crops. In many places there was absolutely nothing left in the fields where fine crops had stood prior to the storm.

About 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation. This is an increase of about 5 per cent over last year. Owing to the high price of grain last year, the farmers did not summer-fallow as much as they should have done; as a result of this there is a great percentage of land being cleaned this year, and breaking done.

Building operations have been almost at a standstill in all the towns since the outbreak of the war. A few of the more prosperous farmers have built the necessary houses, barns, etc.

No new towns have sprung up during the year.

WEYBURN SUB-DISTRICT.

A severe windstorm, almost amounting to a cyclone, swept over the district on the 17th of July from Fillmore, Creelman, Howard and Stoughton to Tribune, destroying about fifty buildings, mostly barns and sheds. Several persons were slightly injured, and one man killed, the latter a Galician farmhand named Nyko Strocen, employed by Mr. Manory, a farmer near Outram. Strocen was caught under the falling roof of Manory's barn, and killed.

Altogether this has not been a prosperous year for the farmers, but they are mostly well-to-do, and the higher price paid for wheat this year and the abundance of hay and feed will help. There will be no destitution.

It was feared that there would be a shortage of farm labour for the harvest, but it was found, after all, to be ample. The many excursion trains for harvesters brought

in a great number. The oversea battalions at Camp Hughes granted leave to a certain percentage of their men for the harvest, and at one time there were more than was required, as a great many paroled prisoners of war were given permission to come here from Manitoba, and some were released from the internment camps for the same purpose. At the beginning of the harvest an attempt was made by the organized bands of tramps known as the I.W.W., who were terrorizing the farmers in North Dakota, to enter Canada, but owing to the activity of the Customs and Immigration officers, assisted by our detachments at North Portal, Short Creek, and Estevan, practically all the undesirables were kept out. Those who managed to slip through and reach Weyburn were rounded up there, given terms of imprisonment, and their deportation asked for. Those really looking for work were assisted by us.

No new towns have grown up, and there has been little immigration. A few settlers came from the United States, all well-to-do farmers, who had already acquired land, and were moving in to take possession.

MOOSEJAW SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is Inspector Spalding's report:—

The effect of the bumper crop of last year still makes itself felt, for many farmers held their grain in storage until this season, and numbers have only recently sold, thereby obtaining the high price which has prevailed for wheat during the past month or six weeks.

Generally speaking, the season's crop at no point will equal in yield that of last. Nevertheless, on the whole, farmers have no cause for complaint. Certain districts were visited by hail; in others the rust played havoc with the grain that gave every promise of an excellent yield.

Stock has done particularly well this summer owing to the abundance of good grass and water. Sloughs which for a number of years have been drying up, and in many cases had become perfectly dry, have now several feet of water in them.

Evidence of the prosperity of the district is apparent in the number of farmers who are building new houses and barns, many of them now having comfortable homes for themselves and good buildings for their stock. New fencing is to be found everywhere, and it will not be long before the old trails disappear. If further evidence is needed, it may be found in checking up the number of farmers who have purchased and are now to be met driving their own automobiles.

It is apparent from this that the auto can no longer be looked upon as a luxury but an actual necessity, particularly to the farmer, as it brings the doctor, veterinarian, post office, stores, etc., all within easy reach.

Building operations have not been confined altogether to the farm. In a good many towns and villages throughout the district there has been more or less of it. Riverhurst, a new village built up this season, is situated on the east side of the Saskatchewan river, about 20 miles southwest of Elbow, and at the end of the steel on the Grand Trunk Pacific west from Moosejaw. At present, five new elevators are under construction at this point and will be completed this fall. At Conquest, a town situated west of Outlook, permits have been issued for buildings totalling twenty-five thousand dollars, which includes a large church, a school, and an addition to the hotel.

Gravelbourg is another town that has been building up during the past year. There have been erected, or are in course of construction, twelve new dwelling-houses, two garages, one large hall, a livery and feed stable, and four new elevators.

Reports show that a good many new schools have been built, and a number of churches and elevators added in towns not mentioned above. Lumber dealers report satisfactory collections of old accounts. Sales and payments received this year, make it one of the best they have had for some time.

The matter of hotel accommodation throughout the district is worthy of mention. The coming into force of The Sales of Liquor Act, and the Hotel Act of 1915, resulted in many hotelmen, particularly in the small towns and villages, closing their doors. This affected the travelling public, and was also somewhat of a hardship on the farmers coming into the towns for shopping, as in several of them no place existed for stopping over night, and meals were only to be had at Chinese restaurants. A good deal of grumbling and complaints were heard at first but after some months matters began to adjust themselves, and now most of the hotels in the smaller places have changed hands and have been re-opened, giving the much-required accommodation to travellers, and others who find it necessary to avail themselves of it.

A number of hotelmen are resigned to conditions, and conduct their places of business properly licensed under the new Act. From all observations they appear generally to be earning a fair remuneration, and there is no reason to believe we are likely to lack suitable accommodation in all those places where a stopping place is necessary to the public.

The closing of the bars has resulted in untold good to many throughout the district. Business men, doctors, storekeepers and farmers all agree that it was a long step in the right direction. From a police point of view the decrease of petty crimes was soon noticeable, the change being most marked here in Moosejaw, where we handle all prisoners convicted and sentenced to jail. The number so handled during the past year has decreased 75 per cent.

Other causes no doubt contribute somewhat to this decrease, namely, the number of men enlisted from all parts of the district, and the fact that the floating population is not so numerous. Nevertheless, full credit can be given to the closing of the bars as being the greatest factor governing the present diminution of crime throughout the district.

Through the year not more than three or four cases of destitution were reported, and in each case provision was made for relief by the municipality in which the person resided. This was a marked contrast with the year previous, when we had so much work in this connection. Regarding immigration into the district, reports from various detachments indicate that it has not been very brisk; in fact, in portions of the district, almost at a standstill. A few families have come into the Outlook, Expanse and Gravelbourg districts, whilst at Moosejaw records at the Immigration Hall show that a total of 254 only have arrived, the largest percentage being English, of whom there was 138, with 24 Scotch, 23 Canadians, and 22 Americans, 20 Rumanians, and 11 Irish, the balance being made up of French, Danes, Swedish, and Norwegians. These people have all settled in Moosejaw or the surrounding district, but do not comprise all the newcomers as many new faces are noticeable in the city, and no doubt a considerable number has gone into other towns and portions of the district, of which no record is available.

ASSINIBOIA SUB-DISTRICT.

Business in the towns of the district appears to be normal. Little building has been done in any of them during the year.

Very few settlers have come into this district.

All stock is now in good condition, and there is an abundance of grass. Those wishing to put up hay this year will be able to do so more easily than in former seasons.

FRANCIS SUB-DISTRICT.

The general state of this part of the country is good and all the farmers seem to be in fair circumstances.

The percentage of acreage sown is about 70 per cent and that under cultivation about the same as last year.

There are no new towns and there has been very little building, and no immigration.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district covers an area of 120 square miles, the population of which is very mixed, being mostly foreigners. Germans and Austrians predominate and are everywhere, but they have been very quiet as a whole.

The crops are only fair, taking a general average through the district. They have been considerably damaged by rust and frost, and in places hailed out. The chief crop around Kamsack is oats, which will average about 35 bushels. The settlers in the vicinity of Kamsack have shipped 100 cars of beef during the year, and several hundred head of horses have been imported and sold. A new public school has been completed in this town at a cost of $20,000, and six new houses. The fanatic Doukhobours went on a crusade in July, 1916. Forty-one men, women, and children started off in a state of nature, but were headed off near Veregin and sentenced to six months in jail as vagrants. They are very undesirable citizens. The community Doukhobours, however, are good settlers and have excellent farms in and around Veregin. They are quiet and law-abiding. They have two elevators of their own, and it is their ambition to capture all the grain trade at that point.

In the Yorkton patrol area, about 70,000 acres are under crop, a decrease of about 20 per cent from last year's figures. This was due to the fact that practically no fall ploughing was done. Oats and wheat are the principal crops, and these have been damaged by hail and rust. Oats will average 30 bushels, and wheat from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre. The town of Yorkton has not increased at all. There is a large demand for modern houses of a medium size. The C.N.R. have erected a nice modern station at the east end of the town. The courthouse, it is understood, is to be put into a state of repair to accommodate the offices of the clerk of the court and sheriff, and the District Judges chambers.

There has been very little immigration, as there are few available homesteads of any value. The villages have about the same population as last year.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

The state of this district for the past year has been very satisfactory, though the crop yield is not what was anticipated. The season opened with excellent prospects, the weather conditions being very favourable and a large amount of land being seeded, but, as the harvesting drew near, it was noticed that red rust was very prevalent in most of the crops. Though the view of the farmers was pessimistic before threshing commenced, it was later discovered that the yield was not so bad after all. Hailstorms also passed through the district causing total losses to some of the farmers.

No new towns have been started in the district and very few buildings erected. A large store is under construction at Strassburg, and a few smaller stores and dwelling-houses have been erected in various other small towns.

As the district is an old settled one, there has been no immigration other than the few harvest hands who occasionally remain behind after the season is over. The drainage of young men from the district who have joined the colours has been sorely felt.

IMPERIAL SUB-DISTRICT.

The crops here are very good and compare favourably with those of previous years. There was 20 per cent less acreage under crop this year than last. There have been no building operations, and no new towns came into existence. No immigrants came in.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is copy of report from Corporal Rose, in charge of Norway House sub-district:—

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT, August 21, 1916.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual report of this sub-district for the year. The district consists of two detachments, Norway House and Cross Lake, the latter being now closed for the summer months, as per instructions.

General State of the District.—This, as you are aware, is not a farming country, and the only cultivation is that of a few gardens which the white people have. Some of the Indians have gardens attached to their houses, but the greater part of them do not bother with digging up the ground for a garden.

A party of surveyors has been working around Norway House dividing up the land into townsites. Mr. Dean, the man in charge, reports that the country through which they have worked is very unsatisfactory for agricultural purposes. It is their intention to go on to Cross lake when the work is completed at Norway House.

There is very little building going on in this district. The Catholic boarding school at Cross lake is completed, and they are now at work on a new chapel. Both these buildings are built of stone which is being hauled in from the country surrounding Cross lake. During the past year the Methodist minister's house at Norway House was destroyed by fire.

With the exception of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, the government officials, missionaries, and a few traders, the population is all Indian and half-breeds.

Railway and Telephone Construction.—The only railway construction in progress is the Hudson Bay, which passes northwest of Cross lake, and is still under construction.

Telephone lines: We have none with the exception of the one attached to the Hudson Bay railway.

Prairie Fires.—As this is a bush country we are not bothered in this respect. There have been quite a few bush fires this summer which has caused a good deal of extra work for the members of the Forestry Department. These fires are generally the result of people travelling through the country and neglecting to put out their camp fires.

Assistance to other Departments.—With the exception of the Indian Department, there has been no assistance rendered to other branches. The Indian agent applied for a member of the Force to accompany him with the Treaty party. A constable was detailed from this detachment, and all the reserves were visited with the exception of two, and these two, the Split lake and Nelson House reserves, were visited by Mr. J. R. Bunn, Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Indians.—There were five reserves visited by the Indian agent, who reported that the Indians seemed to be in good circumstances, as they have been able to kill all the meat they required and get lots of fish. The Indians at God's lake seemed to fare the worst. But few destitute cases were reported to the Indian agent.

The population of the Indians on reserves attached to this district is as follows:—

Reserves.	No. of Indians.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915.	1916.		
Norway House	731	726		5
Cross Lake	546	546		
Oxford House	325	323		2
God's Lake	290	286		4
Island Lake	516	521	5	
Totals	2,408	2,402	5	11

Tuberculosis and la grippe affect the Indians here more than anything else. These diseases develop in the winter time and are caused, or at least aided, by the overcrowding of the houses. The men go into the bush to hunt and often the women and children of two or three families will crowd into one small house for warmth and company, and that, together with their unsanitary habits, lead to disease.

The Indians on the whole are very law-abiding, and I had no convictions under the Indian Act during the year.

Crime.—This is dealt with elsewhere in the classification. I had eight cases entered, getting seven convictions and one being dismissed.

Aliens.—There are no aliens in this part of the country.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

PERCY ROSE, *Corpl.*,

In charge of sub-district.

MONTMARTRE SUB-DISTRICT.

Taking this district as a whole, there is about 60 per cent of the land under cultivation; there are several farms lying idle, but, allowing for the new land which has been broken this year, the cultivated area is about the same as last year.

Considerable damage was done to the crops by hail, black and red rust, throughout the district, therefore they are poor, and the yield will be not more than 10 bushels to the acre, and that of a poor quality.

There has been little building activity, and practically no immigration. The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

There are five Police detachments in this sub-district: Indian Head and Balgonie on the Canadian Pacific main line: Fort Qu'Appelle, in the Qu'Appelle valley, on the Regina—Melville branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific; Balcarres and Neudorf on the Pheasant Hill branch of the Canadian Pacific.

There are in this district extensive settlements of foreigners, chiefly of Austrian, German, Russian, Rumanian, and Jewish extraction. About 90 per cent of the population in the Balgonie, Nendorf, Lemberg, and Kronsberg districts are either of Austrian or German origin, but having been located for many years are practically all naturalized British subjects. The Rumanians are located north of Dysart in the Touchwood Hills district, while the Jews reside mostly north of Lipton. Generally speaking these settlers are prosperous and well-behaved.

There are also in this district three Indian agencies at File Hills, Edgeley, and Assiniboine, with nine separate bands of Indians, a total population of about 1,200 redmen.

While this district has always been recognized as a great grain producer, the raising of cattle and hogs is carried on also to some extent, leaving a good margin for shipment annually to Winnipeg after local demands are met.

The past winter (1915-16) was unusually long and severe, the snowfall being the heaviest recorded for twenty-three years. There were five months of sleighing, commencing on November 7 and continuing until early in April. Throughout January there was a continuous spell of extremely cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 63 degrees below zero. In spite of this there was not a single instance in the district where Government relief was required, while the demands for fuel were fully met. A considerable number of horses and cattle, however, died from exposure.

Stock is in excellent condition and entirely free from contagious disease, and the farmers have an ample supply of forage for the coming winter.

There are no new towns and there has been no immigration. Building operations have been very quiet. A Roman Catholic church has been built at Balcarres, and about seventy-five men were employed during the summer months completing a wing of the new sanatorium at Echo lake, Fort Qu'Appelle. A few more summer cottages have been erected along the lake shores in the Qu'Appelle valley, and an elevator was built at Markinch, to replace one destroyed by fire.

CRAIK SUB-DISTRICT.

This district is in a very prosperous condition, due mainly to the good harvest in 1915. The crop is not so good this year owing to the prevalence of red rust. The wheat will average from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Oats and flax are fair, and were not affected by rust. About 60 per cent of the total acreage was sown, being a decrease of 10 per cent under last year.

A large amount of building operations has been undertaken by the farmers this season. Two new elevators have been built; one each at Chamberlain and Aylesbury.

There are no new towns, and very little immigration has to be recorded.

REGINA.

The average yield per acre is as follows for the district immediately contiguous to Regina: Wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; barley, 35 bushels.

There have been very little building operations, as labour is scarce and money no new land broken. Rust was very prevalent, which accounts for the low yield.

There have been very little building operations, as labour is scarce and money tied up.

No new towns have started in the district. Owing to the war immigration has decreased, and very few settlers are arriving from Europe. A great number of Americans came over for the harvest.

INDIANS

The following is a report of the different reserves, the population and conditions of each:—

Weyburn sub-district.—There is only one in this sub-district, the White Bear reserve in the Moose mountains, with a population of 215, an increase of one during the year. Their health is not very good. Tuberculosis is making some headway among them and caused several deaths. There were no prosecutions under the Indian Act.

Moosomin sub-district.—The Crooked lake agency, near Broadview, controls the four reserves in this district, which have a population of 711, an increase of six over last year. General health is good. Tuberculosis exists, but efforts are being made to enforce more healthy habits among the Indians, with considerable success. These Indians have been well-behaved since the closing of the bars, only nine cases having been registered.

Yorkton sub-district.—In the Kamsack district there are two reserves; Cote and Keeseekoose. Cote has a population of about 265, a decrease of 10; while Keeseekoose has 148, an increase of 5 over last year. The decrease is caused by tuberculosis, which is very prevalent amongst the Indians. There were also one or two cases of diphtheria this year, but no deaths. These people have made better headway with farming and are attending to it better than usual. About 50,000 bushels of grain were threshed on these two reserves last year.

In the Preeceville district there is the Keys reserve. The population is about 90, about the same as last year. There were three deaths and five births. Their health has been fair. They are well-behaved and engage in a little farming They have 300 acres in crop, but they do not like work.

In the Yorkton district there is one small reserve at Crescent lake, the population of which is about 19, an increase of two since last year. They are healthy and no deaths have taken place. They are well-behaved. None of them have appeared in court, and we have not received any complaints regarding them.

Assiniboia sub-district.—There is here a small reservation temporarily set aside by the Government for a band of the Sioux tribe, who remained in Canada after the main body returned to the United States. Mr. Thompson, the Customs officer at Wood mountain, also acts in the capacity of overseer of these Indians. There are about sixty of them, who appear to be healthy, and they are exceptionally well-conducted.

Norway House sub-district.—There are five reserves in this district with a total population of 2,402. These are given in detail in the report of Corporal Percy Rose.

Strassburg sub-district.—There are four reserves in this district: the Muskagwan, Gordons, Poormans and Day Star. The Muskagwan has a population of 167, an increase of 66 over last year. There have been five deaths and six births. The increase is accounted for by Indians coming in from other reserves.

The Gordons reserve numbers 132, an increase of 79. There have been 8 deaths and 16 births.

The Day Star has a population of 80, a decrease of three. There has been one death and six births. Decrease is due to migration.

The Poormans reserve has a population of 142, with six deaths and eight births, a decrease of 81 due to migration to other reserves.

Their health has been generally good; there were a few cases of tuberculosis, but not so conspicuous as in former years. An epidemic of measles at the Muskagwan

Indian boarding school caused alarm for a while, but quarantine was enforced, and the disease checked without any fatalities. Many of the deaths recorded were due to old age.

There was a decrease in convictions against the Indian Act during the past twelve months.

Indian Head sub-district.—There are nine Indian reserves in this district, with a total population of 1,153; this is a decrease of 11 from last year, caused chiefly by migration, a number of the younger Indians having enlisted with overseas battalions. There were 38 births and 37 deaths; deaths mostly due to old age and consumption. One case was of suicide. They have a total crop of about 3,000 acres of wheat and oats this year, a slight increase. They continue prosperous and well-behaved and have been entirely free from infectious or contagious diseases. Seven were convicted for having liquor in possession. There was also a conviction for supplying liquor to an Indian. Four white farmers were convicted for thefts of hay from reserve, and two Indians of Assiniboine reserve were convicted under the Criminal Code for common assault on their farm instructor.

Taking these people as a whole, we have little or no trouble with them. The closing of the bars has resulted in less drunkenness among them, and they appear to become more civilized each year.

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916.

Classifications.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the Person—				
Murder	4	1	2	1
" attempted	2		1	1
Shooting with intent	2		2	
Wounding	5	3	2	
Assault, common	552	499	52	1
" aggravated	1	1		
" causing bodily harm	8	4	3	1
" indecent	12	10	2	
Rape and attempted rape	12	3	4	5
Abortion and Procuring	5	2	3	
Supplying drugs to procure abortion	2	2		
Bigamy	2	1		1
Abduction and aiding	5	1	4	
Carnal knowledge	10	4	4	2
" girl under 14 yrs	3	2		1
" girl under 16 yrs	1	1		
" of idiot	1		1	
Concealment of birth	2	1	1	
Non-support	10	4	6	
Wife-Beating	1	1		
Criminal neglect	3		3	
Intimidation and threatening	13	10	3	
Libel	2	2		
Extortion and attempted	2	1	1	
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Offences against the Property—				
Thefts	334	219	107	8
Theft from the person	1	1		
" goods under seizure	5		2	3
" by juveniles	4	4		
" of grain	27	15	10	2
" by conversion	8	4	3	1

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Classifications.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the Property—*Con.*				
Theft by Govt. employee	2	2		
" from dwellings	3	2	1	
Horse-stealing	15	7	7	1
Cattle-stealing	4	1	3	
Cattle-killing	1		1	
Cattle-shooting or wounding	16	6	8	2
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	3		1	2
Cruelty to animals	62	50	12	
House and shop-breaking	2		2	
Burglary and attempted	1			1
Fraud and attempt to defraud	2		2	
False Pretenses	46	38	8	
Forgery and Uttering	27	19	5	3
Robbery	1		1	
Receiving stolen property	7	2	3	2
Stolen property in possession	2	1	1	
Wilful damage	5	3	2	
Mischief	78	56	22	
Arson and attempted	12	4	8	
Killing and wounding dogs	3	2	1	
Dogging cattle	7	6	1	
Miscellaneous	4	1	3	
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	18	15	3	
Pointing fire-arms	15	12	3	
Discharging fire-arms	3	3		
Fire-arms in possession when arrested	1	1		
Sedition and seditious offences	5	2	3	
Miscellaneous	5	3	2	
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	282	261	21	
Drunk and disorderly	59	59		
Causing disturbance	51	47	4	
Swearing and obscene language	13	13		
Indecent acts and attempted	4	4		
Indecent exposure	3	3		
Buggery and attempted	3	2		1
Incest	4	1		3
Seduction	5	3	2	
Seduction under promise of marriage	2		2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmates	5	5		
Frequenters	2	2		
Prostitution	2	2		
Gambling	5	4	1	
Mailing indecent matter	4	3	1	
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	5	1	2	2
Miscellaneous	1		1	
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Contempt of court	6	6		
Escaping from custody and attempting	2	1	1	
Obstruction peace officer	14	11	3	
Assaulting peace officer	4	1	3	
Impersonating peace officer	1	1		
Bribery and attempted	3	3		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	54	54		
Trespass on railway	42	42		

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SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Railway Act—*Con.*				
Employee drunk on duty	1	1		
Mischief on railway	1	1		
Attempt to wreck train	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	11	1	
Indians drunk	1	1		
Intoxicated on reserve	7	7		
Liquor in possession on reserve	8	8		
Liquor in possession	6	6		
Theft of hay from reserve	5	4	1	
Miscellaneous	6	5	1	
Offences against—				
Lord's Day Act	10	9	1	
Dominion Lands Act	5	5		
Fisheries Act	20	15	5	
Immigration Act	3	3		
Opium Act	3	2	1	
Juvenile Tobacco Act	4	4		
Militia Act	6	5	1	
Treason	1		1	
War Measures Act	14	9	3	2
Sp. War Revenue Act	7	7		
Post Office Act	2	2		
Canada Grain Act	3	2	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants	649	561	88	
Game	90	80	10	
Hides and Brand	10	9	1	
Prairie Fires	141	138	6	
Sales of Liquor	233	199	34	
Insanity	106	97	9	
Horse Breeders	19	18	1	
Stray Animals	60	49	11	
Pound	21	16	5	
Pool Room	6	6		
Livery Stables	9	8	1	
Public Works	3	2	1	
Public Health	16	13	3	
School	7	7		
Hawkers and Peddlers	20	19	1	
Noxious Weeds	4	2	2	
Pollution of Running Streams	2	2		
Steam Boilers	80	76	4	
Motor Vehicles	121	113	8	
Children's Protection	70	63	7	
Entire Animals	2	1	1	
Stock Inspection	3	3		
Theatres	9	9		
Open Wells	13	9	4	
Miscellaneous	8	6	2	
Grand total	3,812	3,189	577	46

The grand total represents a decrease of 1,224 cases as compared with the record for the year 1915. The foreign element in the district have mostly been the offenders, and I attribute this large decrease in part to the fact that during the past year, owing to the war, our detachment patrols have been more vigilant than ever, especially with regard to the aliens. Another factor is that so many young men have enlisted and left the district.

I believe also that the eradication of the licensed bars on the 1st of July, 1915, has materially assisted in the lessening of petty offences.

CRIME.

The following information will assist in conveying to the public the immense amount of work performed by the members of Regina District detachments during the year, in the administration of law and order, especially in connection with the sittings of Supreme, District, and Justice of the Peace courts and in the time occupied with the services of subpœnas and summonses and as court orderlies; in the effecting of arrests of accused persons and their transfer from court to jails and other institutions.

Number of non-indictable offences with reference to any of special importance.—There were 3,141 non-indictable cases. The Sales of Liquor Act accounted for 233 of these cases. Masters and Servants Act, 649; Prairie Fire Ordinance, 144; Motor Vehicles Act, 121; and Children's Protection Act, 70 cases.

Number of Escorts and Orderlies supplied to Supreme and District Courts.—Some 267 escorts and orderlies were supplied to Supreme and District Courts outside of Regina during the year, the sittings lasting altogether 311 days.

Justice of the Peace Courts and days attending.—A total of 3,241 Justice of the Peace courts were attended, occupying the time of members of the Force for 1,887 days.

Fines, Police Costs and Mileage collected.—Mileage collected by detachments is remitted to my office and deposited at the end of each month to the credit of The Receiver-General, Ottawa.

Total amount of fines collected	$20,062 10
Total of Police costs collected	3,833 95
Total of mileage collected	500 15

Arrests—

Number of arrests made	1,148
Miles travelled by rail	20,868
Miles travelled by trail	15,837
Number of subpœnas served for Superior Courts	775
Miles travelled by rail	1,954
Miles travelled by trail	6,999

Summonses served—

Number of summonses served for J. P. Courts	4,795
Miles travelled by rail	7,409
Miles travelled by trail	32,120

This mileage does not include the very large amount made escorting lunatics to North Battleford asylum, and prisoners to the jail and penitentiary at Prince Albert by men detailed for that special purpose.

Patrols—

Number of patrols made	11,719
Total miles travelled on patrol	524,313
Number of days occupied on patrol	15,169

Lost Horses and Cattle—

Number reported lost	376
Number found	183

Destitutes—

Only twenty-four cases of destitution required relief during the year. The very good crop of 1915 no doubt had lessened destitution materially.

Sudden and Accidental Deaths—

The Mounted Police in my district investigated 161 sudden deaths and 19 suicides during the past twelve months, a gain in all of twelve over last year.

Cases of this nature occupy a great deal of time. Each one is very carefully investigated, especially those in which suspicion may arise that there has been foul play.

The following remarks on some of the more important criminal cases may be of interest. I give them under sub-districts to show the class of crime occurring in the different localities:—

Moosomin Sub-district.

Two of the cases awaiting trial in this sub-district at the close of last year's report were: William Feaver, rape; William Feaver, illicit connection with a girl under 16 years of age.

These cases were disposed of on the 14th of October, 1915, when Feaver was sentenced to fourteen years' H.L. in the Prince Albert penitentiary on the charge of rape, and two years on the other charge.

Vitaline LeRat—Child Murder.—Vitaline LeRat is an Indian woman whose parents live on the Indian reserve near the Crooked Lake Indian agency. Some time in March she became pregnant, and the child was born at Grenfell on the night of the 24th December, 1915, and disappeared. It was suspected that the woman had done away with it, and a search was made, the body of the infant being found buried in an outhouse in Grenfell. It proved to be the child of this woman, and marks were found on the neck and throat which indicated that it had been strangled. Vitaline LeRat was arrested and tried for the murder of the baby; the jury, however, returned a verdict of "concealment of birth," and she was sentenced to six months in jail.

The fact of this woman being prosecuted for this serious offence will probably be a lesson to the Indians, who do not look upon the life of an infant as valuable.

Hans Myhra—Burglary and theft.—This man was also awaiting trial at the close of last year's report. On September 29, he appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell at Moosomin and pleaded "guilty" to three charges of house-breaking and theft, and to three charges of theft. On the former and more serious charges, he was sentenced to 18 months in the Moosomin jail, and on the latter to three months, sentences to run concurrently. This man appears to have had a mania for stealing bicycles.

Weyburn Sub-district.

W. F. C. Brodie, alias F. C. Clark—Forgery.—In this case the accused, who was a stranger in Radville, called upon one of the storekeepers, Mr. J. H. Eby, and made a few purchases and tendered in payment a cheque for $50, purporting to be signed by a well-known farmer named Middleton, and made out in favour of F. C. Clark. Brodie represented himself to be Clark. Complaint was made to Constable Westland of Radville, and Brodie was located in the provincial jail at Regina, where he was undergoing a term for a similar forgery in Regina.

Upon completion of the latter sentence he was taken to Radville and committed for trial. Electing to be tried speedily, he was taken before His Honour Judge Wood at Weyburn on December 15, 1915, and pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted on the evidence submitted. His Honour, with the consent of the Crown, allowed Brodie out on suspended sentence of one year, on the conditions that he made restitution, and reported to the court once every month, and as Brodie had expressed an intention or desire to join the overseas forces, His Honour directed the accused to keep personally in touch with him.

Brodie failed to comply with the conditions of his sentence, and furthermore deserted from the unit he had joined on their being ordered overseas. He had re-enlisted with the Strathcona Horse, and being located was re-arrested.

On being brought before His Honour Judge Wood, the case was reviewed, Brodie making very poor excuses which could not be substantiated.

For this offence he received a term of three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Herbert LeMarche—Attempted Murder. Alex. Johnschuk—Shooting Herbert LeMarche.—On the afternoon of the 23rd October, Corporal Corby of North Portal received a telephone message to the effect that a farmer named Morine living on Section 4-1-7, W. 2nd, had been shot, and that the man who had done the shooting had been located. Corporal Corby and Constable Reddyhoff hurried to the scene by motor, and upon arrival found that Constable Waston from Estevan had arrived, and together with some of Mr. Morine's hired men, had traced one Herbert LeMarche, who had shot Mr. Morine to where he had sought refuge in a straw pile.

LeMarche was armed with a S. &.W. 32 revolver and a good supply of ammunition, and upon the approach of his pursuers had opened fire upon the nearest one. After several shots had been exchanged LeMarche partly emerged from the straw pile in order to prevent a surprise from the rear. Alex. Johnschuk, who was armed with a rifle, aimed at LeMarche and the bullet struck the latter in the head, death being instantaneous.

A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of LeMarche and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" returned. Johnschuk was placed under arrest but was afterwards released by the Department of the Attorney General. LeMarche some time previously had been an inmate of an asylum in Alberta, and was subject to fits of insanity.

Alameda Post Office Robbery.—On the night of the 3rd and 4th November, 1915, the post office safe at Alameda was blown open with nitro-glycerine, and cash, postal notes, post office orders, and stamps to the value of $1,010 stolen, of which $492.95 in postal notes and stamps were afterwards found on the road allowance near the town. The gang of cracksmen apparently had laid careful plans previous to their operations, as a Ford car, owned by a local practitioner, Dr. Galloway, was stolen from his garage the same night and was located the next day in a field at Flaxton, North Dakota, U.S.A., partly covered in a straw pile. Near at hand was a pitch fork, also the property of Dr. Galloway, which had been used to cover over the car.

Exhaustive inquiries and investigations have been continued both in this country and in the States, but up to the present this gang has not been brought to justice.

Claude Wilson—Unlawful Possession of Noxious Drugs.—On the 20th April, 1916, a coloured man named Claude Wilson arrived in Weyburn from the States and made inquiries at the post office for a parcel, which had inadvertently been delivered to a farmer of the same name in the district. The farmer, upon opening the parcel, found it to contain 2 pounds of opium, 6 ounces of cocaine, and 1 ounce of morphine, and feeling very uneasy notified the police. By arrangement the clerk at the post office gave the coloured Wilson the address of the farmer where his parcel had been taken, and the former, hiring a livery team, proceeded to recover the parcel, which it had been arranged should be delivered to him without question other than establishing his identity.

The necessary warrant was secured by the police, and sufficient time given to allow the livery team to be on the way back to Weyburn, when Wilson was met on the road and placed under arrest with the drugs in his possession.

Wilson pleaded "guilty," and was fined $45, and in addition sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the R.N.W.M.P. guard-room at Regina.

Further inquiries revealed that Wilson was an old hand at peddling drugs, and had a record at Calgary, Alta., and also at Montreal.

William McKay Little (Government employee)—Theft.—In this case the accused was employed by the province as sheriff at Weyburn. Owing to certain discrepancies arising, an audit was made of the books, and the accused was arrested, shortages being found amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000.

Little elected for a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Wood at Weyburn and pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted.

As Little, prior to his arrest and subsequent to his suspension from office, had joined one of the overseas forces, the Crown raised no objection to his being given suspended sentence. He was therefore released on suspended sentence which will continue for six months after the termination of the war, and further ordered restitution to be made, and Little to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of $10,000.

Paul Eisenhardt (Government employee)—Theft.—This man, a German, had been employed in the capacity of clerk of the court at Weyburn, until December, 1915, when, owing to certain discrepancies being disclosed in the course of an audit of the books, he was temporarily suspended, and afterwards dismissed. He then left the country and was located in St. Paul. On the completion of the audit, the sum of $758.09 was found to be unaccounted for, and a warrant issued to apprehend Eisenhardt.

Extradition proceedings were instituted, on Eisenhardt refusing to return to Saskatchewan voluntarily, which resulted in the accused being brought back from St. Paul.

This man elected for speedy trial and was brought before His Honour Judge Wood, pleading "not guilty." He was convicted, however, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Andrew Gorock—Shooting and wounding colts.—In this case Andrew Gorock, a farm labourer, being annoyed at a number of horses gathering around the buildings where he was employed, and not being able to keep them away with the assistance of a dog, resorted to a shot-gun, and wounded two colts, destroying an eye of one of them. Whilst in custody Gorock admitted that he had shot on the night in question when the colts were injured, but pleaded that he had been shooting at jack rabbits.

Gorock was committed and elected for speedy trial. He was found guilty and, in consideration of having been five months in jail awaiting trial, His Honour sentenced him to a further term of two months with hard labour.

Moosejaw Sub-District.

Thomas A. Glasier—Forgery and Theft.—Accused was in the employ of the province as bailiff at Avonlea, from July, 1913, to Mar, 1915, when he was suspended by the sheriff on account of a shortage in moneys collected on executions in the Avonlea district. He was arrested in Moosejaw and charged with forgery and conversion. He elected for a jury trial and was brought before Mr. Justice Elwood at Moosejaw on Dec. 11, 1915, found "guilty," and sentenced to eighteen months in the Regina jail on the charge of conversion, and on the forgery charge to twelve months, the terms to run concurrently.

F. H. Jones—Theft and forgery at Conquest, Sask.—This case was mentioned in last year's annual report. The accused appeared before Mr. Justice McKay at Saskatoon on January 14, 1916. He pleaded "not guilty" to the first of the six charges that were drawn up against him. After part of the evidence had been taken the accused withdrew his first plea, and pleaded "guilty" and the jury were forthwith discharged. He was then arraigned on the remaining five charges and pleaded "guilty" to all, and was sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary, on each of the indictments, the sentences to run concurrently.

A. Tedrow, Indecent assault.—This was also reported last year. The accused appeared before Judge Smyth in the District Court at Swift Current, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months in the Regina jail and in addition ten lashes to be administered at the expiration of three months of the term of imprisonment.

Peter Trudeau—Theft of grain and escape from custody.—Complaint was made at Gravelbourg detachment in December, 1915, by one Peter A. Cruise, of the theft of 150 bushels of flax from his granary. Constable Roberts patrolled to the La Fleche district, where the offence was committed, and, as a result of his investigations, Trudeau was arrested. There is no lock-up at La Fleche and the accused escaped after dark and was eventually located and re-arrested at Granby, Que. He was committed for trial and whilst in the cells at Moosejaw made a complete confession to Detective Sergt. Pass of the theft by him of 1,000 bushels of wheat, valued at about $800, from seven farmers in the La Fleche district, stolen in the fall of 1915. He was sentenced, for theft of grain and escaping from lawful custody, to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

J. L. Justus—Sedition.—The accused is a German-American and resided at Elbow, Sask., and from the commencement of the war his attitude regarding the war was strongly pro-German. He was given to making statements unfavourable to the Allies, which caused considerable comment. He was kept under observation by the Elbow detachment, and on June 9, 1916, Constable Kane was present in the pool room at Elbow and heard Justus make open statements of a distinctly seditious nature, holding the late Lord Kitchener up to ridicule and offering to bet $500 against $100 that Germany would come out victorious over Britain, and further offering the same bet that the Germans would take Verdun in a few days. Evidence was submitted by other reliable men, and a charge laid againt Justus. He was committed for trial on June 26. He appeared before His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw and pleaded "guilty" to the charge, and a fine of $500 was imposed.

Joseph Theoret—Arson; D. Lamonthe and A. Prevost—Conspiracy to Arson.—This case was of great public interest, public sentiment having been aroused against the accused; and the result of the trial is having a very wholesome affect on the alien population in the district.

This case was also reported last year. The accused men were tried at the sittings of the Supreme Court, Moosejaw, in November, 1915, all three of them being arraigned together charged with arson. Theoret and Prevost were found "guilty" and sentenced by Mr. Justice Elwood each to eighteen months in Regina jail. The jury disagreed regarding Lamonthe and a new trial was proceeded with at the same sittings on December 10, when the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

William Schwennaker and Rudolph Smith—Theft of wheat.—Mr. Alex. Beaudreau, of Caron, made complaint to the Moosejaw detachment on October 17, 1915, that he suspected wheat was being stolen from him by some of his threshing crew. Beaudreau farms two sections of land south of Keeler, and the accused Schwennaker, with two brothers, live on and work these farms. A sister, Ethel Schwennaker, in a conversation with a Mrs. Lang, a neighbour, had stated that on November 13, the accused Schwennaker, along with the other man Smith, who was a hired man on the threshing crew, had, after a day's threshing was done, taken a team out of the barn after dark and hauled a load of wheat into Keeler. Threshing operations were still being continued at the time of the complaint, and Constable Fraser was detailed in plain clothes to accompany Mr. Beaudreau and keep a watch on the threshing crew at night. No further attempt at wheat stealing was made and Constable Fraser made investigation regarding the load already alleged to have been stolen, and, by representing himself to one C. M. Watson, agent of the Lake of the Woods elevator at Keeler, where the load was sold, as "Schwennaker's hired man," obtained valuable information

which resulted in the accused men being arrested and charged with the theft of the wheat. Watson was also arrested, and charged with receiving the wheat, knowing the same to have been stolen. At the preliminary trial, the evidence of the investigation of the police at the point where the wheat was stolen, and of tracks of a loaded wagon going towards Keeler, a direction opposite to that taken in hauling the rest of the wheat, assisted the prosecution materially. The charge against Watson, on account of lack of evidence, was dismissed at the preliminary.

This case comes up for trial at the Supreme Court sittings in November next at Moosejaw.

Assiniboia Sub-district.

George M. Ball—Murder.—This case was reported on last year. The accused was tried and convicted before Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court at Weyburn in October, 1915.

Ball was sentenced to death, but this has since been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

For his efficient work in this case, Reg. No. 4054, Detective Sergt. R. B. C. Mundy was highly complimented by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and received a reward of $100 from the Fine Fund.

Redmond Nicholas Bryan—Attempted Murder.—On November 19, 1915, the accused had an altercation with his employer, T. A. Mayer, of Little Woody, Sask., regarding wages.

In the course of the argument Bryan drew an automatic revolver, whereupon Mayer ran into the house and just as he closed the door, Bryan fired two shots through it. Both shots took effect, one passing through Mayer's right leg and the other entering his right shoulder and lodging in the muscles of the back.

Bryan, after shooting Mayer, took his victim to a neighbour's house, where he was looked after until taken to Willow Bunch for treatment by Dr. Bird.

Having left Mayer, Bryan barricaded himself in his own shack and with rifle and revolver held off the police and some civilians until after dark, when he effected his escape and was arrested the following day by the police in Willow Bunch.

Bryan was committed for trial on the evening of his arrest and shortly after expressed a wish to speak to Inspector Ryan and Staff-Sergeant Mundy, and from the tenor of his conversation with them it was very obvious that he was deranged. He was labouring under the delusion that he was constantly being followed by members of certain secret organizations, who intended to kill him.

Bryan has since been sent to the hospital for the insane at North Battleford. His victim, Mayer, has practically recovered, but is still suffering from the effects of the wounds in his shoulder.

It may be interesting to record that Mayer is also a man of weak intellect, having at one time, according to his own story, been confined in a lunatic asylum in the United States, from which he escaped. Both the accused and Mayer were formerly citizens of the U.S.A.

Walter Frenzel—Perjury.—The accused is a German living at Hart, Sask. For reasons best known to himself, he made false affidavits to secure naturalization papers immediately after the outbreak of the war. He elected for a speedy trial and, appearing before His Honour Judge Wood, at Weyburn in July, 1916, pleaded "guilty" to the charge of perjury, and was released on suspended sentence.

G. James Grant—Procuring Abortion and Sending Indecent Matter through the Mails.—This man was convicted in the Supreme Court at Weyburn on the 5th of April, 1916, before Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, on two charges of procuring

abortion and sending indecent matter through the mails. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, and to an additional six months on the other charge.

Raymond Tonneur—Shooting with Intent.—On the 24th November, 1915, Claudius Monnery was en route with his team and wagon from his home to Willow Bunch and passed by the house of the accused. As he was passing, the accused came out of his house with a shot-gun and revolver, seeing which Monnery started his team on the gallop. The accused fired two shots from the shot-gun at the fleeing man, wounding one of his horses, and some of the shot was afterwards found embedded in the wagon box.

At his trial in the Supreme Court at Weyburn on March 29, 1916, the accused was found guilty of "common assault" by the jury and Mr. Justice Newlands imposed a fine of $10.

Yorkton Sub-District.

Wasyl Plonach and Joe Collins—Theft of Oxen.—This offence was committed in the Leslie district. The accused, Plonach, who is a boy of about 16, with one Joe Collins, had carried on a series of thefts for some time. They would pick out a nice fat steer, drive it to some town a considerable distance away, and there sell it cheap. On or about the 26th of October, 1915, they stole two oxen, the property of Harry Ostopovick, drove them to Leslie and tried to sell them to a local butcher for $110. On being questioned as to where they got them, Plonach said they belonged to his father. The butcher not believing the story told them he would make the purchase the next day. The police were notified and took up the investigation, traced the oxen back to the proper owner, and arrested the accused. They were committed for trial in due course, and appeared at Wynyard on May 16, 1916, before His Honour Judge Lamont and a jury, and both convicted. Collins was sentenced to two years in Saskatchewan penitentiary, and Plonach, on account of his youth, was allowed out on suspended sentence.

Since then there have been no complaints of stolen cattle in this sub-district.

Jacob Minke and Louie Herzke—Cattle Killing.—On September 21, 1915, a complaint was received from F. Jonat that a yearling steer had been killed the night before by parties unknown. Immediate investigations were made by Det. Sergt. Beyts and were continued until two neighbours, Louie Herzke and his wife, were arrested on suspicion and committed for trial. Further investigations pointed to the fact that one Jacob Minke was also mixed up in the matter. He was arrested on October 20 and also committed for trial. They appeared at Yorkton on December 6 before Judge McKay and jury. The two men were found guilty and sentenced to thirteen months with hard labour in the jail at Regina, the woman being released as she was about to become a mother.

The conviction of these parties put a stop to cattle killing which had been going on in that district.

George Lang Taylor—Murder.—On May 22, 1916, Constable Smith, of Sheho detachment, was notified that one Thos. Hewitt, a farmer near Rowington, Sask., had been shot and killed by George Lang Taylor. Constables Smith and Hope and the coroner proceeded to the scene of the murder and there found the body of Hewitt. He was dead, and had been shot by a gun in the hands of George Lang Taylor. The constables at once proceeded to the farm of the accused and arrested him. He made a statement to the effect that he had killed Thomas Hewitt by shooting him with a double-barrelled gun. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict charging George Lang Taylor with the murder.

Accused was committed for trial on May 25, 1916, and escorted to the Regina jail. The motive for the crime is rather obscure, but there had been some trouble between the accused and the deceased over Masonic Lodge matters and this seemed to have been praying on the mind of the former and worked him up to such a state that he deliberately went to where Hewitt was ploughing and shot him.

The trial will take place in October at Wynyard.

Paul Dvernichuck, forgery and theft.—On October 26, 1914, a complaint was received by Constable Smith of Sheho that an unknown man had forged a grain check for $26.60, and had cashed it in John Smith's store at Theodore. Further investigation showed that a blank cheque had been stolen from the Canadian Elevator Company at Theodore. This cheque was made out to Paul Dvernichuck and signed H. R. Walker, who stated that he had not signed it and that it was a forgery. Mr. Walker is the grain buyer for the elevator in question.

Dvernichuck disappeared for a time, and although every endeavour was made to find him no trace could be obtained.

On August 8, 1916, he returned to Theodore, evidently thinking that the matter had blown over, and was arrested by Constable Smith and committed for trial, which will be held at Yorkton next November.

Wasyl Gabora, alleged murdered by Mike Gabora.—On May 13, 1916, a telegram was received from Preeceville, Sask., saying that a man had been shot near there and murder was suspected. The members of the Pelly detachment were sent to the scene at once and Inspector Belcher and Detective Sergeant Beyts went from Yorkton.

Investigation shewed that one Wasyl Gabora, a farmer living in the Woodlight district about 20 miles north of Preeceville, had been shot and killed on May 12. This occurred about 10 a.m. while he was ploughing in the field near his house. His wife was about 300 yards away pulling roots, but was behind a hill when she heard the shot fired and did not see any one around (at least she states so). Investigation was continued by Detective Sergt. Beyts, who had a number of constables to assist him. The whole country was scouted and every fire-arm carefully examined with the idea of finding one that had recently been fired. Every person living in the district was closely questioned as to their movements on that date and their stories verified, but no clue could be obtained.

Owing to the facts that the deceased was a very quarrelsome person, and greatly disliked in the neighbourhood; that all the settlers are Galicians of a very low type, who have no respect for human life, and most likely would look upon the murderer as a public benefactor, it was impossible to get any information from them.

The deceased's wife would not talk to our men for a long time and gave us no assistance. After several weeks of unceasing work, Detective Sergt. Beyts arrested Mike Gabora, a brother of the deceased, on suspicion. Several circumstances pointed to his being the guilty person. On June 10 he appeared at Preeceville for a preliminary hearing. Evidence was taken from a number of witnesses of a purely circumstantial nature, and he was committed for trial and taken to Regina provincial jail.

This case was withdrawn by the Attorney General's Department, as the evidence is not strong enough to result in a conviction.

Strassburg Sub-District.

Re Unknown man found murdered at Southey, Sask.—On the 26th of August, 1916, the body of an unknown man was found on the C.P.R. right of way a short distance west of Southey, Sask. From evidence in the vicinity there was no doubt that the man had been most brutally murdered by a terrific blow on the head with a blunt instrument. Robbery was no doubt the motive, as no valuables were found on the body or any clue as to the identity of the deceased or of his murderer. An inquest was held at Southey the same day, on which the body was found, and a verdict of

murder against some person or persons unknown returned by the jury. The matter is still under investigation, and is an interesting and difficult case to handle as from the outset we have no clue whatever to work on as to the identity of the murderer.

Indian Head Sub-District.

Anton Kancir—Placing obstruction on railway with intent to wreck train.—In the forenoon of April 26, 1916, two C.P.R. employees were travelling on a "speeder" from Lipton to Dysart, on the Pleasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and found an obstruction placed across the rails in the shape of railway ties and spikes. This was on a curve about 2 miles out of Dysart. They also saw a man running away from the point at which the obstructions were placed and take to the bluffs, from which he made a clear getaway without being identified. The obstruction was evidently intended to wreck the eastbound passenger train due to pass about two hours later.

The matter was reported to Corporal Mercer at Balcarres detachment, who at once commenced an investigation and, after about two weeks'-effort, received information that an Austrian of the district named Anton Kancir, formerly employed on the C.P.R. section gang, had made threats against his roadmaster and section foreman for what he considered unjust treatment by being discharged from the section gang. Further investigation disclosed the fact that Kancir had gone so far as to offer sums of money to two separate parties in the district to induce them to place obstructions on the railway with the view to wrecking a train, but the offers were refused. Kancir's motive was revenge on the roadmaster and section foreman, who, he considered, would be discharged by the railway company in the event of a wreck occurring in their district.

A strong circumstantial case was worked out against Kancir, and on June 14 an information was laid against him by Corporal Mercer. He was arrested and committed for trial, and appeared before His Honour Judge Brown and jury at Melville at the sittings of the Supreme Court commencing on September 19. The first jury disagreed, but on the second trial Kancir was found "guilty," and sentenced to three years I.H.L. in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The manner in which Corporal Mercer handled this case is worthy of mention.

Bill Umritz—Shopbreaking and theft. Mary Segen—Receiving stolen goods.—During the night of February 21, 1916, the general store of J. L. Godkin, village of Markinch, Sask., was broken into and a considerable amount of merchandise stolen. The case was investigated by Constable Band, of Cupar detachment. Suspicion fell on one Bill Umritz, an Austrian and an old offender, he having already served several terms in jail for theft. Umritz came to the village the night of the burglary and stayed at the house of a Mrs. Mary Segen, where liquor was drunk freely. This house was searched and the stolen merchandise, valued at about $100, found cached therein. Umritz and Mary Segen were arrested and committed for trial. They appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell at the District Court, Melville, on April 4, 1916. His Honour ruled that the charge against Umritz was not clearly proved and he was discharged, remarking that it was much against his will to do so. Mary Segen was found guilty of "receiving" and sentenced to six months H.L. in Prince Albert jail.

Umritz was later arrested as a prisoner of war and interned.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following is a résumé of the fires which occurred in the district during the year, under sub-district headings:—

Moosejaw.—In all twenty-six fires were reported on; twenty cases being brought to trial, in eighteen of which convictions were secured.

Three of these were fires caused by railway engines, and the owners were instructed to report damage to railway companies; in three others the causes were unknown.

Records indicate that in all some 2,789 acres were burned over, a large percentage being stubble and prairie, but the damage included 80 acres of crop in Avonlea district; 15 acres of oat sheaves, 4 stacks of hay, and one granary with 500 bushels of wheat in the Gravelbourg district; while in the Tugaske district one granary containing 800 bushels of wheat, and a crop consisting of about 1,000 oat sheaves were destroyed; also, in the Expanse district 10 acres of wheat, 3 acres of oats, and 1 acre of flax were burned.

At the last-mentioned place, the fire that caused the damage was started from a Canadian Northern Railway Company's engine, and I understand the company made good to the farmer who lost thereby.

Tugaske district records six fires and six convictions, while at Gravelbourg five fires and five convictions were entered.

Members of this sub-district gave prompt attention to all fires throughout the district, and results recorded are very satisfactory. Three were started by railway engines, one by a threshing engine, three from causes unknown, while all others were due to settlers burning stubble stacks or brush, without proper fire guards.

This indicates that the farmers themselves are the chief offenders, and as soon as they take proper steps to comply with the law, less damage will result from fires improperly guarded.

An approximate estimate of damage to granaries, barns, wheat and crops destroyed, can fairly be placed at not less than $2,500.

Moosomin.—There have been five prairie fires in this district; $2,000 damage (about) was done to buildings, etc., and some "feed" destroyed. Two of these originated from farmers clearing land, and one from a spark from a threshing machine. In all three cases, prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained. The origin of the other two fires could not be discovered.

Weyburn.—There have been twenty-four small prairie fires during the past year, caused as follows:—

Defective fire box in locomotive	1
Children playing with matches	1
Burning building	3
Accidentally dropping lighted matches	3
Section men burning right of way	1
Sparks from locomotives	4
Threshing engines	4
Farmers burning stubble	8
Cause unknown	1

Out of this number twenty-two convictions were secured under the Prairie Fire Act. Estimated loss was about $3,000.

Assiniboia.—There were thirty-one prairie fires and, with the exception of one case, convictions were obtained in every instance.

These were due to the usual causes: carelessness with matches and cigarette stubs, etc., and the burning of straw piles and stubble without the proper guards.

The greater part of the damage done was caused by one fire which started north west of Wood mountain in the Maple Creek district. This fire burned down a shack, a stable, a horse, some hay and machinery, as well as about nine townships of grazing land.

The other fires destroyed probably about twenty-five sections of grazing land and some hay.

Yorkton.—In Yorkton detachment patrol area there were three fires. These were caused by burning straw without proper fireguards. Very little damage was done, and convictions were obtained in all cases. There were twenty-one other cases under the Act.

In Kamsack there was only one case, very little damage done; conviction also obtained.

In Canora district there was one case. Considerable damage was done. About 7,600 acres of stubble and grass were burned, two granaries, 2,400 bushels of wheat, and all the property of J. Rees. Prosecution was entered, but the case dismissed. The fire was evidently caused by a neighbour burning stubble and allowing the fire to get away.

In Sheho district there were two, one near Insinger burned an old log stable and load of hay; the other, near Sheho, burned about 10 tons of hay. Both fires were caused by farmers clearing stubble and allowing the fires to escape from their lands. They were convicted and punished. Six other offences were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

In Wynyard district no prairie fires occurred although nine convictions were obtained against farmers clearing land without complying with the law, although in no case did the fires get away from them.

In Langenburg district three fires occurred. They were caused by neighbours. The damage consisted in the burning of about 15 acres of land and an old barn. Prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained in all cases.

Strassburg district.—Nine prairie fires were investigated and six convictions secured. Three were started by travellers and six by farmers burning stubble and straw stacks. Damage caused: about 50 tons of hay burned, one granary, one small outbuilding, 2,000 bushels oats, one team of horses, two sets of harness, and a buggy.

Indian Head.—No serious outbreaks occurred. Two cases were entered under the Prairie Fire Act, a farmer north of Cupar being fined $25 and costs for allowing a fire to pass from his land while burning a straw stack last fall, whereby his neighbour lost about 20 loads of hay. Last spring a farmer of Lemberg district was fined $5 and costs for allowing fire to pass from his land while stubble burning. These were the only fires reported.

Craik.—There were two prairie fires. One in May burned over two sections of wild hay (uncut). This was caused by a lighted match or cigarette being thrown from a passing automobile. No damage was done, as it was intended to break the land. The second fire occurred in September near Chamberlain, and was caused by a spark from the chimney of a farm house.

Approximately 700 acres of land were burned over, and wheat in stook and uncut wild hay burned. The damage was estimated at $500.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Immigration.—Our men at Northgate, North Portal, Short Creek, Estevan, Tribune, Radville and Ceylon see that parties crossing the international boundary report to the immigration officials, and also to the Customs.

Inquiries have been made from time to time on behalf of this department regarding certain farmers to whom seed grain had been issued for the 1915 crop; and in a number of cases respecting undesirables who had entered Canada from the United States. A number of these, who had been arrested for vagrancy or stealing rides on trains and sentenced to the guardroom at Regina for terms, were reported to the Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg, and most of them deported to the States at the expiration of their sentences or on payment of their fines.

Customs.—The constables in charge of the Elmore and Goschen detachments of the Weyburn sub-district on the boundary have been appointed acting preventive officers of Customs and the detachments made sub-ports of entry. This has been a convenience to settlers who sometimes make small purchases of provisions in the towns across the line in North Dakota, and has also stopped smuggling which had been going on in that district.

Department of Indian Affairs.—The different reserves are well patrolled by our detachments. Elsewhere in this report is given the detailed population and condition of these people.

Department of Agriculture.—Our men report all instances of contagious disease in animals, which are promptly brought to the notice of the Dominion veterinary officer in Regina for necessary attention by the inspectors of that department.

Several cases of breaches of The Horse Breeders' Act were investigated, with the result that eighteen convictions were obtained.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made with regard to the theft from post offices of boxes which had been set up in the lobbies for the receipt of contributions to the Canadian Tobacco Fund for the boys at the front. I regret that it was impossible in most instances to find and bring to justice the dastardly perpetrators who, possibly, had not the back-bone to join the army themselves and who, by these thefts, deprived the soldiers of the gifts which the stolen money would have procured.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the sittings. Required assistance has been given to coroners and local justices. Elsewhere is given details of the time occupied by the police in attending these sittings. Prisoners have been escorted to and from courts to and from the different jails and penitentiaries. Prisoners have also been brought back from other provinces and from the United States for trial in Saskatchewan.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department at Regina has been promptly notified of all cases of infectious and contagious disease coming to our attention. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations in a few instances. Destitutes have been provided with relief at the request of this department.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—All cases of neglected and dependent children have been promptly brought to the notice of the superintendent at Regina, and further action taken with regard to them on instructions from this department. A large number of delinquent boys have been escorted to the Detention Home at Wolseley, Sask., which was opened early in 1915. Younger children too have been brought to the Homes at Regina and Moosejaw.

Sales of Liquor Act.—The police have investigated and prosecuted 233 cases of breaches of this Act during the year, with the result that 199 convictions were obtained. The closing of the bars on the 1st of July, 1915, has resulted in untold good to the community at large and I am sure that they will not be reopened.

Investigations re Deaths.—The following number of deaths have been investigated by the police accompanied by coroners, except when impossible to secure the attendance of one:—

Accidental and sudden deaths	161
Suicides	19
Total	180

This is an increase of 12 over last year.

Lunatics.—On an average twelve insane persons (male and female) are escorted to the hospital for the insane at North Battleford each month from the Regina district. Insanity appears to be on the increase; most of the unfortunates are of alien or foreign nationality.

Missing Persons.—Inquiries for missing persons have been made on behalf of relatives and friends in 194 cases.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

One hundred and seventy-two prisoners of war were handled from Regina district during the year. These were disposed of as under:—

Interned	72
Paroled	36
Discharged being British subjects, Russian, or Americans	64
Total	172

Arms were confiscated from or handed in by sixteen aliens.

The arms numbered nineteen and consisted of revolvers, rifles, and single and double-barrelled shot-guns.

A very large number of paroled enemy aliens are reporting to Regina District detachments, and this entails a large amount of clerical work, especially before and during harvesting, when it was necessary to give permission to alien harvesters to move from one point to another. Their cards had to be endorsed with the proper permission and the nearest police advised and given the necessary descriptions. A large number of aliens also are reporting to Justices of the Peace and postmasters throughout the district.

A total of 1,722 paroled enemy aliens are reporting in the sub-districts as under:—

Moosejaw	190	Austrians.	19	Germans.	
Strassburg	42	"	..	"	
Town Station (Regina)	555	"	4	"	
Craik	16	"	..	"	
Indian Head	50	"	47	"	
Francis	45	"	3	"	
Montmartre	4	"	..	"	
Imperial	6	"	..	"	
Weyburn	426	"	9	"	1 Turk
Assiniboia	14	"	1	"	
Moosomin	21	"	..	"	
Yorkton	265	"	4	"	
	1,634	"	87	"	1 Turk

Reporting at Regina District office, 1 Bulgarian, making in all a total of 1,723.

Some 269 patrols were made by members on detachment in connection with investigations *re* aliens, and in doing so they travelled 8,695 miles by rail and 8,780 miles by trail, a total of 17,475 miles, and the time occupied was 331 days.

I am pleased to report that there has been very little trouble with enemy aliens in this district during the year. Our men have been constantly on the alert for those attempting to cross the line. A number of them have been investigated with regard to their attempting to send money to enemy countries, and warned that they are liable to be prosecuted if they persist. The warnings appear to have been sufficient in most cases.

To endeavour to show the conditions of the enemy inhabitants of the district, I beg to quote the following extracts from the reports of the officers in charge of the sub-districts:—

Moosejaw.—Inspector Spalding reports: I am pleased to say that conditions are very satisfactory. The alien elements have demonstrated that they can and

are willing to be law-abiding, and will no doubt, when permitted to do so, become naturalized and useful citizens. Coming in contact with them as we do, we see the need of their being taught English, and it seems as though in a centre like Moosejaw where we have between four and five hundred adult Austrians, men and women, a night school could be established to good purpose as they, especially the young men and women, are eager to learn.

The German element in this sub-district is to be found in the farming settlements near Elbow and Loreburn to the north, while to the south at Avonlea there is a mixed population of Germans, Austrians and Rumanians. West of Avonlea and in the Gravelbourg district, around Ettington, Mazenod, and Palmer, there is quite a large settlement of Germans. No cause for alarm, however, exists as all appear content to let matters take their course in Europe.

Weyburn.—Inspector Raven reports: There are a great many German and Austrian settlers in this sub-district. They have quietly pursued their usual avocations and have given little or no trouble. The Germans sympathize with our enemies and their native country in this war, but have usually refrained from expressing their sympathy, and have not been guilty of any hostile acts.

Assiniboia.—Inspector Ryan reports: There are a considerable number of alien enemies in this sub-district, of Austrian and German origin. Their conduct during the past year, has, on the whole, been eminently satisfactory. More than 90 per cent of them are naturalized, and quietly and diligently pursuing their vocations as farmers. Of the foreign element in this district, the Rumanians are very much in the majority and now that their native country has become associated with the Allies I expect they will keep a close watch on the Germans and Austrians, and report anything of a suspicious nature which may in the future come under their notice.

Yorkton.—Inspector Belcher reports: The aliens have behaved themselves very well during the past year. They are mostly Austrians and are only too glad that they do not have to fight, and are indifferent as to who wins the war. The Germans are different and very bitter, but, knowing that their country is beaten, with the usual German cunning, they are changing around and are quite willing to fawn on us now. A number of Austrians, some of them not naturalized, enlisted in the Canora detachment of the 214th regiment.

The foregoing remarks of the inspectors will, I think, apply to the whole of the district. We now have the international boundary well patrolled, and I feel certain that not many aliens are getting across to the United States.

HEALTH.

The health of the members of the Regina district has been fairly satisfactory.

HORSES.

The horses are in good condition. Many of them have been brought into the post at Regina and exchanged for fresh ones during the year. I was pleased to note that automobiles were supplied for use at Weyburn and Assiniboia. These are good cars and certainly facilitate the work of the officers at those points. Inspector Raven at Weyburn has sixteen detachments outside of Weyburn, and with the car he is generally able to visit and inspect each detachment once a month.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required, and minor repairs have been made locally. Worn out saddles were brought into the post and changed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In closing my report I wish to express my great appreciation of the splendid support I have received from each officer and N.C.O. in charge of sub-districts and from the detachment members as a body. Inspector Allard has been my valued assistant, and has taken a large portion of the work off my hands

I attribute the large decrease in cases of crime entered to the diligent patrolling done by the detachments. The number of cases entered does not at all convey what a very large amount of other work is done in the way of investigations which entail the writing of many reports.

I would like to see each detachment supplied with a Government typewriter so that the requisite number of copies of reports could be made by the men submitting them, and the extra work of the office clerks at the sub-district headquarters thereby lessened.

I also wish to draw your attention in this report to the work of the detective staff collectively and individually.

Staff-Sergt. Mundy, stationed at Assiniboia, seems to be the right man in the right place. This N.C.O. has already been referred to in connection with his able handling of the charge of murder against George Ball and his accessories; the accused having been sentenced to be hanged but the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Staff-Sergt. J. B. Hall is also worthy of special mention. This N.C.O. on the 20th June, 1915, commenced the investigation of a case of incest—"Sam Bird." Owing to circumstances and obstacles, it required most careful consideration, extending over a period of six months. The accused was finally arrested and convicted on one count. Had not the daughter perjured herself at the trial, her father would have been convicted on both counts. The girl should have been charged with perjury.

Another piece of fine work of Staff-Sergt. Hall was the locating and arresting of one George A. Mitchell, wanted at Regina as a result of irregularities brought to light by a Royal commission. Accused, who was believed to have gone to the States, was finally located at Foremost, a remote settlement in southern Alberta.

Staff-Sergeant J. Dubuque is a most thorough investigator. His work during the past year has been strictly along the line of investigation, keeping out of courts as much as possible. This detective has also done a lot of confidential work for the commissioner.

Staff-Sergeant Dubuque was largely instrumental in the recovery in Saskatchewan of a number of horses stolen from Alberta by one Martin L. Brigham, who was brought back from the old country to Calgary and sentenced to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary.

I would also mention that a great deal of clerical work has been done by my office staff at Regina. I would especially commend Reg. No. 5003, Staff-Sergeant W. W. Watson, who has been in charge of the office for the past four years, and Reg. No. 5484, Sergeant F. A. Blake, who has been in charge of the Contingent Account and the rendering of the monthly returns to headquarters for about the same period. Both of these N.C.O.'s are very valuable to the Regina district.

I sincerely trust that before another year passes we shall have peace, and the awful carnage and destruction of life and property resulting from the war brought to an end.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON, *Superintendent,*
Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., September 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the division and district under my command for the year ending the 30th September, 1916.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prince Albert.—The district surrounding the city of Prince Albert, at which the headquarters of "F" division are situated, is in very fine condition.

The country is well wooded and consequently frosts have not hindered the ripening of the grain. At the time of writing the prospects of a good crop are encouraging, and farmers are expectant of harvesting nearly as large a yield as last year.

This year appears to have been a brighter one than last, for the public apparently have settled down to conditions caused by the war, and are cheerfully adapting themselves to meet the many and necessary demands made upon them.

The fur trade is not so brisk as it was before the war, and the Hudson's Bay Company have closed their business in Prince Albert. A fair price is, however, secured for fur, and there are many trappers still in the north country.

The fishing industry is badly handicapped by lack of export facilities, and the inability to get the fish to the different markets, while it is fresh. Although there is an excellent demand and prices are good, the difficulties named have not yet been overcome, but it is hoped conditions will improve after the war.

An event of vast importance to this district, is the advancement made on the Hudson Bay railway from The Pas, Man., to Port Nelson. At present farmers or grain buyers are obliged to export their grain via Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec, or other large Eastern centres. As soon as the Hudson Bay railway is completed, Port Nelson can be reached from Prince Albert in forty-eight hours. The distance from Liverpool, England, to Port Nelson is 2,966 miles, only 165 miles farther than it is to Montreal. As it is only 672 miles from Prince Albert to Port Nelson, it can readily be seen what great advantages will be derived by the Northwest from the operation of the Hudson Bay railway.

I am glad to be able to report that the country to the north of Prince Albert is being opened up and settled by a good class of farmers. Whereas a few years back, farms were located within only a small radius of this city, well constructed roads and good trails, have been instrumental in the formation of well-organized settlements, as far north as thirty and thirty-five miles. The country is fairly well wooded with light spruce, making it all the more adaptable to mixed farming, and although no extensive stock-raising has yet been indulged in in this particular section, all the farmers possess small herds.

During the nine months, from January of this year to the time of writing, fifty-four carloads of cattle alone have been exported.

Another event of much promise to this city will be the completion of the G.T.P. railway from Young to Prince Albert. The line is constructed and working as far north as Wakaw, Sask., but owing to the bridge at St. Louis not being completed, it has not yet been opened into Prince Albert. According to authentic reports it will be in full working order during 1917, and be of great benefit to the farmers holding land to the south of this city.

Small buildings have been erected locally and one or two larger edifices have also been constructed. Minor municipal improvements, such as the laying of new sidewalks, sewer, and water connections have also been carried out on a small scale.

Saskatoon.—Progress in the Saskatoon district has been very satisfactory this year, and the wholesalers in the city claim that they have done the largest business in its history. The railway companies also report that traffic for the first six months of this year was the biggest ever handled by them in the province, and that Saskatoon was the chief point of increase.

Owing to recruiting for overseas battalions, and other causes, the population in the district has decreased considerably. Notwithstanding this, however, land settlement has increased, a good class of settler having bought, or taken up holdings. Most of these new settlers have come from the United States, bringing with them sufficient capital to ensure starting with good prospects of success.

Three thousand head of cattle, and 1,500 head of hogs, have been shipped out of Saskatoon during the year. On the other hand, horses have been imported in large numbers, chiefly from the ranges of Alberta.

Rosthern.—General prospects in this section are good, and progress made has been well up to the average of the last few years, the population having increased by about 200. The majority of the settlers are of Ruthenian or Russo-German extraction, coming chiefly from other parts of the West.

Municipal improvements have been undertaken in the shape of improved roads, etc., and large reservoirs have been constructed in the town of Rosthern for fire protection.

A rural telephone line is being built from Rosthern to Carlton, and is expected to be in operation shortly.

Duck Lake.—Good progress has been made in the Duck Lake district. The farmers have improved their farms by breaking new land, and erecting a better class of farm building. Population has not increased during the year, nor has there been any influx of new settlers. As a matter of fact the Duck Lake district is already very well settled, and there is little or no land available.

Municipal improvements are confined to the improvement of the roads, which are in excellent condition.

Hanley.—The chief progress in this district is exhibited in the erection by the farmers of more commodious buildings on their lands.

A new elevator has been built in the town by the Mutual Grain Company, and another at Kenaston, by the Co-operative Grain Company.

Statistics show an increase in the population of 55. Twelve new settlers have made their homes in the Hanley district this year, all of whom are of a good class.

The tendency to engage in mixed farming is very marked here, although only in the preliminary stages as yet. The farmers are beginning to experiment with different grasses to ascertain which is the most suitable for this class of country and soil. Sweet clover appears to predominate, as it is more adaptable, yielding about 20 bushels and worth about $20 to the acre.

The Hanley Oil Well Company is drilling at the rate of 6 to 7 feet per diem. They have reached a depth of about 1,800 feet and indications of oil are said to be promising.

Macrorie.—Considerable progress has been made in this locality during the past year, several buildings have been erected, and the whole section appears to be in a prosperous condition. A large area of virgin soil has been broken, and a greater acreage will therefore be under crop next year.

There is an increase of about 100 people in the district.

The Canadian Northern Railway have commenced to grade a railroad from Dunblane to Lucky Lake, a distance of 24 miles, about 7 miles of which is completed.

Elrose.—Progress generally in the neighbourhood of Elrose is satisfactory, and most farmers have devoted their efforts to the growing of grain alone.

It is anticipated that the 1916 crop will be as good as that of 1915. Twenty-nine new elevators have been erected in this district alone, along the line of the C.N.R., which now extends as far as Eston.

Ranching is carried on extensively south of Elrose with great success. One ranch alone has shipped in about 2,500 head of young stock this summer, and about 2,000 head of cattle have been exported for beef.

A small influx of settlers has slightly added to the population.

Hail-storms have been experienced, and did some damage, but not to the extent that has been sustained in other parts of the country.

Municipal improvements have not been affected here, and the roads are not in the condition they should be.

Approximately 2,174,000 bushels of grain were exported from this district during the year, and about 150 cars of stock. These shipments were made from Elrose, Hughton, Wiseton, and Plato, the four chief centres in the territory covered by the Elrose detachment.

Asquith.—The land round Asquith, situated west of Saskatoon, is very adaptable to grain growing and the prospects of a large yield are good.

The population has increased by about fifty families, who have moved in with a view to taking up farms. Most of these have come from the United States, but a few have arrived from other parts of this country.

Farmers here appear to be going in for mixed farming on a large scale, although they have not reached the stage that has been reached by settlers in other parts.

Approximately twenty-five cars of cattle and twenty-one of hogs were shipped out of Asquith during the year.

The crops will average, it is expected, from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre this year. Only about 70 per cent of the land under crop last year was seeded this season.

An area 22 miles in length by 1½ to 8 miles in width, south of Juniata, Sask., was hailed out, resulting in a crop loss of about 90 per cent.

Ninety-two miles of telegraph and telephone have been constructed in this district.

Farmers are spending a great deal in improving their farms; dwelling-houses and barns being erected in some instances at a cost of $4,000 to $7,000. Great improvements also have been made on the roads, bridges, culverts, etc., throughout this section.

Watrous.—The conditions in the Watrous district are much more promising than last year. The population has not increased to any extent, although a few settlers have come in. Watrous itself has a population of about 800, whilst that of the smaller towns in the district is about 750. In the rural districts, it is approximately 1,500

The few settlers who have come in have taken up land to the south and west of Watrous, and are chiefly from the United States.

Mixed farming is carried on very extensively and large numbers of cattle and hogs have been exported. Horses have also been imported extensively for farm purposes chiefly.

The crops this year showed exceptional promise, but owing to a most destructive hail-storm on August 3, 1916, they will not yield the amount originally expected. Most of the farmers who suffered were of the prosperous class and well insured and the damage will not be so keenly felt.

At Manitou lake, in the vicinity of Watrous, there is a summer resort, which has been largely patronized this year. It is claimed that the waters of the lake have great medicinal properties, and some wonderful cures have been effected. In consequence, visitors come from even remote parts of the country.

The class of people who have settled in the Watrous district is good, being industrious and experienced farmers.

Tisdale.—This town is situated about 85 miles east of Prince Albert, and has a population of about 500. The residents are mostly English speaking, and the town boasts of a flour mill, three elevators, and an electric light plant.

The district is fairly well settled with a cosmopolitan population, who appear to be doing very well. To the north of Tisdale, is the Carrot River valley, which is recognized as one of the best areas for mixed farming in the country. It is well watered by several small streams, and is covered with bluffs of fair-sized timber.

To the east of Tisdale the country is heavily timbered, and saw-mills are established at Crooked River and Mistatim.

Two hundred and twenty-two new homesteads were taken up in the Tisdale district during the year, the newcomers being practically all English speaking.

Regular shipments of cattle have been made to Winnipeg from Star City and Tisdale and a good class of horses has been imported.

Rural telephone systems are being inaugurated in the Tisdale section and contracts have already been awarded for this work.

Melfort.—Progress generally throughout the Melfort district has been fair during the year, not as rapid as in the past, but steady.

The population generally has decreased, owing to recruiting for overseas contingents, and a falling-off of immigration. Only sixty-seven new homesteads were taken up during the year, which represents a considerable decrease as compared with former years.

Mixed farming is engaged in on a large scale, and the country is eminently adapted to this branch of agricultural work.

A portion of the Carrot River valley runs through this district, and as mentioned under the heading of "Tisdale" is one of the best sections for general farm work that could be found in the country.

Some 10,000 hogs and 4,000 head of cattle have been exported during the year.

There is a splendid telephone system both rural and long distance, which is of great benefit to the community. Good bridges have been erected and roads graded, and other minor municipal improvements have been carried out.

One and a half million bushels of grain have been marketed from this district, and in order to cope with the bountiful harvests, new elevators have been erected at various points, such as St. Brieux, Pleasant Valley, Pathlow, etc. The crops are good, but hail and rust have done some damage.

Allan.—This is an old established settlement lying to the southeast of Saskatoon.

A few settlers have come in during the year, and they appear to be of a desirable class.

The rural telephone system is being extended, and the farmers in the vicinity are having their homes linked up with it.

Considerable work has been done on the roads which are in very good condition, notwithstanding the wet summer.

Early frosts have not been prevalent, and grain cutting started about the 20th August.

Blaine Lake.—The growth made during the past year has been very noticeable. The large crops of last year enabled the farmers to greatly increase their stock and improve their building.

The population of the district is 2,250 (chiefly Doukhobor and Galician), an increase of over 300 since 1915. The few new settlers are largely Galician.

Municipal improvements have been made in road construction.

Considering the number of aliens in the Blaine Lake and neighbouring settlements, conditions have been practically quiet during the year. A feature worthy of note is the expenditure by the foreigners of a great deal of money on the education of their children.

Shellbrook.—During the year, Shellbrook and the district tributary to it have made fair progress; in the village itself several new stores and buildings have been erected. Throughout the neighbourhood there are some fine examples of farm buildings, and frequently new barns or other farm buildings are to be seen in the course of construction.

About five families of new settlers have come into the locality during the year. They are a good class, and brought with them stock and equipment sufficient to enable them to commence operations on a moderate scale.

The population of the district is estimated at about 4,000, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

The country is admirably adapted to mixed farming, and stock is decidedly on the increase. Four thoroughbred stallions have been imported, one of which is a fine specimen of artillery horse. Three pure-bred bulls have also been added to the resources of the district. The recent losses in the crops caused by rust and frost will probably induce the farmers to give even more thought to mixed farming than before.

Wakaw.—Very little progress advancement, if any, has been made this year in the Wakaw district. The G.T.P. road has not yet been completed to Prince Albert, the chief difficulty in carrying on the work being the scarcity of labour.

The population is estimated at about 7,300, an increase of about fifty since 1915.

The new settlers number fifty, of which thirty-five are Americans, and the remainder immigrants from Eastern Canada. They have taken up homesteads and appear to have made a good start.

Most of the farmers of this district have a certain amount of stock, some of the Spring Grove residents possessing as many as 500 head. One farmer has a flock of 300 sheep.

Seventeen hundred and fifty head of cattle and 2,200 hogs have been exported from the various railway points during the year.

Between Wakaw and St. Julien the crops were completely hailed out, and it is a regretable feature that out of the thirty farmers who were affected, only two had their crops insured. The loss by hail is estimated to be 35 per cent.

The village of Wakaw is visited during the summer months by a number of people from towns a considerable distance away, owing to its having a fine lake, containing fish, and being deep enough for motor launches and sailing boats.

Very little improvements have been done to the roads this year, owing to the wet season.

Humboldt.—Very satisfactory growth has been made in this part of my district during the year.

The population of the town is estimated at 1,700, a decrease of 300 from last year. The small villages in the neighbourhood show a slight decrease also.

About fifty settlers have come in during the year, chiefly German-Americans. The settlement is almost entirely German, and few representatives of other nationalities settle there.

Humboldt has always been a mixed-farming district, owing to the scrubby nature of the country. In recent years, however, the tendency has been towards wheat and oats production in preference to stock, on account of the high prices paid for grain.

It is estimated that 500 head of cattle and 2,500 hogs have been exported from this locality during the year.

The crops are satisfactory, not quite so large as last year, but nevertheless, good. Those at Annaheim and Lake Lenore are especially well advanced.

Municipal improvements have been carried on in the town of Humboldt, and a good water and sewerage system has resulted.

A court house has been completed in the town, which is a fine looking structure.

The Pas.—This town is the point from which the Hudson Bay railway starts, and consequently is of considerable importance.

The population has decreased by about 200 since last year, a fact which is probably due to the large number of men who have gone up the railway line to work.

The steel on the Hudson Bay railway has been laid to mileage 298, and the average rate of construction of the line is about 1½ miles per diem. Mileage 279 has been reached with ballast, and about 150 cars a day of 30-yards capacity are being discharged. The telephone line has extended to mileage 279, and an average of 2½ miles per week is being constructed. The mileage laid in steel represents an advance of 63 miles since last year's report. Work has not been so rapid this year, owing mainly to the shortage of labour.

The municipal improvements in the town of The Pas consist of several new buildings, amongst which are a new school, and a Mining Office. A good electric light system is also installed.

Alleged discoveries of gold have been made during the year at Flin Flon and Seist lake, and a large number of prospectors and miners have come into the district on that account. According to reports, gold is present in these places to some extent. Machinery has been imported, and operations have been carried on to a large extent.

According to a circular issued by The Pas Board of Trade, assays taken at various depths show gold values varying from $10 to $1,600 per ton, with an average value of $16.

The fur and fishing season last winter was good, and a larger campaign is mapped out for the coming season. This is particularly the case with regard to the fur trade. The northern posts of Revillon Frères and the Hudson's Bay Company are outfitting much more extensively, and Indians are again being equipped for trapping, a practice which was discontinued during the last two seasons.

There are no agricultural pursuits carried on in The Pas district.

SUMMARY of cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1916.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	5		1	4
Manslaughter	1	1		
Shooting with intent	1	1		
Assault, common	182	142	40	
" causing bodily harm	7	3	1	3
" indecent	6	4	2	
Rape and attempted	2	2		
Abortion	1	1		
Non-support wife and family	1	1		
Criminal neglect	2	1		1
Intimidation and threatening	6	5	1	
Extortion and attempted	2	1		1
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Leaving excavation unguarded	5	4	1	
Miscellaneous	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	112	70	35	7
Theft by conversion	2	2		
Theft from dwelling house	3	2	1	
Horse stealing	4	3	1	
Cattle stealing	9	2	4	3
Cattle shooting or wounding	3		2	1
Cruelty to animals	55	52	3	
House and shop breaking	2	1	1	
Burglary and attempted	2		1	1
False pretenses	24	16	8	
Forgery and uttering	3	3		
Receiving stolen property	1	1		
Wilful damage	17	17		
Mischief	7	5	2	
Arson and attempted	2	1		1
Killing and wounding dogs	3	2	1	
Dogging cattle	1	1		
Trespass	2	2		
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	3		
Pointing firearms	7	6	1	
Discharging firearms	1	1		1
Sedition	1			1
Selling firearms without permit	1	1		
Carrying pistol without permit	1	1		
Desertion from Militia	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	76	70	6	
Drunk and disorderly	39	38	1	
Causing disturbance	16	12	4	
Swearing and obscene language	7	5	2	
Indecent acts	5	4	1	
" publications	2	2		
" exposure	4	4		
Buggery and attempted	2		2	
Seduction	5	1	4	
" under promise of marriage	2		2	
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2		
Inmate house of ill-fame	1	1		
Prostitution	1	1		
Procuring	3	2	1	
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Frequenting gaming house	2	2		
Gambling	1	1		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	2			2

SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Escape from custody and attempt	2			2
Obstructing peace officer	6	5		1
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Mischief on railway	2			2
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	2	
Indians intoxicated	9	9		
Trespassing on reserve	2	2		
Liquor in possession on reserve	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against—				
Lord's Day Act	1	1		
Public Works Act	1	1		
War Measures Act	3	3		
Post Office Act—	1		1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants	139	116	23	
Game	45	41	4	
Prairie and forest fires	39	35	4	
Insanity	48	44	4	
Horse Breeders	7	7		
Estray animals	13	12	1	
Pound	15	10	5	
Pool room	1	1		
Livery stables	2	2		
Highways	2	2		
Public health	4	4		
Schools	1	1		
Hawkers and peddlers	4	4		
Steam boilers	4	4		
Motor vehicles	27	26	1	
Children protection	9	9		
Sales of Liquor Act (Sask.)	108	97	10	1
Miscellaneous	7	7		
Total	1,176	960	185	31

MANITOBA.

Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	20	19	1	
" causing bodily harm	1	1		
Non-support wife and family	2	2		
Offences against property—				
Theft	8	5	3	
Cruelty to animals	1	1		
False pretences	10	7	3	
Forgery and uttering	1	1		
Mischief	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Pointing firearms	1		1	

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SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1916—*Concluded.*

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	5	4	1	
Drunk and disorderly	87	87		
Causing disturbance	5	5		
Swearing and obscene language	1	1		
Indecent exposure	4	4		
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	1	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	12	12		
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	7	1	
Indians intoxicated	3	3		
Trespassing on reserve	3	3		
Offences against Public Works Act	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Game	2	2		
Prairie and forest fire	1	1		
Insanity	1	1		
Public health	1	1		
Temperance Act (Manitoba)	16	14	2	
Total	197	184	13	

SUMMARY.

——	Saskatchewan	Manitoba.	Grand Total.
Cases entered	1,176	197	1,373
Convictions	960	184	1,144
Dismissals	185	13	198
Awaiting trial	31	.....	31

The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R.N.W.M.P. records during the past ten years:—

——	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Entered	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518	1,638	1,845	1,373
Convictions	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333	1,548	1,144
Dismissals	78	95	115	117	169	118	165	188	288	279	198
Awaiting trial	16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17	18	31

You will note from the above that we have handled 1,373 cases this year, a decline of 472 from the figures of 1915. This decrease occurs chiefly in the smaller offences such as common assault, theft, vagrancy, drunk and disorderly, etc., and is due to several causes: first, the large number of men enlisted for overseas service; second, the restrictions imposed by "The Sales of Liquor Act."

The following shows the number of cases disposed of before the higher courts in this district during the past twelve months:—

——	Prince Albert.	Saskatoon.	Humboldt.	Total.
Cases tried before courts	36	22	12	70
Convictions	16	14	2	32
Fines				
Sent to the penitentiary	4	1		5
Sent to the jail	12	12	1	25
Awaiting trial, September 30, 1916	1	1	2	4
Stay of proceedings	10			10
Acquitted	8	7	8	23
Sentenced to death				

The following is a synopsis of the more important cases which have been investigated by "F" Division during the year:—

Sergay Beerekoff—Murder.—A most cold-blooded crime, which took place in the Blaine Lake district, the motive for which appeared to be revenge after a dispute regarding a $6 account.

The deceased was a young man about 30 years of age, and a permanent cripple, requiring the use of a crutch and a stick in order to move around. He conducted a small country store at Radouga, Sask., in partnership with one P. Popoff.

In April, 1916, Popoff hired Sergay Beerekoff to work for him, and deceased was instructed to drive to Fielding, a distance of 45 miles, to bring Beerekoff's box, containing his clothes, to Radouga. The trip occupied three days, and it appears that deceased charged up Beerekoff's account at the store with $6 for making the trip.

On the evening of May 28 Beerekoff left Popoff's employ. On the morning of June 1 he returned to the store where deceased was alone; apparently there was some altercation between them regarding the $6 account. Mrs. Popoff who was in her house, some 50 yards from the store, heard a shot fired, and then saw deceased coming towards her. When he got to the house, he said, "Sergay Beerekoff has been stealing tobacco." As her husband was away Mrs. Popoff advised deceased to go to the field and call to the hired man for help. Deceased hurried in the direction of the field and Mrs. Popoff saw Beerekoff come out of the store with a shot-gun in his hand, and follow after deceased. Beerekoff loaded the gun and shouted to him, "You had better stop, I am going to kill you anyway." When Beerekoff was about 60 yards from his victim, Mrs. Popoff turned away. She heard two shots fired in quick succession. When she looked again she saw deceased lying in the stubble field, and Beerekoff walking towards the house. He had the shot-gun in his hand and was seen to take the empty shells from the gun and throw them away. Fred Naumesk who was seeding in the field, was also practically an eye-witness to the crime.

Beerekoff went back to the store, took a .22 cal. rifle and left. When examined, deceased was found to be quite dead, with two shot-gun wounds in the head. When a quarter of a mile from Popoff's place, Beerekoff was met by Nick Perkelkin to whom he stated that "the lame fellow (meaning deceased) had made him pay $6 for bringing his clothes 45 miles, and that he had paid him with two shots in the head."

A little later, accused was apprehended at Blaine Lake, by Constable Wilson, who conducted the investigation in a very able manner.

On June 8 a preliminary hearing of the matter was held at Blaine Lake, and accused was committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court to be held at Battleford. At the present time, accused is still awaiting trial.

Joseph Jakubson—Murder.—On October 27, 1915, Joseph Jakubson, jr., aged 15 years, complained that he had to run away from his home owing to ill-treatment on the part of his father. On being further questioned the boy stated that his father had killed his young brother Mike, three years ago. A warrant was issued and Joseph Jakubson, the accused, was apprehended on a charge of assaulting his son Joseph.

When brought before R. Y. Douglas, J. P., Joseph Jakubson, sr., related a rather incoherent story regarding his younger son, Mike, dying from injuries three years ago. The Jakubson family resided on a homestead in a remote section of the country, some 30 miles east of Prince Albert. Det. Staff-Sergt. Prime was despatched to the scene to make full investigations.

It would appear that Mrs. Jakubson and her children had lived in terror of this man for a number of years, and had been afraid to make any complaint against him. Now that he had been taken into custody they were willing to tell their stories. Mrs. Jakubson related how she had suffered abuse at the hands of her husband, for the past eighteen years, and how her children had been terribly abused from time to time.

Regarding the killing of the young boy Mike Jakubson, it would appear that in October, 1912, during one of his frequent outbursts of rage, the accused in the presence of his wife and daughter, threw an iron rod, some 4 feet in length, at his son Mike, aged 11 years. The end of the iron rod penetrated the boy's head on the left side, and entering the brain practically caused instantaneous death. Realizing what he had done, the accused threatened to shoot any of the rest of the family if they told what had happened. He instructed them to say, if any one inquired about Mike, that he had fallen off the wagon and killed himself. No medical man was called and no death was registered. The accused made a coffin himself, and the remains were buried about a mile from the house. The secret of Jakubson's crime was kept by the family for three years. It was only when the boy Jakubson's life became intolerable with his father, and he feared that he himself or some of his other brothers or sisters would meet the same fate as his brother Mike, that he told his story to the police.

After some difficulty, the spot where the body had been interred was located. In the presence of two medical men the body was exhumed, and, considering the length of time the remains had been buried, they were in a wonderful state of preservation. The skull particularly was in exeellent condition. A preliminary examination of the remains was made at the graveside by the two medical men, and a clean punctured wound was found on the left side of the head, just above the ear. The hole extended right through the skull and into the brain.

The iron rod with which this crime had been committed was later discovered, a short distance from Jakubson's house.

A thorough investigation revealed a strong chain of evidence against the accused, and on November 5, 1915, he was committed for trial by R. Y. Douglas, J.P., on a charge of murder.

On the 23rd November, 1915, he appeared for trial before Mr. Justice Lamont and jury. The jury, after three hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Accused was sentenced to ten years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

John Mychaluk—Murder of Manchur family at Wakaw, Sask.—This case can undoubtedly be classed as one of the most diabolical crimes in the annals of the province.

At 11.30 a.m., on April 6, I received the following telegram from Constable Dey in charge of the Wakaw detachment: "Six people reported dead near here. Murder suspected. If possible send help."

Inspector Duffus and Detective Staff Sergt. Prime were at once despatched to Wakaw to investigate. Constable Dey was already on the scene, and Corporal Fowell and Constable Williams were also brought in from other points to assist.

On arriving at the scene of the crime, it was found that the house of Prokop Manchur, a farmer of the Wakaw district, had been burned to the ground, also a large stable containing horses and cattle had been destroyed by fire, cremating the animals contained therein.

Amongst the ruins of the kitchen were found the charred remains of Prokop Manchur, aged 46, and his daughters, Antone and Paulina, aged 15 and 20 years, respectively. In the cellar, which was under an adjoining room, were found the remains of Mary Manchur, (wife of Prokop) and her baby, aged 2 years. They were both dead, but the bodies were not burned. Entrance to the cellar was gained by means of a ladder from the room above. Mary Manchur's legs were caught in the rungs of this ladder, and her forehead was against a large stone on the floor. The front of her head was smashed in and part of the brains were deposited on the ground. Her baby was lying by her side, in a position which suggested that it had fallen out of her arms. Upon examining these two bodies it was found that Mary Manchur had two bullet wounds in her arm and two bullets were also found lodged in the baby's body.

On examining the charred remains of the three victims found in the kitchen, evidence of bullet wounds was discovered in each.

Lying on the snow a short distance from the house was yet another body, the remains of John Mychaluk, brother-in-law of Prokop Manchur. These remains were begrimed with smoke, but not burned. In the centre of the forehead was a bullet hole which went right through the head.

As the whole Manchur family had been wiped out, very little evidence was forthcoming which would throw any light on the affair, and for a time the solution of this wholesale carnage was difficult.

Two men named Stefinuk and Syroshka were apprehended on suspicion, pending further investigations, the latter being the husband of Paulina Manchur, one of the victims. These two parties had separated from each other, after a short married life, and Paulina had returned to her father's house. It was alleged that this man Syroshka had threatened to kill the Manchur family if they did not allow Paulina to return to him.

Most exhaustive investigation showed that both these men had complete alibis, and they were later released from custody. The attention of the investigators was then turned in another direction.

At the feet of John Mychaluk's remains was discovered a ·32 Winchester rifle; eight live cartridges were found in the magazine, and one exploded cartridge was found in the chamber of this gun. No person could be found who could identify the rifle, and no one in the district had ever seen it in Mychaluk's possession.

A part of the plastered wall of the house had not been burned down and one or two bullets were found lodged in it. The bullets taken from the bodies of the victims were found to compare exactly with the ones taken out of the wall, indicating that apparently one kind of cartridge had been used in connection with all the shooting.

The débris of the burned house was next sifted in an effort to find the empty cartridge cases which must have been ejected from the weapon which did the shooting each time a fresh cartridge was pumped into the chamber. This was a long and tedious undertaking, as the walls of the house were made partly of mud plaster, and had collapsed, burying everything under them. The search was rewarded, however, by the finding of quite a number of empty cartridge cases. They all proved to be ·32 Winchester centre-fire cartridges, the same exactly as were found in the rifle at Mychaluk's feet. Some of the steel jackets on the bullets taken from the victims were intact, and it was found that they fitted the empty cartridge cases exactly. These facts were conclusive proof that this wholesale murder had been committed with ·32 Winchester C.F. cartridges, the same as found in the rifle in question.

While these investigations were being carried out, a thorough autopsy was made of the remains of the victims. The bullet hole in Mychaluk's head showed very distinct signs of powder burn and the indications were that the weapon used must have been held very close to his head. This suggested that Mychaluk might have taken his own life.

A sheepskin-lined coat was saved from the fire, in the pocket of which was found a cartridge box containing three ·32 Winchester centre-fire cartridges. The box was one which held fifty shells. This coat was positively identified as Mychaluk's, and the one he was seen to have been wearing the night this tragedy took place.

Further inquiries revealed the fact that John Mychaluk had purchased this mysterious ·32 Winchester rifle himself in Wakaw, together with the box of 50 cartridges, six weeks prior to the murders.

Apparently he kept the purchase of this rifle very secret, as not one person amongst all his friends could be found who had ever seen it in his possession. The storekeeper, however, positively identified this man as the purchaser, and produced his counter check to corroborate his statement.

The evidence to hand now pointed strongly towards Mychaluk being the perpetrator of this awful crime, which he concluded by committing suicide.

Statements were now forthcoming to the effect that Mychaluk, who lived with the Manchur family, had been having frequent quarrels with Prokop and Mary Manchur over money matters, and alleged questionable relations between Mychaluk and Prokop's daughter, Paulina. There were also statements made by Mychaluk prior to his death, which indicated that there were improper relations existing between Prokop Manchur and his daughter Paulina.

About two weeks before the murder, Mychaluk told a neighbour that he had had another violent quarrel with the Manchurs, and they wanted to put him out and not pay him a sum of $700 they owed him. He remarked that "if he ever got the Manchur family into one corner something would happen to them like the world had never seen before."

In tracing Mychaluk's movements on the night of the crime, it was found that he went out during the evening and was seen returning towards Manchur's house at about 11.30 p.m. At this time he was wearing the coat in which the box containing the three cartridges were found. At 1.15 a.m. the same night, Manchur's stable and house were observed to be burning. It was a very easy matter for Mychaluk to first set fire to the stable which had only a straw roof, and then proceed to the house and there murder the family. The house was divided into two rooms and there was only one door to the house. By standing at this door, Mychaluk would have full view of anyone in either of the rooms. The investigation showed that Manchur's house probably caught fire from the stable after the shooting had occurred.

Numerous other details gradually came to light, and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence pointed to Mychaluk as the party responsible for the outrage.

On April 14, an inquest was held into this matter, and some twenty witnesses were examined.

After a short deliberation, the coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:—

> We, the jury, find that Mary Manchur came to her death by falling and striking her head on a stone in the cellar; also that her left arm had been perforated by two bullets; that Olga Manchur came to her death from two bullet wounds; that the charred bodies of Prokop Manchur, Antone Manchur, and Pauline Syroshka showed bullet wounds in the vicinity of the heart, which wounds in each case would have caused death, and that John Mychaluk came to his death from a bullet wound in the head, and we believe that each and every wound mentioned herein, was caused by a .32 calibre Winchester centre-fire rifle, belonging to John Mychaluk, deceased, and from the evidence we have and motive proven, we believe that the said wounds have been inflicted while the said gun was in the hands of John Mychaluk."

This concludes one of the most horrible crimes that we have had to deal with for some time.

The fact that this affair took place in a district which is populated solely by a foreign element, greatly handicapped the investigators, it being necessary to work through interpreters all the time.

I consider the work done by Inspector Duffus, Detective Staff Sergt. Prime, Corporal Fowell, Constables Williams and Dey was of a highly satisfactory character. You were pleased to recommend grants from the fine fund to Detective Staff Sergt. Prime, Corporal Fowell, Constables Williams and Dey, for the good work done by them in this investigation, and these were awarded.

H. M. McSloy and M. E. Cornell—Murder.—The two accused in this case were two chiropractors, practising in the town of Humboldt, Sask. It would appear that H. J. McDonald, of the Humboldt district, called on Dr. McCutcheon, of Humboldt, to attend his wife who was sick. Dr. McCutcheon continued his attendance on Mrs. McDonald until March of this year. As his wife did not appear to improve, McDonald decided to try the chiropractors, McSloy and Cornell. The last mentioned treated this woman for two weeks, the final treatment administered being on March 20, 1916. Mrs. McDonald expired the following morning.

An inquest was held in connection with the death of Mrs. McDonald, at which both Drs. McCutcheon and Cox stated that their diagnosis of the case was, that Mrs. McDonald was suffering from a weak heart and liver trouble and that any shock or force of any kind would be liable to cause death.

The treatment of the chiropractors consisted in jerking Mrs. McDonald's spine, between the shoulders.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Macdonald came to her death from natural causes, but that death was hastened by the forcible treatment received at the hands of McSloy and Cornell.

A charge of murder was placed against McSloy and Cornell, and on April 10 they appeared before Mr. Justice McKay and jury for trial. The jury, however, after a lengthy deliberation, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The case was then adjourned for re-trial until the next regular sitting of the Supreme Court. Up to the present, the re-trial of the case has not been held.

Alex. Verenechuck—Burglary, Arson, Theft, etc.—In March of this year, Alex. Verenechuck, a Russian, was arrested by Constable Wilson of Blaine Lake detachment, on a charge of theft of grain, and committed for trial, and while confined in jail showed unmistakeable signs of insanity. He was charged later with being insane, and committed to the asylum at Battleford. I am informed he is the worst lunatic in that institution.

It is fortunate that this man was taken into custody, as I feel sure he would sooner or later have taken human life. After the theft of grain, Verenechuck also burned down a granary containing 2,000 bushels of wheat, and broke into a private dwelling house in the Blaine Lake district.

Rev. Theophilus Nandzik—Speaking seditious words.—On July 8, Corporal LePage of the 214 Battalion, C.E.F., complained to Constable Healey in charge of the Wadena detachment that, while recruiting in the Fish Creek district he had been informed by some of the recruits that the Rev. Father Nandzik, the Roman Catholic priest there, had been advising the people of Fish Creek not to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as they would only be driven to slaughter. It was also stated that this priest had informed the school teachers of that district that the schools would be much better if under German rule.

On investigation it was found that the Rev. Th. Nandzik came from Breslau in the Prussian (German) Empire in October, 1911, and took out naturalization papers and became a Canadian subject.

As a number of recruits from the Fish Creek district were at Camp Hughes with their respective battalions, inquiries were instituted at this place amongst the men in question. The following are a few extracts taken from the statements made by some of the recruits from the Fish Creek district:—

Pte. Branconnier states: "About January 26, Father Nandzik made a special trip to see me and endeavoured to persuade me to have nothing to do with the Canadian Army at all. He told me repeatedly that I should be a fool to enlist, and mix up with a bunch of bums as the Canadian soldiers were, and that when they got to the front they would be butchered alive on account of the superiority of the German soldiers. . . . After I joined the 214th Battalion I went home to Fish Creek in the King's uniform. He sneered at me every time I passed him, and when I asked him to sign the Patriotic form, which would enable me to obtain money to support my mother, he refused to speak to me or to sign the paper."

Pte. La Rivière states in part as follows: "Father Nandzik asked me not to join the army some time in January last, and also a number of others who have not enlisted to this day, but whom I think would have done so had it not been for the influence of the priest, Father Nandzik. I have personally seen him reading pieces out of the German newspapers, stating the Germans were making rings around the British troops, and that we should soon have things run by the Germans in Canada."

Pte. William Branconnier states in part as follows: "Father Nandzik told me several times not to enlist, and I have heard him say the same thing to a number of other men in the Fish Creek store. There is no doubt that he has injured the recruiting ever since the war commenced. . . . He can say nothing bad enough about the British. He is running them down all the time, and doing his utmost to prevent men from joining."

On the strength of these statements and one or two others of a like nature, a charge of speaking seditious words was preferred against the Rev. Th. Nandzik. A preliminary inquiry was held and the accused committed to stand trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court to be held at Prince Albert, in November.

Philip Bangs and William Dufrane—Theft of Horses.—In the afternoon of Thursday, May 11, 1916, Antoine Napaces, an Indian, camping half a mile west of Humboldt, reported to Sergeant Gray, in charge of the Humboldt detachment, that he had lost a grey mare and a dark bay stallion.

It would appear that Napaces and some other Indians were on their way back to their reserve. They camped near Humboldt for a few days, and at night hobbled their horses and turned them loose. On the morning of May 11, when the horses were rounded up, it was found that the grey mare and the dark bay stallion were missing.

Sergt. Gray started an investigation and notified all other police detachments in that vicinity. On the morning of May 11, a phone message was received from Constable Williams, in charge of the Vonda detachment, stating that he had learned that two horse thieves had passed the village of Bruno in the early morning with two horses answering to the description of the missing animals, and that one horse had been sold west of Bruno. Sergeant Gray left for Bruno and found one of the stolen horses had been purchased by a farmer, west of that place, from the thieves, and that the other horse had been disposed of in the village of Dana to a liveryman. On getting descriptions of the men who sold the horses, and tracing their movements, it was found that they had left on the westbound train.

Long-distance messages were at once sent, with the result that the thieves were apprehended by Corporal Forbes at Lloydminster, 232 miles distant from Humboldt, later on the same day.

They were brought back for trial, and, both pleading guilty to the theft, were sentenced to one year's hard labour by Judge Dickson at Humboldt on May 15, 1916.

During the year 139 escorts were supplied to higher courts, occupying a total of 204 days; 1,226 Justice of the Peace courts were attended, occupying a total of 875 days.

A total of $9,243.45 in fines, and $1,588.45 in costs were collected; $4.80 in mileage was collected, which, however, was duly refunded.

Some 501 arrests were effected, and 4,500 miles by road, and 5,049 by rail covered in effecting them; 207 subpœnas were served, and 1,774 miles by road and 1,116 by rail covered in effecting the services; 1,305 summonses were served, 5,825 miles by road and 6,329 by rail having been travelled in making service; 4,464 patrols were made, occupying 5,549 days and covering 115,284 miles by road and 69,833 miles by rail. The patrols most worthy of note were those undertaken by the N.C.O.'s and constables engaged in the Census duty, in the northern parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Fifteen horses were reported lost during the year, of which twelve were recovered.

Sixty-eight sudden deaths were investigated by us, all of which were reported to the nearest coroners. In cases where neglect was responsible, and substantial evidence was forthcoming, prosecutions were entered.

Two hundred and thirteen prisoners were escorted to jail, occupying 324 days, and 36,047 miles by rail were covered by the escorts.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been few fires this season, due to two causes, viz., the very wet season, and the greater care exercised by the settlers, who are gradually beginning to appreciate what great damage and loss are caused by this element.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Health Bureau.—I am glad to say that we have not been called upon to render much assistance to this department, as the district has been exceptionally free from infectious or contagious disease, but when assistance is required we respond promptly.

Indian.—Every service has been given this department when called upon, and I am glad to say there has been a marked improvement among the Indians since the Sales of Liquor Act has been in force. While those at The Pas, Man., still give considerable trouble, I expect to see this corrected now that the Prohibition Act is in effect. Quite a number of the Split Lake (Man.) Indians are employed on the construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

Department of Neglected and Dependent Children.—During the past year we have been called upon to assist a good deal in the work of this department, no less than fifty-five cases having passed through our hands. There is no doubt, however, that it is important and necessary and results in great benefit to the children concerned.

Justice.—The usual orderlies have been provided for all courts and inquests. Much time is also devoted to escorting prisoners to the penitentiary situated at this point.

Provincial Liquor Act.—There has been a large number of breaches of the Sales of Liquor Act of Saskatchewan, followed by prosecutions, and convictions in many cases, and its provisions have been enforced by every member of the division. In this connection I wish to say that there has been a marked improvement in conduct

in the smaller towns and villages where liquor cannot now be procured, and many of those who were opposed to doing away with the bars are now the strongest advocates of total prohibition.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

While, excepting between Prince Albert and Sherbrook, there has not been any extension of the provincial system in this district, there has been a great deal of activity in the smaller towns and villages, some of which now have organizations of their own, and will doubtless in course of time be affiliated with the provincial system.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post have been repaired where necessary, and are in excellent condition.

Since writing last year's report, the sewer system has been connected with that of the city and is working well, thus doing away with the risk of sickness caused by overflowing of the septic tank.

An additional room and other improvements have been made to the Sergeant-Major's quarters, adding greatly to their comfort and convenience.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is armed with the Lee Metford (·303) carbine which is a very serviceable and handy weapon, fulfilling all our requirements. We have sufficient ammunition on hand for our immediate wants.

The colt (·455) revolver is an excellent small arm, and the latest pattern with the movable hammer tip is, I think, responsible for the big decrease in missfires during the last revolver practice.

HORSES.

I am glad to say that, taken on the whole, we have had a fortunate year with our horses. Owing to the increase in numbers procured in 1914 and 1915, I have been able to give many of those on detachment duty a well-earned rest, and to replace others that are no longer fit for police service.

As reported last year the electric groomer is still in good working order and giving satisfaction, in fact I do not know what we should do without it, as we are far too short-handed to give the hand grooming necessary to keep a horse in good condition.

On September 23 ten of our horses were sold by public auction, each animal realizing a splendid price.

PROVISIONS.

Rations are supplied under contract as required, and have been of good quality and satisfactory.

FORAGE.

The contractor for hay last year fell down badly and put us to a great deal of trouble, but fortunately we were able to secure sufficient forage of excellent quality from another source, at the same figure as the contract prices.

Oats were of good quality, and the price was fair.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

As you are aware, the entire post is electrically lighted, and the re-installation of two years ago is still working satisfactorily.

The use of modern lamps is much more economical than that of the old style carbon lamp, although the initial cost of the former is a little higher.

Coal is now the only fuel used in the post, and is much preferable to wood, as well as being much safer.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit requirements of the division have been met promptly, and have been of good quality with the exception of the new field jackets. Although these are of a much better shape and cut than the old issue, they are of inferior quality. The material does not wear as well as the old, and it loses its colour very quickly after wear and exposure.

The shape and cut also of the new issue serge tunics, and riding breeches, is much better, and it is now possible for the ordinary sized man to obtain these articles out of stores to fit him fairly well without any alterations.

We have had no brown leather gauntlets in store for the past year.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a very comfortable room, combining billiard and reading-room and library.

The last mentioned is gradually being built up by voluntary monthly subscriptions by members of the division and is very popular in the long winter evenings.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that the general health of the division has been good. While there has been considerable sickness, it has been with but few exceptions of a minor nature, and no case has proved fatal.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The annual revolver practice was held during July and August with satisfactory results, a fair percentage of the men qualifying for the cross-revolver badges.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was visited by yourself during May of this year, and by the Assistant Commissioner during October, 1915, and June, 1916.

Weekly inspections are made of the post, by the officer commanding and acting assistant surgeon, and daily inspections by the orderly officer.

All detachments are inspected monthly whenever at all possible.

DESTITUTION

There has been a marked improvement this year in the status of the settlers. The excellent crops of 1915 and resulting demand for labour, have given opportunity to many who were previously in straightened circumstances to discharge their old debts, and put by some savings.

Apart from two Indian families at Cumberland House, who are being looked after by the Public Health Department, we have had no regular destitutes to provide for.

GENERAL.

Once again Prince Albert and district have demonstrated the fact that they are favoured by nature. While other districts have suffered from various causes, hail, black rust, etc., this immediate locality, for long stretches east and west, has produced a good average crop. For cattle, I doubt if it can be equalled in the province.

It is with satisfaction and pride that I have to report that this district has supplied sufficient men to form one whole regiment, the 188th Battalion: whilst another, the 243rd has secured no less than 260 recruits in a little under three months.

In this connection, I wish to bring to your notice, believing it will be as gratifying to you as it is a credit to the Force, that no less than thirty-seven ex-members from this division have joined the overseas forces, of whom three, I regret to say, have been killed in action, and seven wounded.

The alien enemy element in the district has given little, if any trouble, and has not openly expressed sympathy for their fellow countrymen in Europe.

In closing I wish to express by appreciation of the loyal support I have received from all ranks under my command during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,
Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, ALTA., October 1, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of "D" Division for the year ended 30th September, 1916.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am gratified to be able to report that the general state of the district, from a financial point of view, is excellent.

Coal mining activities in the Crowsnest pass has been satisfactory. The total output of this year will exceed that of last year by about 300,000 tons.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district consists of ninety-one townships. The police work is performed by one inspector, one sergeant, one corporal, and four constables. This represents a decrease of four since last year. Owing to the shortage of men the detachment at Champion has been abolished.

Numerous patrols have been made to the fishing grounds during the summer to prevent breaches of the Fishery Act, and we have secured several convictions. Taking it as a whole, the fishing regulations have been fairly well observed, and we have done our utmost to bring the offenders to justice. The same applies to the Game Act.

There are no mining or manufacturing industries to speak of. Roads throughout the district are in fair condition, while bridges and culverts have been erected whenever necessary.

Claresholm, the headquarters of the sub-district, is an incorporated town of about 950 inhabitants. It is the centre of a rich farming and ranching district. Crops in the vicinity are excellent. There was a very slight damage by hail, but nothing to speak of. The town is a well-represented community, there being several well-equipped stores carrying good stocks, two banks, six elevators, and a school of agriculture, which latter is an excellent institution and of great help to the farmers. Owing to the high price of grain, mixed farming is probably not so profitable as in previous years, and consequently not so extensively carried out.

Stavely, situated on the Calgary-Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific railway has a population of about 350. The crop in this vicinity has suffered somewhat from hail, but not sufficient to cause any appreciable depression. Business for the past year has been good, and the year generally was prosperous.

Nanton is an incorporated town of the branch of the Macleod-Calgary line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and has a population of 700. It is the centre of an excellent ranching and farming district. The town is in a good financial condition, is well built up with cement sidewalks on the principal streets. There are several good stores, two banks, five churches, five elevators, and the usual smaller concerns.

Granum is an incorporated town on the same line as Nanton, and has a population of about 400. It is a well-represented community and a thriving town.

Woodhouse, Parklands, and Cayley are small villages on the same line, and are in a prosperous condition.

Vulcan, Champion, Carmangay, and Barons are in the eastern part of the sub-district, on the Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Vulcan is a particularly good commercial centre, and has a population of about 400. There are several fine stores and business is nearly all done on a cash basis. Champion, with a population of about 300, is also a good business point, and the crops in that vicinity were excellent. Carmangay, an incorporated town with about 400 inhabitants, is a thriving place, and so also is Barons, a village of bout 200 inhabitants and the centre of an excellent farming district, from which a great quantity of grain is annually shipped. Ensign and Nobleford are smaller villages on the Aldersyde branch line, and are also situated in the midst of good farming land.

CROWSNEST PASS SUB-DISTRICT.

This was formerly known as the Pincher Creek sub-district with headquarters at Pincher Creek, but as the greater part of the work and the greater number of detachments were in the Crowsnest pass, it was finally decided to move the headquarters from Pincher Creek to Blairmore, the change being made on April 1, 1916. It is now known as the Crowsnest Pass sub-district, and the change has proved most satisfactory from a police point of view. The police work is performed by one inspector, one staff sergeant, one sergeant, one corporal, and six constables. The entire district varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous country, therefore the industries are varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining. A considerable quantity of stock is also raised, and there are cement and brick factories.

The foreign element is particularly strong, more especially in the towns in the Crowsnest pass.

There are two oil companies still drilling in the district, near Lundbreck, but neither of them has shown results as yet.

Fish and game have not been so plentiful as in previous years; in fact, prairie chickens are scarce.

Taking the roads as a whole, they are in good condition. The bridges and culverts are also in a fair state of repair.

The coal mining industry throughout the pass has gone ahead during the past year, in spite of the threatened strike during the summer, which was very narrowly averted. The larger mines such as Bellevue, Hillcrest, Frank, Blairmore, and Coleman have gradually increased their output of coal; the total from all the mines at these places being 1,181,700 tons.

The other industries in the pass comprise: Lime works at Frank, owned by the Frank Lime Co., Ltd., but they only worked for seventy days during the year, and the output was thirty-five cars, representing about 535 tons; cement works owned by the Rocky Mountain Cement Company at Blairmore, who, from April 28 to August 7 of this year, manufactured 42,000 barrels of cement, the most of which was sold; and lime works and cooperage at Coleman, owned by the Summit Lime Works, whose output was 800 cars of lime, and about 5,000 barrels, shipped to various places for other purposes. Besides these, there are: a lumber company at Coleman owned by the Pelletier Lumber Company, whose output was 1,350,000 feet of dressed lumber; and three mine-prop camps in the Coleman district, who supply mine props to the local mines as well as to the mines on the prairie.

Aliens of Enemy Nationality.—Enemy aliens have engaged our attention in this sub-district more than anything else during the past year. We have large numbers of

them in the different coal and lumber camps in the pass, and our detachment keep a register of each and every one of those required to report, as well as keep track of all paroled prisoners of war who come into our territory from elsewhere. However, we have this matter well in hand, and there have been no serious disturbances.

Pincher Creek is an incorporated town with a population of about 900, situated two miles south of Pincher city on the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It has a public school, a hospital, two chartered banks, three hotels, a Catholic convent, and the usual complement of stores and residences. It is the centre of a good farming and ranching country.

Pincher City is a small village on the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district.

Cowley is the first town west on this branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway, with a population of about 150, and is the centre of a good farming district.

Lundbreck is a village with a population of 120. This shows an increase in population over last year, due to an influx of Doukhobors from Brilliant, B.C., who made this their headquarters for a large farming district. There is also good ranching country in the vicinity.

At Burmis, Passburg, and Maple Leaf, which are small mining camps, the mines have been closed down during the past year, with the result that very few people have remained.

Bellevue, including Rushtown, has a total population of about 1,400. There are two coal mines here, but as the work has not been very steady, the number of miners employed is variable; at present there being approximately 300 men.

Hillcrest has a population of about 800. There is a mine here owned and operated by the Hillcrest Coal Co., Ltd., which employs on an average 325 men.

Frank, the oldest town in the Crowsnest pass, has only about 735 inhabitants. The coal mine here is owned and operated by the Franco-Canadian Collieries, Ltd., and is situated ringht in the heart of the town. The grade of coal (bituminous steam coal) is considered by engineers and firemen to be the best steam coal mined in the Crowsnest pass. The Sanitorium hotel here, famous for its sulphur springs and baths, has been redecorated and converted into a hospital for returned veteran soldiers, suffering from tuberculosis. The inhabitants are, owing to its industries, chiefly foreign.

Blairmore, the headquarters of the sub-district, has a population of about 900, which is a slight increase over last year. Although general conditions have been fairly good, one or two of the stores still remain closed. The West Canadian Coal Company have two mines at this point, with their head office in Paris, France; but they have only operated one during the past year.

Coleman at the present time has a population of 2,500, which is an increase of about 250 over last year. Here conditions are good, there being no men unemployed; in fact, every available man and boy is at work in either the mines or the lumber camps. There are two coal mines; one owned by the International Coal and Coke Co., and the other by the McGillivray Coal Company. Business on the whole has been good here during the past year, and owing to this the storekeepers have had to employ larger staffs, especially during the last few months.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, including the Peigan Indian reservation to the west and that of the Bloods to the south. The former is looked after by the "Peigan" detachment stationed at Brocket on the Crowsnest line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the latter by our detachment at Stand-Off.

Stand-Off: The patrol area covered by this detachment comprises practically the whole of the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary rivers, with the exception of the southern end of the reserve, which lies in the Cardston sub-district. By far the greater part of the work of this detachment is done on the reserve, where continuous patrols are made; the settlers on the outskirts of the reserve are also frequently visited.

The population of the Blood Indians on the reservation is said to number 1,140, and they have been so prosperous during the past year that a large number is now self-supporting. They also secure a considerable amount of work in outside places, on threshing outfits and in the harvest fields, while quite a number have joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Peigan.—This detachment has police supervision over the Peigan Indian reservation, and two townships, 9 and 10, immediately north of the reserve. It is stationed in a small village, on the Crowsnest line of the Canadian Pacific railway, known as Brocket. The only industries in this part are farming by the Indians, and stock raising.

The total population of Peigan Indians on this reserve is 421, an increase of one over last year, and but for an epidemic of measles among the infants and children, of which some cases terminated fatally, an appreciable increase in the Indian population would have been reported. As a whole the Peigan Indian is fairly prosperous.

In the village of Brocket itself, there are two elevators, used not only by the local farmers, but by those who haul their grain from the Fishburn district to the south. A new mill has been started, with a capacity of 700 pounds of flour daily, erected with a view of supplying the needs of the local farmers.

There are two well-to-do ranches which have the grazing lease on the reserve; the one running about 3,700 head of cattle, and the other 1,000 head of horses.

Porcupine.—The district this detachment supervises is practically given over to the raising of stock, and only a very small quantity of grain is grown, although there is a considerable increase over last year.

The detachment itself is situated in the northwest quarter of section 31, township 9, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, and there are no villages or hamlets in the district.

The police work in Macleod sub-district is performed by one inspector, one corporal, and three constables, as well as two Indian scouts, with headquarters at Macleod.

CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The Cardston sub-district consists of townships 1 to 4 and ranges 23 to 30, inclusive. This includes a part of the Blood Indian reserve, and the Waterton Lake Dominion Park in the west. There are three established detachments,—Cardston, Twin Lakes, and Big Bend. The whole district is well settled, there being very little land unoccupied.

Cardston is an incorporated town situated at the south end of the Lethbridge line, with a population of about 1,200 people, mostly of the Mormon persuasion, with about one-sixth British and the rest American. There are about twelve stores in the town, employed principally in general business, and all report trade to have been good during the year, owing to the good crops. The people are mostly employed in mixed farming, and ranching in a small way. The crops are spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, and timothy hay, as well as alfalfa. The work on the Mormon temple is steadily progressing, and the cost, when completed, is now estimated as $1,000,000, but the erection of the building is slow, owing to the great shortage of skilled labour. There are four elevators in the town, the Pioneer Grain Company just having com-

pleted work on a 40,000-bushel structure. In the country the farmers are building good barns, and paying more attention to the looking after of dairy stock. Considerable work has been done on the roads and bridges, which are much improved. Two oil rigs have been working in the district, and while they report that indications are promising, not much result is to be seen yet.

Twin Lakes: This detachment is situated in the south end of the district, where the people are principally American Mormons, most of whom are poor and in debt. There are four oil-boring outfits, and notwithstanding their having been in operation since early last winter, none of them report having struck oil as yet. Ducks and geese are very plentiful this year, but prairie-chickens are very scarce.

Big Bend: This detachment is located near the Rocky mountains on the Belly river, which separate it from the southwest corner of the Blood Indian reserve. The district is very picturesque, and noted for its fertility of soil and abundance of pasture. In the Waterton Lake district there is some of the finest scenery in Western Canada. The Waterton Lake Park has been greatly improved lately by the Dominion Government, and as it is well looked after by Park rangers, game of numerous varieties is becoming abundant. The people in this district are employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and horses. They are of the Mormon persuasion, and as a rule are quiet and industrious. The grain crop this year has been very heavy, but only a small portion of the area is cultivated.

The Hatfield ranch on the Kootenay river is devoted to the raising of horses of the strain well known throughout the country, and are suitable for police or army remounts. Quite a number of them have been disposed of for these purposes in recent years.

A Boundary patrol consisting of two men with wagon and team, one saddle horse and the necessary camping equipment, was stationed during the summer months in the Boundary Creek district, and employed in patrolling the international boundary line and district. A steady patrol was kept up for some months, but had to be discontinued recently owing to the shortage of men.

CRIME.

Under this heading I have to record an increase of twenty-two cases entered and of sixty-seven convictions over last year.

Of serious cases of offences against the person, I have to record one, which appeared in last year's report and of which special mention is made later. There was one more of unlawful wounding but of no great consequence. The cases of common assault are forty-six less than last year. We had one very serious charge of rape, the culprit being convicted and sentenced to three years. There were several other cases of offences against the person, but not of a serious nature. Offences against property generally are about the same as last year. Under the heading of theft we have six more cases: they include all manner of stealing generally. Charges of theft of grain are by far the most difficult to convict or even to bring to trial: as a rule the losses are not discovered until considerable time has elapsed, and there is then nothing to commence work upon except wagon and horse tracks, and the approximate amount of grain stolen. The most careful investigations usually result, even if we are lucky enough to get the thief, in being unable to identify the grain. They entail a great amount of work, without corresponding satisfactory results; unless the thief is actually caught in the act, a conviction is nearly impossible. Of cattle and horse stealing cases, I am gratified to be able to report a decrease of twelve cases. This class of theft is bound to decrease as the country becomes more thickly populated, or settled, and the land fenced. Except on the open ranges to the west, there is no way to drive off stock except on the road allowances. I think per-

haps a considerable number of cattle disappear mysteriously by being driven off, or picked up and butchered by unscrupulous farmers. There were four cases of forgery and uttering. Small amounts were involved and the cases were not of much consequence. One case of theft of mail is mentioned later. A decrease of offences relating to the carrying and pointing of firearms, etc., will be noted. Since the passing of the Act making it necessary to have a permit to carry concealed weapons, this class of crime has greatly decreased.

Under the heading of religion and morals, offences have considerably increased, drunks, indecent exposure, and inmates or frequenters of disorderly houses being responsible for the large number of cases reported.

Increases of crime appear also under the Indian Act, principally made up of offences relating to liquor. Since the passing of the Alberta Liquor Act, it is now very hard to obtain intoxicants, and I trust in future there will be little to report on this subject.

The offences against the statutes of Alberta show a slight decrease. Under the Game Act the decrease is five. We had nineteen prosecutions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance. None of these, luckily, were of a serious nature. No large areas of country were burned, on account of the graded roads, the fires as a rule being confined to a few fields.

Under the Insanity Act there has been an increase of thirteen cases.

The remaining offences usually recorded against the provincial statutes remain about the same as last year and call for no particular comment.

In the Crowsnest Pass sub-district, there are a large number of alien enemies. These are mostly employed in the mines, and a very close watch is being kept on their movements. No serious offences were committed against the War Measures Act. There were only five convictions for sending money to countries at war with Great Britain, and one case of an alien enemy being in possession of firearms.

In the other parts of the district there is also a large number of enemy aliens, principally employed as railway section men and farm labourers. On the whole they have not given a great amount of trouble.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year, and a summary of the more serious ones dealt with.

Total cases tried before the Supreme and District courts:—

Cases tried	31
Convictions	22
Fines	3
Imprisonment	9
Penitentiary	2
Suspended sentence	7
Discharged	1
Nolle prosequi	4
Acquittals	5

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1916.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Against the Person—					
Murder	1	1			1
Unlawfully wounding	2	1	1		2
Assault, common	105	93	12		105
" causing bodily harm	3	3			3
Rape	1	1			1
Non-support of wife	1	1			1
Neglecting to provide	1			1	1
Attempted suicide	2		2		2
Supplying pistol to minor	1	1			1
" ammunition to minor	1	1			1
Against the Property—					
Theft	70	50	20		70
Horse stealing	6	2	1	3	6
Cattle killing	2	2			2
Cattle stealing	3		1	2	3
Fraudulently taking cattle	1		1		1
Maiming cattle	2	2			2
Cruelty to animals	26	25	1		26
Fraudulently obtaining Board and lodging	7	7			7
Forgery	2	1		1	2
Uttering forged document	2	2			2
False pretenses	6	2	3	1	6
Wilful damage	6	4	2		6
Shop breaking	4	4			4
House breaking	9	2	7		9
Theft of H.M. mail	1	1			1
Mischief	2	2			2
Receiving stolen property	1	1			1
Theft from the person	1		1		1
Keeping savage dog	1		1		1
Killing and wounding dog	1		1		1
Against Public Order—					
Carrying weapons without permit	4	4			4
Pointing firearms	4	4			4
Discharging firearms	1		1		1
Sedition	2	1		1	2
Religion and Morals—					
Vagrancy	19	19			19
Drunk and disorderly	307	305	2		307
Causing disturbance	44	42	2		44
Swearing and obscene language	3	3			3
Indecent exposure	17	17			17
Insulting language	14	12	2		14
Keeping disorderly house	5	4	1		5
Inmates of disorderly house	9	9			9
Found in disorderly house	36	35	1		36
Seduction	1		1		1
Corruption and disobedience—					
Feigning to be a peace officer	1	1			1
Obstructing peace officer	3	2	1		3
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			1
Escape from custody	1	1			1
Against Railway Act—					
Stealing a ride	9	9			9
Trespassing on railway	1	1			1
Indian Act—					
Indians intoxicated	11	10	1		11
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	7	3		10
Intoxicated on reserve	51	46	5		51
Liquor in possession	6	6			6

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Indian Act—*Con.*					
Trespassing on reserve	2	1	1		2
Attending dance without permit	1	1			1
Giving presents	1	1			1
Offences against—					
Customs Act	2	2			2
Fisheries Act	11	11			11
Mining Act	31	30	1		31
Immigration Act	1	1			1
War Measures Act	5	5			5
Militia Act	4	4			4
Census Act	4	4			4
R.N.W.M. Police Act	1		1		1
Alien Act	1	1			1
Lord's Day Act	2	1	1		2
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Master's and servants	79	72	6	1	79
Game Act	9	9			9
Prairie fire	19	16	3		19
Liquor license	46	37	9		46
Insanity Act	21	17	4		21
Estray animals	7	3	4		7
Noxious weeds	6	4	2		6
Pollution of streams	1	1			1
Steam boilers	5	4	1		5
Motor vehicles	28	27	1		28
Children's Protection	10	10			10
Highways	14	14			14
Public works	2	2			2
Poolroom Act	1	1			1
Theatre Act	3	3			3
Pound ordinance	2		2		2
Mischievous animals	14	11	3		14
Public health	1	1			1
Brand Ordinance	2	2			2
Liquor Act, 1916	24	24			24
Miscellaneous	1	1			1
Total	1,192	1,069	113	10	1,192

Philip Hart—Murder.—On the 12th of October, 1915, our Bellevue detachment was notified that there was trouble at the Hart ranch, about 7 miles from Bellevue. Two constables started for the place at once, and on the way were informed by one named Oliver, a hired man, that Hart had shot his wife. Arriving at the ranch they were shown the body of Mrs. Hart near a potato patch. She had been shot in the side with a rifle. At the house, a short distance away, they found Hart, who had attempted to kill himself, with a wound in the head. He was arrested. Investigation showed that there had been trouble between Hart and his wife for some time, and this had been aggravated by the fact of a woman friend of Mrs. Hart living with them against Hart's wishes for some months past. On this particular day Mrs. Hart had taken possession, during Hart's absence in town, of a letter written by him to relatives in England; he had missed the letter on his return, demanded it with threats several times, and the last time had met her outside armed with a .303 rifle. On her refusal to give up the letter he had shot her and then gone into the brush and attempted to shoot himself. Hart was committed for trial on the 19th of October, 1915, and on the 20th of December, 1915, appeared for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury. The case lasted until the 23rd, when the jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced by His Lordship to life imprisonment.

J. Ryan—Assault Causing Bodily Harm.—This man Ryan was a prisoner undergoing imprisonment for vagrancy. On the 9th February of this year he was working in the stables with a number of other prisoners under an escort, when out of spite and without warning he hit another prisoner named James Burke over the head with a pitch fork, inflicting a serious wound which rendered Burke unconscious for some time. He was tried by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ives on the 7th of March last, and sentenced to one year, with hard labour, in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

R. A. Macdonald—Alleged Horse Stealing.—This was a very complicated case which entailed a great deal of work. A man by the name of H. Smith complained in July, 1915, that he had lost eight head of horses in 1912, but had recovered six of them in the same year. In 1915 he claimed to have traced one in the possession of the accused, and the other he alleged had been sold by him. He laid an information against Macdonald, who was, on the 14th of July, 1915, remanded for trial. The case was heard by His Honour Judge McNeil on the 25th of October, 1915, and was dismissed by His Honour on the ground that the principal witnesses, the complainant and his brother, had given very contradictory evidence, and that he doubted if anyone could swear to the identity of a horse if it had been away for two or three years, especially if it did not have the complainant's brand on it.

O. Wideburg—Theft of Wheat.—During the night of the 10th and 11th November a farmer who resides near Stand-Off, named Allen Russel, caught the accused loading a wagon with wheat at one of his bins. He had then taken about 25 bushels. An information was laid before me and the man committed for trial. He was a farm hand from a neighbouring farm, and had on the previous day borrowed a team and wagon from a third farmer under the pretext of hauling some potatoes of his own. He was tried before His Honour Judge McNeil and found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

Ralph Neilson—Theft of Wheat.—This was a case in which a farmer near Glenwood discovered that about 130 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary. After some investigation it was found that a young man named Joseph Buck had taken a load of wheat for sale into Macleod, and had received the cash for it. This young man claimed, when questioned, and later at the preliminary, that he had taken the wheat at the instigation of Neilson and that the money had been shared by them. However, Buck crossed the line to the American side before the trial came before His Honour Judge McNeil, and, although his evidence was admitted, it was contradicted by the defence, and the case was ultimately dismissed.

William Lloyd and George R. Clark—Housebreaking and Theft.—On the morning of the 22nd of June a farmer living near Monarch complained that while he was at work with his partner, his shack, which had been left locked, had been entered and some of his property stolen, and that two soldiers' uniforms had been left in the place. Investigation led to the discovery that the offence had been committed by the two men named above, and that both had subsequently been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in Lethbridge for a month. After the expiration of their sentence there they were brought to Macleod and tried by His Honour Judge McNeil, convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Both are deserters from units which were at Sarcee camp.

George F. Patton and W. T. Patterson—Shopbreaking.—On the 14th of September it was reported that a hardware store at Blairmore had been broken into during the night, and some rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and other goods stolen. Entrance had been effected by raising the office window. While our men were working on the case, this same store and two others were broken into on the night of the 14th and

15th, and a further quantity of goods, some being of the same nature, were taken. Our investigations led to suspecting two young soldiers of the 192nd battalion on harvest leave from Sarcee camp. On their being cornered they confessed and pointed to the place where the goods were cached. They pleaded guilty before His Honour Judge McNeil, who suspended sentence on them and directed that they be handed over to the 192nd battalion.

G. C. Laronde—Horse Stealing.—On the 13th of July a report was received from our Bellevue detachment to the effect that a man of the above name, in uniform, and passing himself off as looking after deserters, had passed several small cheques which proved to be worthless. Investigation showed that he had gone to Pincher Creek, where he had hired a horse, saddle, and bridle for a supposed fishing trip, but had not returned. He was traced to Lethbridge, where it was found he had sold the horse and saddle. He was arrested there and brought to Macleod. Appearing on the 3rd of August before His Honour Judge McNeil for election, he pleaded "guilty" to the charge and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Clarence Wittkopf—Theft of Mail.—On the 19th of July word was received at our Pincher Creek detachment that some mail matter had been missed out of a settler's box near Fishburn. Investigation disclosed that Clarence Wittkopf, the son of the postmaster at Fishburn, who was the mail driver between Pincher Creek and Fishburn, had opened the mail sack, taken a number of letters addressed to different parties, opened them and then partly destroyed them. He was arrested and confessed to the commission of the offence. He appeared before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 25th of July, and pleaded guilty. On account of his age, 19 years, and previous good reputation, His Honour, after severe reprimand, allowed him to go on a two-year suspended sentence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am gratified at being able to report that we have been very fortunate as regards prairie fires during the past year. In very few cases has any serious damage been done, owing to the farmers taking better precautions generally.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, and to the penitentiary after sentence. Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the headquarters office.

We have also escorted insane persons to places of detention, or to the hospital for the insane at Ponoka.

As usual orderlies have been detailed for the sittings of the Supreme and District courts, also for police and coroners' courts wherever held.

We have assisted in the looking after and reporting of paroled enemies of alien nationality, and in their transportation to detention camps after orders to intern by the registrar or by myself.

The department of immigration has received our aid in making inquiries and reports on undesirables for deportation: and of cases of destitution among the settlers. We have also assisted the provincial government in cases of destitution not coming under the immigration regulations. Our services have also been placed at the disposal of the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children in all cases of juvenile offenders, or neglected children coming under our notice.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have the following report to render regarding Germans and Austrians, under Order in Council dated 15th August, 1915:—

Prisoners interned	Nil.
Paroled	4
Total	4

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A number of accidental and sudden deaths occurred in the district during the past year. These were all investigated, and in addition to ascertaining the causes of death, the men in charge always took an inventory of the effects for the information of the public administrator.

Inspector R. E. Tucker acted in a number of these cases, in his official capacity as coroner.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, or suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the year under review:—

Natural causes	12
Accidental	22
Suicidal	1
Murdered	1
Total	36

INDIANS AND STATE OF INDIANS.

In this district we have two reserves. The Blood reserve is to the south and the Peigan to the west. The Indians as a whole give us very little trouble. A few of the young men are addicted to the crime of horse stealing, but not as much as might be anticipated, considering that only a few years ago it was thought among themselves quite the right thing to "pick up" a horse whenever opportunity presented.

There has been an increase of offences relating to liquor, but since the coming into force of the new Act it has been more difficult to obtain liquor, and I trust in future this offence will very materially decrease.

Large areas of land on both reserves are under cultivation, but the Indian is not a farmer; the handling and running of stock seems to appeal more to him than farming does; however, a number of the young men are working for farmers, particularly at this time of the year, and profitably engaged in harvesting and threshing.

They are becoming more and more civilized, and their present mode of living is more like that of the white man. They are frequently noticed around town as neat and tidy in appearance, and as well dressed as any white man.

We still employ a few as scouts and interpreters, and their services are satisfactory.

It is very gratifying to report that a very considerable number of them have enlisted for the defence of the Empire, and are actually in the firing line.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

During the past year the division has been reduced in strength by sixteen non-commissioned officers and men. This leaves me very short handed, indeed. I find it almost impossible to satisfactorily carry on the work of patrolling the district. Practically all the detachments are again reduced to one man, and at the division

headquarters there is no reserve at all; in fact, there are not sufficient men to perform the post duties in an efficient manner. Owing to this shortage, two detachments have been abolished, namely Champion and Monarch. A detachment consisting of only one man is not satisfactory, as it means that the outlying districts are not properly patrolled.

In the Crowsnest pass, the headquarters of this sub-district has been established at Blairmore in place of Pincher Creek as heretofore, the change, with your authority, taking effect on 1st April last, and the name was changed from the Pincher Creek to the Crowsnest Pass sub-district. This change has proved a much better arrangement, as it places the officer commanding the sub-district in closer touch with his work.

The officer commanding the Cardston sub-district is still stationed at the division headquarters, unfortunately, as no suitable quarters can be obtained in Cardston.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of police work, not much could be done in the way of drills, although all available men were on the ride daily. Lectures on police duties were given by Staff-Sergeant Piper whenever possible. The whole division was put through a course of revolver target practice, and there were some very good scores made.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division, as a whole, has been again very excellent. We only had one very serious case, that of a constable stealing money from a prisoner. This man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, by a civil court, and by your instructions was dismissed from the Force. Three constables were convicted of breaches of discipline, necessitating short terms of imprisonment. There were also a few cases of a trivial nature.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of this division has been very good, only a few minor cases of sickness being recorded during the past year. The sanitary condition of the barracks is also good.

HORSES AND TRANSPORT.

The number of horses has been sufficient for our work during the past year. The total mileage for the twelve months amounts to 245,785 miles, making an average of 3,321 miles per horse. Eleven horses were cast and sold, and these realized an average price of $62 per head; while two horses were purchased at an average price of $137.50 per head, while one horse was transferred to this division and has since been cast and sold. All the horses are in good condition, but seven of them are temporarily in pasture for rest.

All the transport—both heavy and light—is in good repair, and has been painted during the past year.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a good business during the past year on a small scale. It owns all its own stock, and has a cash balance in the bank to its credit as well. Out of its profits it makes a grant to the Division mess of 50 cents per man per month

However, owing to prohibition having come into force on July 1 last, and the number of men having decreased so considerably, the sales and profits will naturally be smaller in the future.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality with the exception of beef, the contract for which is in the hands of the Swift Canadian Company of Edmonton for this year. A great quantity has had to be returned from time to time, and the company not having any place of business locally, causes great inconvenience.

READING ROOM.

The reading-room is made as comfortable as possible, and was recently cleaned and painted inside. We have nearly 1,000 books in the library, of which about 100 are new ones added recently. The illustrated papers which are supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated by everybody.

BUILDINGS.

Only minor repairs have been done to the buildings during the past year. A new verandah was put on Surgeon Fraser's quarters, which gives uniformity to the officers' quarters. The barrack rooms, wash room, etc., also painted, and they are all in a good state of repair. Only minor repairs will be required for the coming year. We, however, require a new hay shed, as the log stable which we at present use, having been damaged by fire some time ago, though temporarily repaired, is not worth spending money on.

GENERAL.

A motor car has been supplied for the use of the Cardston sub-district, in connection with patrols regarding alien enemies. This has been a great help, especially since we had to reduce the number of the men in that sub-district.

I might say that it would tend to greater efficiency, if one could be supplied for the headquarters of the district. Very often it is important that I should visit certain parts of the district, and with a motor car I could attend to the business required within twenty-four hours; whereas with a team or by rail the trip would entail two or three days absence, and I cannot spare the time. Cases often happen when the investigation of crime or some special inquiry could be more effectually made if the detectives engaged were sent at once in a motor car.

Although it is with regret that I have seen so many of our good time-expired men leave the Force, all with one or two exceptions have joined the overseas forces, I have followed their movements closely, and I am glad to say that all have behaved in such a manner, and have done so very well, that they have been a credit to us.

During the course of the year, I have received the loyal support of all the officers, that of the sergeant-major and of all the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding "D" Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Macleod, October 2, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"D" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" Division guard-rooms, for the year ended September 30, 1916.

Fifty-two (52) prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, forty-eight (48) were convicted, one awaiting trial for murder, one awaiting order of the Attorney General, one awaiting deportation, and one awaiting transportation to Calgary for trial.

During the year four hundred and fifty-six (456) were admitted, making a total of five hundred and eight (508) confined. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians	34	7
Half-breeds	10	30
Negroes	..	14
Chinaman	22	
Lunatics	14	5
Whites	288	84
Total	368	140
Grand total		508

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	35
November	66
December	73
January	23
February	33
March	33
April	43
May	44
June	37
July	29
August	26
September	14
Total	456
Daily average of prisoners	61·66
Maximum number any day (November 30, 1915)	88
Minimum number any day (September 29, 1916)	30
Maximum number received any month (December, 1916)	73
Minimum number received any month (September, 1916)	14

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

In cells midnight September 30, 1915	52
In cells midnight September 30, 1916	34
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, etc	75
Time expired	292
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	3
" Lethbridge jail	2
" other places for trial	13
" Ponoka asylum	19
" Indian school	1
" Industrial school	1
" The Lacombe home	2
Released on ticket of leave	1
Paroled	7
Deported	2
Handed over the (Officer Commanding 192nd Batt.)	2
Handed over to the (Officer Commanding 13th Batt)	1
Escaped	1
Grand total	508

CRIME.

	Total Sentence.	Average Time. Months.	Days.
Assault, common	7	1	28
Assault, indecent	2	1	
Non-support of wife	1	2	
Unlawfully wounding	1	2	
Beating board Bill	3	2	10
Forgery	1	3	
Fraud	3	4	
False pretenses	3	4	
Horse stealing	1	..	30
Housebreaking	2	3	
Theft	34	2	18
Theft, attempt	1	2	
Wilful damage	6	1	2
Pointing firearms	1	..	30
Bigamy	1	3	
Creating disturbance	10	1	22
Drunk and disorderly	10	1	18
Insulting language	1	..	30
Inmate of disorderly house	4	1	9
Keeping disorderly house	23	3	12
Prostitution	1	..	30
Vagrancy	134	1	23
Assaulting police officer	2	3	15
Stealing railway rides	14	..	27
Trespassing on railway	1	..	30
Smuggling goods into Canada	1	3	
Desertion from the 113th Batt	1	3	
Smoking, and opium in possession	7	1	16
Neglect of children	5	6	24
Selling liquor without license	10	3	
Liquor while interdicted	3	3	
Unlawfully in possession of liquor	5	1	4
Laudanum in possession	1	2	

Indian Act.

	Sentenced Total.	Average Time. Months.	Days.
Indians, intoxicated	7	1	17
Indians, intoxicated on reserve	3	2	15
Liquor in possession	3	2	
Liquor in camp	1	4	
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	3	3
Trespassing on reserve	1	..	10

The health of prisoners confined in the guardrooms and female jail during the past year has been good, with the exception of ordinary trivial complaints.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced and the conduct of prisoners good, taken on the whole.

The quality of food supplied has been first-class and quantity sufficient. It is cooked in the division mess and brought across to the guard-room, where it is distributed.

A sufficient quantity of clothing has been supplied from the quartermaster's store, except that of the female prisoners, whose material is bought locally and made up by themselves.

During the past twelve months, 21 lunatics were admitted to the guard-rooms, 19 were sent to Ponoka, and 2 discharged. On August 3, "Patrick Carrol," lunatic, died at Calgary, whilst en route to Ponoka asylum.

On the evening of September 30, 1915, prisoners "Earl Herber" and "John Driscoll" escaped from No. 2 guard-room. On November 12, 1915, Driscoll was recaptured.

The three guard-rooms of this division have during the past year been kept in a good state of repair. Owing to the small number of male prisoners, No. 2 guard-

room has been closed since July last. No. 1 is the more convenient, being equipped with observation cells, it has also a more spacious ante-room, which is used as the provost's office.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. WEBB, *Sergt.*,
Provost Macleod Guard-room.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1916.

During the early part of the year Inspector Jennings was granted "sick leave" and underwent a serious operation. I am very pleased to state that he has recovered, and returned to duty in March, 1916.

Inspector Raven was transferred to Depot division and was replaced by Inspector Lea at Edson.

Inspector Tupper, who was transferred to this division during Inspector Jennings' sickness, has been transferred to "N" division.

Inspector Wood, who was in charge of Fort Saskatchewan sub-district, was transferred to Regina in April, 1916.

Inspector Townsend is in charge of Stettler sub-district.

On August 1, 1916, three detachments, with their complements of n.c.o.'s, men, horses, supplies, etc., were transferred from "N" division, viz., Athabaska, Fort McMurray, and Lac la Biche. They cover the northern part of this district, Fort McMurray being approximately 350 miles north of Edmonton.

It would be of great assistance to have another inspector in the division.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

This year has seen little change in the city of Edmonton. The majority of merchants, however, are doing well, considering present conditions.

Crops are not as good as last year, having been subjected to early frosts, but as most of the settlers engage in mixed farming they have their stock to fall back on. There are few cases of destitution.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration into this district is now practically at a standstill.

HORSES.

Prices have increased slightly over last year. Those raised in this district are mostly suitable for farm or driving purposes, although buyers for the armies were able to obtain several car loads of very likely looking animals.

RAILWAYS.

The transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway was completed this year. Some difficulty was experienced during the winter, owing to the exceptionally heavy fall of snow in the mountains, but they are now running a regular train, and the line west from Edmonton is reported to be one of the finest in western Canada.

The E. D. and B. C. railway has now reached McLennan, and is doing a heavy business.

The A. and G. W. railway is running regular trains to Lac la Biche. Work is progressing on this line north to Fort McMurray.

The Edmonton-St. Paul des Metis line is little nearer completion than last year. Some difficulty has been found in getting men for work on construction. By permission of the department at Ottawa, a number of interned aliens were released for this purpose. During this experiment a little lawlessness occurred in one of the camps in the Settler sub-district, but prompt and drastic measures were taken, with the result that there has been no repetition.

RECRUITING FOR OVERSEAS ARMY.

The whole district has done very well in this respect. Unfortunately, there being no suitable places in this vicinity for summer training, the troops were transferred from Edmonton to Sarcee camp for that purpose. Nine complete battalions have been raised in this district, and out of this number six have gone overseas. In addition several drafts for other units have been formed.

About 99 per cent of the comparatively large number of men who have taken their discharge from this division of the force during the past year have joined the overseas forces, a few of whom have gone direct to England, joining the Imperial army. In this number were included some of my best men. Not a few have been honourably mentioned and won distinction in their present vocation, and others, I regret to state, are listed in the casualties.

TRAILS.

Owing to a very wet season, the trails have been bad. Road work by provincial and municipal authorities has been seriously hampered.

ALIENS.

In spite of the fact that this district is covered by large settlements of aliens of German and Austrian nationality, we have had comparatively little trouble with them. Several investigations have been made into reports of unrest, but the majority have been found to be without foundation. Prompt action has been taken in respect to breaches of Orders in Council.

CRIME.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases entered, compared with the summary given last year.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1916.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the Person—					
Murder	11	6	2		3
Murder, attempted	5	4	1		
Wounding with intent	2	2			
Threatening to shoot	2	2			
Threatening to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	5	2	2		1
Wounding	2	2			
Assault, common	319	249	57	13	
Assault, aggravated	9	8	1		
Assault, indecent	12	7	5		
Assault causing bodily harm	17	14	1	1	1
Escape and attempted	6	5	1		
Slanderous language	1	1			
Bigamy	1			1	
Abduction, and aiding	3	2	1		
Carnal knowledge, under 14	14	9	5		
Carnal knowledge, under 16	1	1			
Carnal knowledge, attempted	1		1		
Non-support of wife and family	14	11	1	2	
Neglect of children	17	14	2	1	
Wife beating	1	1			
Criminal neglect	7	4	1	2	
Intimidation and threatening	23	19	4		
Suicide, attempted	2		2		
Offences against Property—					
Thefts	282	184	73	14	11
Theft of goods under seizure	1	1			
Theft from the person	5	2	1	2	
Theft by conversion	6	2	1	1	2
Theft from mails	3	3			
Horse stealing	15	6	7		2
Cattle stealing	18	12	4	1	1
Cattle shooting and wounding	8	1	3	3	1
Cruelty to animals	26	20	6		
House or shop breaking	7	4	3		
Burglary, and attempted	3	2	1		
Fraud and attempted fraud	25	14	6	4	1
False pretenses	42	28	7	4	3
Breaking and entering	16	12	3		1
Beating board bill	9	7	1	1	
Forgery, and uttering	14	10	2	1	1
Inciting to commit forgery	1	1			
Robbery	8	3	2	1	2
Conspiracy	7	4	3		
Receiving stolen goods	7	6			1
Stolen property in possession	19	16	3		
Wilful damage	8	5	1	1	1
Mischief	32	22	6	2	2
Arson, and attempted arson	12	5	5	2	
Killing and wounding dogs	13	6	5	2	
Dogging cattle	8	4	3	1	
Miscellaneous	8	7		1	
Offences against Public Order—					
Sedition	13	7	3	1	2
Carrying concealed weapons	9	7	2		
Pointing firearms	9	8	1		
Firearms in possession when arrested	3	3			
Selling firearms without permit	2	1	1		
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience—					
Vagrancy	164	157	5	2	
Buggery	2	1	1		
Seduction	5	2	2		1
Gross indecency	1	1			
Posting scurrilous letter	2	1	1		
Incest	2	1	1		
Keeping house of ill fame	26	26			
Inmate " "	12	9	3		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Religion, etc.—*Con.*					
Frequenter, house of ill fame	3	3			
Prostitution	2	2			
Procuring	2	2			
Gambling	10	10			
Nuisance	4	3			1
Keeping gaming house	3	1	1		1
Inmate of gaming house	1	1			
Misleading Justice—					
Perjury	9	1	4	1	3
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Disobeying summons	2	2			
Contempt of Court	1	1			
Escape from custody	5	4			1
Attempt to rescue	5	5			
Obstructing Peace Officer	5	5			
Impersonating Peace Officer	1		1		
Bribery	1	1			
Absent without leave	7	7			
Desertion from Army	4	4			
Resisting arrest	2	2			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	2	2			
Trespassing on railway	2	2			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	8	1		
Indians drunk	18	18			
Intoxicated on Reserve	2	2			
Trespassing on Reserve	1	1			
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	10	10			
Proclamation *re* Trading with the Enemy	8	6	1		1
Canada Grain Act	14	13		1	
Passenger Ticket Act	4	4			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants	165	133	16	16	
Game	34	26	8		
Hides and Brands	5	5			
Prairie Fires	40	34	6		
Liquor License	36	31	4	1	
Sales of Liquor	4	4			
Insanity	85	76	9		
Horse Breeders	1		1		
Stray Animals	18	11	6	1	
Pound	1	1			
Pool Room	1	1			
Chemists and Druggists	5	5			
Revenue	1	1			
Medical Professions	5	3			2
Dental Profession	2	1		1	
Veterinary Surgeons	2	2			
Pure Foods	2	2			
Mischievous Animals	8	7	1		
Hawkers and Peddlers	2	2			
Truancy	12	12			
Steam Boilers	4	4			
Motor Vehicles	19	17	2		
Children's Protection	1	1			
Stock Inspection	5	5			
Mines	8	8			
Vital Statistics	1	1			
Threshers Lien	1	1			
Highways	1	1			
Weights and Measures	2	1	1		
Post Office	2	1	1		
Total	1,940	1,493	316	85	46

Summary of Cases committed to Higher Courts of Competent Jurisdiction:—

Number of cases committed	261
Number of convictions	158
Number of acquittals and dismissals	57
Number withdrawn	4
Awaiting trial	42

Convictions:—

Number of imprisonments	73
Number sent to penitentiary	45
Number on suspended sentence	32
Number fined	6
Number sent to Industrial school, Portage la Prairie	2
Total	158

Among the important cases outstanding from last year are the following:—

Stanley Wollard—Murder.—This man was tried at Edmonton on October 15, 1915, before Judge Simmonds and jury.

Strong evidence was given by the prosecution. The main evidence to connect the accused with the crime was rebutted by his mother and brother. The defence called many witnesses as to his previous good character.

His Lordship, in summing up, seemed to favour a conviction, but remarked that if the jury had a doubt they were to give the accused the benefit. The latter, after an absence of four and a half hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was accordingly acquitted.

Jennie Hawk—Murder.—This woman appeared for trial on October 7, 1915, before Mr. Justice Ives at the Supreme Court, Wetaskiwin. She was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Later, a petition was circulated praying for a commutation of this sentence, with the result that it was reduced to ten years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

George Porozni—Murder.—On October 20, 1915, the above named appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh and jury at the Supreme Court at Edmonton. He pleaded not guilty.

The defence put in no witnesses, relying on a plea of self-defence.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that they had a very easy task; that it was undoubtedly proved how deceased met his death. The question to decide was whether he was frightened of deceased and in fear of his life. If so, then self-defense must stand and a verdict of "not guilty" be returned. The accused was acquitted.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in "G" Division during the year is as follows:—

George E. Leek—Murder.—On October 13, 1915, a telegram was received from Entwistle stating that one Noah Hoover of Junkins, Alta., had apparently been murdered.

Detective Corpl. Whitley was sent at once to investigate and found that Hoover had undoubtedly been murdered, and that suspicion pointed to a negro named George E. Leek, who had been living for a time with Hoover. The latter had apparently been shot with his own rifle, which was missing, along with his watch and other articles.

The suspected man was traced to Edmonton and arrested there about a week later. He had taken the rifle with him and sold it to a second hand dealer from whom it was eventually recovered. The watch was obtained from a conductor on the train to Edmonton, to whom Leek had sold it.

The accused was committed for trial, and on January 11, 1916, appeared before Judge Simmonds at Edmonton.

The chain of evidence produced by the prosecution included the exhibit of Hoover's watch and rifle, and the bullet and empty cartridge; also a coal-oil can, oil-soaked boards and half burned pieces of paper were produced which went to show that an attempt had been made to burn Hoover's shack after the murder. The testimony of over twenty witnesses for the prosecution told the story of the movements of Hoover and Leek in the Junkins neighbourhood on the day that the murder was committed. The jury were out about two hours and returned a verdict of murder. Leek was sentenced to be hanged at Fort Saskatchewan on the 10th day of March, 1916, a sentence which was subsequently carried out.

Mrs. Amelia Wynnyk—Murder.—On November 14, 1915, information was received that a man named Wasyl Wynnyk, living near Downing, Alberta, had been murdered by his wife. The woman was arrested and committed for trial.

The accused's story, if true, reveals a very sordid crime. She is only a young woman, 22 years of age, and has a child 4 years old. For a year or more the husband had apparently been on very friendly terms with another woman, and on the morning of the murder quarrelled with accused over this and chased her from the house. She returned about fifteen minutes later and found him asleep, and thereupon struck him several times on the head with an axe she had brought in. She then went and reported the matter to a Justice of the Peace.

On January 16, 1916, the case was tried before Judge Simmonds and jury. The line of defence was cruelty and unfaithfulness on the part of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The judge appeared to take a very serious view of the case and sentenced the accused to imprisonment for life in the Alberta penitentiary.

George Krupchanko—Murder.—This case was at first reported as an assault causing actual bodily harm, but as the victim afterwards died a charge of murder was preferred. Accused appeared before N. McIntyre, J.P., at Vegreville on November 19, 1915, and was committed for trial.

The evidence disclosed the fact that the skull of Severen, the murdered man, was fractured so badly that part of the brain was protruding. Severen was part owner of a threshing machine and there was a dispute over the price of threshing grain, when accused, in a fit of temper, struck the deceased with a bar of iron. No previous ill feeling appears to have existed between the parties.

On January 18, 1916, the accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Marius Paulsen—Murder.—Paulsen was arrested on December 29, 1915, on a charge of murdering his wife. Accused, who was a member of the 66th Battalion, C.E.F., had gone to his home near Westlock for Christmas leave, and during a quarrel with his wife, in which he accused her of unfaithfulness, had shot and killed her. They had not been on good terms for some time.

The murderer was brought to Edmonton and committed for trial, which took place on January 22, 1916, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury. The defence tried hard to prove insanity, but without success. The jury, after an absence of four hours, returned a verdict of "guilty of murder," and accused was sentenced to be hanged on April 18, 1916.

Later, this sentence was commuted to one of imprisonment for life in the Alberta penitentiary.

Walter M. Gray—Murder.—On May 4, 1916, information was received that a man named Gray, living near Wainwright, had been shot by his son. The boy was arrested the next day and, the father having died, was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

It appears that the deceased and his wife had been living together very unhappily and were continually quarrelling. On the morning of May 4, Gray started to beat his wife and the accused, who is only a young boy, interfered and, getting hold of a revolver, in the excitement of the moment shot his father.

The trial took place in June, 1916, before Judge Simmonds and jury, and the accused pleaded not guilty. After the summing up, the jury retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The youthfulness of the prisoner, and the fact that the Crown had to use his mother and brother for evidence, apparently were reasons why the jury came to this decision.

Mrs. E. Lang—Murder and Suicide.—On May 16, 1916, one Fred. Lang, living on a homestead 70 miles northwest of Edmonton, returned home and found his wife and two children lying dead in the house. It was at first thought they had been murdered, but on the matter being reported to the police and an investigation being made, it was found that the woman, in a fit of despondency, had shot her two children and then taken her own life. The facts of the case are as follows:—

In the fall of 1915, Lang, who had previously homesteaded in this quarter section, brought his wife and children to live there. This spring Lang, having no land broken of his own, had to rent some a few miles away. As it was difficult to make trips to this farm from his own homestead every day, owing to bad trails, Lang had been in the habit of leaving home on Monday morning and returning on Saturday. The loneliness of the place seemed to have affected Mrs. Lang, a city-bred woman.

On the morning of the tragedy, Lang noticed nothing unusual, and when he left his wife asked him when he would be back and bade him a very affectionate good bye. She was not seen alive again. A note pinned on the door, in her handwriting, and the condition in which things were found, all pointed to the fact that Mrs. Lang had first shot her two children and then committed suicide.

W. P. Plummer—Murder.—This case originated on October 3, 1913, when the accused shot and killed his neighbour, Peter Lindsay.

There appears to have been considerable enmity between the two men, and unfortunately there was no eye-witness to the actual shooting. The body of Lindsay was found by one E. J. Allen shortly after the shot was fired. The bullet had entered the left shoulder blade and come out at the right nipple. E. J. Allen immediately notified the police, who proceeded to the scene. An exhaustive and rigid search was made for Plummer, but he had disappeared from the country.

Detective Constable Warrior started on this case in 1913 and every detail was thoroughly investigated. Mrs. Plummer, wife of the accused, remained on the homestead in the vicinity of Crippsdale. She was continually interviewed and all mail was carefully watched, but it was not until June, 1916, that Detective Sergeant Warrior obtained a clue to Plummer's whereabouts, which were found to be in the region of Troy, Montana, U.S.A. The sergeant was immediately despatched there, and after some difficulty located his man at Libby, Montana, where he was going under the name of W. D. Hogan, and his arrest was effected. At first Plummer denied his identity, and fought extradition, which entailed much delay and expense. E. J. Allen was sent down to Libby to positively identify the accused. The latter then waived extradition and was brought back to Edmonton.

Owing to the length of time between the commission of the crime and the arrest, some difficulty was experienced in gathering the witnesses together. However, this was eventually overcome and Wilde Platt Plummer was committed for trial before P. H. Belcher, J.P., at Edmonton, on August 8, 1916.

Detective Sergeant Warrior has worked up a very strong case against the accused, who will come up for trial at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court. Great credit is due to this n.c.o. for the determined manner in which he has followed it up from the beginning, nearly three years ago, during which time he has left nothing undone to bring the accused to trial.

Elia Pouluk—Murder.—On June 9, 1916, another apparent case of brutal murder occurred at Vegreville, the above named being accused of beating to death a countryman named Sidor Drapaka. It appears that Pouluk Drapaka, and a number of other foreigners were staying at a rooming-house in Vegreville. A keg of beer was in the house and both accused and deceased appear to have been drinking, with the result that a quarrel occurred about midnight. This affair seemed to have passed off, and most of the occupants of the house went to sleep. About 4 a.m. the people were awakened by the sound of blows and found the accused standing over the deceased with a stick in his hand. The latter was lying on a bench, his face covered with blood, and on being examined by a doctor was found to have sustained a fractured skull. He died shortly afterwards.

Pouluk was arrested and charged with murder, and subsequently committed for trial.

John Hill—Attempted Murder.—This case arose out of a fight between some Finlanders who were having a drinking bout on Christmas night, 1915. The men, who were railroad workers, were camped on the E. D. & B. C. railway near Fawcett. During the quarrel the accused stabbed a man named John West several times in the head, face, and body with a pocket knife. Hill escaped and was not arrested until some days later. He was committed for trial at Clyde on January 14, 1916.

On January 27, he appeared before Judge Walsh at the Supreme Court at Edmonton, and in his defence claimed that he did not know what he was doing at the time, as he was drunk. His Lordship found the prisoner guilty of unlawful wounding, stating that there was no intent, as he was drunk when he committed the crime, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

James C. Williams—Attempted murder.—On April 12, 1916, the above named, while travelling on a Canadian Northern railway train in a more or less intoxicated condition, started to use abusive language to the conductor and made a nuisance of himself generally. On the conductor remonstrating with him, accused drew a knife and stabbed the conductor several times in the body, one of the wounds proving very serious.

The accused was arrested by the R. N. W. M. P. and brought to Edmonton. His preliminary hearing took place on April 22, when his victim was sufficiently recovered to appear and give evidence, and he was committed for trial.

On May 31, Williams appeared at Edmonton before Judge Simmonds and jury. In his defence he endeavoured to prove that he had used the knife in self-defence, but his story was not believed by the jury who found him guilty. His Lordship, before passing sentence gave the accused a very severe lecture, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tom Nicholas—Horse stealing.—This man was a partner of John Trucenski and Frank Kostiw, who were charged with horse stealing in the Pakan District, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary on June 10, 1915. At that time it was believed that Nicholas was implicated, but there was not enough evidence to justify an information being laid. However, some time after they were convicted Trucenski and Kostiw made statements to the police and these, with other evidence we had, was sufficient to warrant the arrest of Nicholas, who was committed for trial by Inspector Jennings. He appeared before Judge Walsh on October 22, and was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penintentiary.

Neville Jones—Horse stealing.—Jones is a young man who was living near Millet and, at the time the theft was committed, was herding a bunch of horses for his father. There were four yearling colts in the bunch belonging to Albert Compton, and these the accused traded off for a team of horses and a cow. After selling the cow

he left the district, but was located near Lougheed and arrested by Constable Conrad, and subsequently committed for trial on November 3, 1915.

On November 16, he appeared before His Honour Judge Lees and pleaded guilty. The judge took a very lenient view of the case, allowing him to go on suspended sentence for two years, and bound him over in the sum of $500.

Albert Carswell—Cattle stealing.—In January, 1916, information was laid against the above named at Provost, charging him with killing an estray cow. It appears that the cow had been running with his bunch, and then suddenly disappeared about the same time that Carswell killed a "beef." He stated that the latter was a yearling, but it was found that the quarters which he had sold were too heavy to have been those of a yearling. A head and hide answering to the description of the missing cow were also found on Carswell's land.

On this evidence the accused was committed for trial on January 28.

On March 25 he appeared before Chief Justice Harvey at Stettler, was convicted and sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

James Walsh—Cattle Stealing.—The accused in this case was sentenced on December 3, 1914, to 18 months hard labour on charges of theft and escaping from custody.

While serving sentence for these charges, he was further charged with the theft of three head of cattle from the Wainwright district, on or about the 8th day of October, 1914.

He appeared before His Honour Judge Taylor, at Vermilion on February 11, 1916, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Leslie E. Hurst—Horse Stealing.—The complainant in this case was Cecil Hurst, a soldier in the 151st Battalion, and brother of the accused. Cecil Hurst, when he enlisted, left his stock in charge of one Walter Bullymore, who missed the horse in question in March, 1916. On inquiries being instituted it was found that the horse had been sold by accused at Wainwright. After the sale he had boarded the west-bound train, after which no trace of him could be found. On the 19th of May, Corpl. Moss, of Camrose, located and arrested Hurst at Killam. He was brought back to Wainwright and committed for trial, and on the 16th of June appeared before Judge Taylor at that place and pleaded "not guilty." He was, however, convicted on the evidence and sentenced to three years in the Alberta Penitentiary.

Elia Puria—Horse Stealing.—This case arose in a very unusual manner. Corpl. Moss, when executing a warrant for this man's arrest on another charge at his farm near Bashaw, on March 24, 1916, noticed that Puria kept his stable door locked, and that in the stable he had seven horses and colts, for the possession of four of which he could not satisfactory account. Corpl. Moss thereupon instituted inquiries in the district regarding horses which had been lost recently, and a few days later ascertained that one Andrew Albers claimed a mare and colt which were at accused's farm, and which had been missing since October, 1915.

Mr. Albers laying an information, a search warrant was issued and Corpl. Moss patrolled to Puria's farm, accompanied by Albers, and finding the mare and colt there brought them to Bashaw.

Puria appeared for preliminary hearing at Camrose on March 28, 1916. Strong evidence being produced he was committed for trial.

The other mare and colt were claimed by one James McLaughlin, and Puria was committed for trial on a charge of stealing these animals also.

On June 28, he appeared before His Honour Judge Lees, at the District Court, Wetaskiwin. The evidence produced was very complete and, the accused being found "guilty," was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

The successful conclusion of this case was undoubtedly due to the energetic manner in which Corpl. Moss handled it, and great credit is attaching to him for the excellent work performed.

Frederick Wagner—Trading with the Enemy.—In October, 1915, authority was received from the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, to prosecute this man. His preliminary hearing took place on November 5. From the evidence produced, it was shown that accused had purchased an order for $100 for the purpose, as he stated to the postmaster, of assisting his poor relatives in the old country. A letter written by the accused, however, showed that Wagner had sent the money for quite another purpose, which envolved him in a charge of "assisting the Enemy," and he was arrested and committed for trial, but released on bail.

On February 3, 1916, he appeared before Judge Ives at the Supreme Court, Edmonton, and pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty, however, and sentenced to pay a fine of $150, or in default three months' imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan. The fine was paid.

C. F. Pomahac—Theft, carrying concealed weapons, escape from custody, false pretenses, cruelty to animals.—On October 22, 1915, this man was arrested at Edmonton on a charge of obtaining a team of horses by false pretenses. He was escorted to Stony Plain for trial on this charge and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. While at Stony Plain it became necessary to leave the prisoner in the cell there with a special constable in charge. During the special constable's absence for a short time the prisoner succeeded in making his escape. He was re-arrested by Corpl. Warrior at Sangudo on October 29, and on that occasion found to be carrying a revolver. He was also wanted by the C.N.R. on a charge of stealing grain doors, and by the city police of Edmonton for being in possession of stolen bicycles.

In November, 1915, Pomahac appeared before His Honour Judge Noel at Edson and was convicted and sentenced to one month on the charge of false pretenses, and five months on the charge of escaping from custody. He was then handed over to the city police to be dealt with by them for being in possession of stolen property.

J. M. O'Brien—Escape from Custody.—In May, 1916, the above named who escaped for the second time from the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan on October 5, 1915, was re-arrested and brought back to Edmonton. He appeared before Judge Taylor on May 29 and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment at the provincial jail, Fort Saskatchewan, for the second offence. In addition to this he has still to serve the balance of a term of one year imposed for his escape, and a sentence of four years in Alberta penitentiary on a charge of attempted murder.

William Harris—Forgery.—The accused in this case was charged with forging and uttering a cheque drawn on a Calgary bank, purporting to be made out by one John McGraw and made payable to W. Harris. The cheque was cashed by E. Gillespie, hotel proprietor at Viking. Information was laid by Gillespie and a warrant issued. Harris was arrested by Corporal Marshall at Holden and appeared before J. C. Barker, J.P., and committed for trial on three charges of forgery. He admitted he had only been in Canada five weeks, and in that time had issued cheques wholesale at the small towns he had visited. He further confessed to having served two terms of imprisonment in the United States, and that he was wanted there on other forgery charges.

On July 21 the accused appeared before His Honour Judge Taylor at Fort Saskatchewan, and appealed for leniency on the grounds that he had been drinking heavily and did not know what he was doing. The judge, in summing up, pointed out that this was no valid excuse and that it appeared to him as if the accused had come to Canada with no intention of making an honest living, but simply to live on his wits.

He considered it only his duty to impose a severe sentence as a warning to others who might enter Canada for a like purpose; he then sentenced Harris to five years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

J J. Bleiler—Trading with the Enemy.—This is a very interesting case, and arose out of the invention, by E. J. Hedenstrom of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, of an airship known as the Hedenstrom Aerial Torpedo.

J. J. Bleiler, on learning of the invention, appeared very anxious to assist Hedenstrom in perfecting it. Another man, R. A. Elliott of Wetaskiwin, was also interested in the device and arranged with Hedenstrom to ascertain what were Bleiler's intentions. Hedenstrom and Elliot shortly learned that Bleiler was acting as an agent for the German Government, and a plan was formulated by them to catch Bleiler, Hedenstrom pretending to fall in with the plans of the former. Bleiler eventually gave Hedenstrom a letter of introduction to the German Ambassador at Washington, D.C., the understanding being that Hedenstrom was to proceed to the United States to perfect his invention and then open negotiations for its sale to the German Government.

Hedenstrom and Elliott then communicated this arrangement to Sergt. Michel of the Mounted Police at Wetaskiwin, and the letter was photographed. Hedenstrom left in March for the United States. While there, he interviewed several of the German officials at Washington, D.C., on the strength of his letter of introduction from Bleiler, returning to Wetaskiwin about August 1, 1916.

As there then appeared to be sufficient evidence to warrant action being taken against Bleiler on a charge of trading with the enemy, an information was laid on August 8 and a warrant issued for his arrest. This was executed the following day and Bleiler brought to Edmonton. A search warrant was also obtained and Bleiler's residence at Wetaskiwin examined, where there was found a quantity of papers, including copies of letters that Bleiler had sent to German officials at Washington.

On August 16 accused was committed for trial and released on bail of $10,000, to appear at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—The usual orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts; also for Police and Coroners' courts where held.

Prisoners have been taken to and from the courts, and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province; whilst others have been sent for and escorted back from the United States for trial.

Department of Provincial Health.—Every assistance necessary has been rendered to this department in maintaining quarantine, and in connection with the relief of sick and destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—We have been of service to this department in the investigation of a number of cases, the results of which have been promptly forwarded to the superintendent. Other assistance has been readily given whenever called for.

License Department.—All breaches of the Liquor License Act coming under our notice have been investigated and reported on for the information of this department.

Indians.—Escorts have been provided for treaty payments and all other duties connected therewith. The Indians of the different reserves have been exceptionally law abiding.

Department of Interior.—Compared with last year, the number of applications received from homesteaders for relief from the Immigration Department has been very small. All such applicatoins were investigated by us and reported on to the department, who authorized relief where necessary.

PRISONERS.

Attached to my report is one of the provost in charge of the guard-room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

DETACHMENTS.

On account of the decrease in the strength of the Division, the following detachments have been closed: Barrhead, Clyde, Frog Lake, Leduc, Viking.

A detachment was opened at Westlock on the E. D. & B. C. Railway to cover the work previously performed by Barrhead and Clyde. A sergeant and two men are stationed here.

The following detachments were transferred from "N" Division on August 1, 1916: Athabaska, Fort McMurray, Lac la Biche.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. An operation for appendicitis was successfully performed by Hon. Surgeon Braithwaite. One case of tuberculosis was sent to the Muskoka Sanitarium at Gravenhurst, Ont.

HORSES.

During the past year twelve horses were received.

Eleven horses were cast and sold; one was destroyed and one died. Those received were of an excellent stamp and well broken, and they were set to work immediately owing to the increase of work in the Division.

The horses cast and sold were principally old and worn out, but were in good condition and brought fair prices on the average. The horse destroyed was so badly injured that there was no possible chance of recovery, and it was shot. One horse died while on patrol near Clyde, from injuries received.

The total mileage covered by the horses of "G" Division for the year ending September 30, 1916, was 317,059.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The equipment in this respect is in excellent condition. Two light wheel sets are required, and have been requisitioned for.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in very serviceable condition, and sufficient for requirements. Two new buckboards were received from D. G. Latta, Ltd., who made ten altogether for different divisions of the Force. They were strongly built, and suitable in every respect.

BUILDINGS.

Some small repairs have been made to the Assistant Commissioner's quarters during the year, which are now in good shape, with the exception of the roof, which needs staining.

The old detachment building is in fairly good repair, although the whole of the inside requires to be renovated, as far as papering and painting is concerned. The heating system is not very satisfactory, due no doubt to the different changes necessitated when converting the detachment into an office building.

The inspector's quarters, being a frame building, is not as substantial as the others, but by adding a lean-to, putting in a basement and fireplace, and repairing the furnace, it has been made as comfortable as the value of the building will justify. It is heated by hot air, a process that is never as satisfactory as other methods.

The quarters of the Officer Commanding have been repapered during this season, and are now in good repair. The roof should be re-stained, and the outside woodwork re-painted.

The N.C.O.'s quarters begin to show signs of wear. The woodwork is contracting and the plaster cracking. This also affects the plumbing, and numerous small repairs have to be made. This is due to shrinkage and seems unavoidable in this climate. Another coat of shingle stain is required here.

The ice-house has been painted this summer. Its capacity is only just sufficient for our requirements.

The stables and wagon shed are in good shape. The roof has been stained and the woodwork painted inside and out.

The main barracks are kept in repair by constant attention. The drainage system has caused considerable trouble, as, the pipes being embedded in concrete and of small gauge, it has been difficult in some instances to get at the seat of the trouble. This is especially the case with the floor of the men's lavatory, and the water is frequently percolating through the ceiling of the guard-room below. The floor may have to be taken up to permanently remedy this. The coping stones had all been put on poorly and worked loose, a defect that was repaired recently.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Clothing and kit is shipped from the supply store as requisitioned for, and in adequate quantities to keep issues complete. The quality of the new issue of field jackets seems to be inferior to the one supplied previously. In many instances, after having been worn a short time, they turn a yellow colour.

STORES.

Contractors for provisions, forage and fuel give satisfaction, and articles supplied are of good quality. The beef contract, however, is a source of annoyance. This is owing to the contract being held by a wholesale firm, the Swift Canadian Company, Ltd., while our requirements necessitate delivery being made only in small quantities. The company have made arrangements with a retail shop to supply us, and it is with the latter that adjustments have to be made continuously in order to satisfy complaints received as to quality, quantity, etc.

The supply of forms and stationery for this division during the year has been sufficient.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the decrease in strength, and increase of work, this matter has not been given the amount of attention that it otherwise would. During the fall of 1915 and spring of 1916, four travelling escorts were provided for the Lieutenant-Governor, for semi-state affairs. At the Edmonton Spring Horse Show, in addition to the escort provided to the Lieutenant-Governor, the men took part in the exhibition, giving different displays of horsemanship. The affair was chiefly in aid of the Red Cross Society, and was well received. The instruction in this respect was ably conducted by Inspector Wood. During the summer another travelling escort was supplied to the Lieutenant-Governor, under Inspector Townsend.

CONDUCT AND DISCLIPLINE.

With a few exceptions, the conduct and disclipline of the men of this division, during the year, has been very good.

RECREATION.

We have not spent as much time in recreation and sport as could be wished, as work would not allow.

During the winter a rink was made on the square, where skating and hockey were indulged in.

In summer we have two excellent tennis courts, and are fully supplied with racquets, and the other necessary equipment.

The matter of establishing a curling rink in barracks for the coming winter is under consideration.

The recreation room and library are well stocked with books and periodicals, and a billiard table affords amusement and pastime for those members of the division who are free to make use of it.

GENERAL.

I would point out that this year has been one of considerable changes in the personnel of the division. Many efficient non-commissioned officers and men have left the service upon the expiration of their time, in order to join the Colours. This is not to be wondered at, as nearly all recruiting officers are only too pleased to get hold of our men, their training in the Force being such as to qualify them for military service, and they doubtless make capable officers and non-commissioned officers.

I would like to record the hearty support I have received from all ranks. Inspector Jennings has given very able assistance, being a most efficient, painstaking officer. Unfortunately, I was deprived of his services during the greater part of the year, on account of sickness following a serious operation.

Inspectors Lea and Townsend, in charge of the Edson and Stettler subdistricts respectively, have also rendered me every assistance, and have very satisfactorily conducted their subdistricts.

I regret to have lost the services of Inspectors Wood and Tupper who, while in charge of subdistricts of this division, performed their duties extremely well.

Sergeant-Major Emery has been most energetic in looking after the barracks generally; and the horses, stable and grounds have been commented upon on account of their excellent condition. Staff Sergt. Reichert and Sergt. Wells, the former in charge of the quartermaster department and the latter as provost of the guard room, have performed their duties in a very competent manner.

My office staff has been almost entirely changed during the year. Sergt. Bavin, as orderly room clerk, has given every satisfaction, and has been most capably seconded in his work by a particularly efficient staff.

Last, but not least, I would bring to your notice the excellent work performed by our detectives. Where all have done well, it is hard to select those most deserving of mention. Staff Sergt. MacBrayne, in charge of the plain-clothes department, has been most successful, and has been ably backed up by his subordinates.

Many of the non-commissioned officers and men on detachment I could mention by name for good work, and the district has been very well administered. There have been few complaints of inefficiency or neglect, and these on investigation have usually proved to be without foundation, or due to misconception.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON,

Supt., Commanding "G" Division.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Edmonton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "G" Division guard room for the year ending September 30, 1916.

Total number of prisoners in guard-room at midnight September 30, 1915—Males, 11; females, 2	13
Total number of prisoners received during 12 months ending September 30, 1916—Males, 807; females, 111	918
Total number of prisoners discharged during 12 months ending September 30, 1916—Males, 801; females, 113	914
Total number of prisoners in guard-room at midnight September 30, 1916—Males, 17	17

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	75
November	64
December	82
January	85
February	139
March	114
April	67
May	92
June	69
July	48
August	37
September	46
Total	918
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September, 1915	13
Total	931

Daily average number of prisoners	15·64
Maximum number in one day	31
Minimum number in one day	8
Maximum number received any month	139
Minimum number received any month	37

Statistics re *Lunatics.*

Total number received (males, 68; females, 21)	89
Sent to Ponoka asylum (males, 65; females, 19)	84
Released as sane (males, 3; females, 2)	5

Prisoners of War.

Total number received	14
Sent to Lethbridge internment camp (German, 4; Austrian, 2)	6
Released on parole and by order of the Officer Commanding (German, 4; Austrian, 4)	8

Juveniles.

Total number received	10
Sent to Ponoka asylum, insane	1
" Portage la Prairie industrial school	2
" Children's Shelter, Edmonton	6
Released	1

Fifty-two prisoners have served and are serving terms of imprisonment ranging from ten days to six months in the guard-room on various charges. The 914 cases were disposed of as follows:—

Cases dismissed and withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of	51
Released, time expired	44
Sent to Provincial gaol, Fort Saskatchewan	370
" Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton	56
" Lethbridge provincial gaol	3
" Ponoka asylum	84
" Industrial school, Portage la Prairie	2
" Children's Shelter at Edmonton	6
" other places for trial, etc	100
" Macleod guard-room (females)	55
" Welfare League Home at Hamilton	1
Handed over to Immigration Department	1
Released, fines paid	27
Sent to hospital	4
Released on bail	80
Prisoners of war, paroled and released by O.C.	8
Prisoners of war, sent to Internment camp, Lethbridge	6
Released on suspended sentence	8
Lunatics released as sane	5
Transferred to Regina guard-room	3
Total	914

Thirteen prisoners were confined in the guard-room at midnight September 30, 1915; 918 prisoners were received during the year, making a total of 931 confined during the twelve months ending September 30, 1916. Compared with last year this is a decrease of 222.

Eighty-nine lunatics were received, as against 96 last year. Of these 68 were males and 21 were females; an increase of one male and decrease of 8 females.

The health of prisoners has generally been good. A few minor ailments were reported, and were attended to by Hon. Surgeon Braithwaite.

No serious breach of discipline has occurred. A few minor offences were dealt with by the officer commanding.

The guard-room was visited daily by the orderly officer, and by the Hon. Surgeon weekly. The prisoners had no complaints.

The system of finger print and photographing of all prisoners passing through the guard-room, charged with indictable offences, has been carried out according to instructions laid down by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. F. WELLS, *Sergt.*
Provost.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

Maple Creek, October 1, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" Division for the year ended September 30, 1916.

Seventeen detachments, the same as last year are at present located in the district, one having been established, and one closed.

A new sub-district has been established in the southern part of the district, the main object of which is the better supervision of the International boundary.

OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION.

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, in command.

Inspector D. M. Howard, who succeeded Inspector J. C. Richards in command of Swift Current Sub-District on the 1st July.

Inspector J. C. Richards, in command of Swift Current Sub-District till 1st July, when he went on leave pending resignation.

Inspector G. W. Currier, who is temporarily in command of Shaunavon Sub-District.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The severe weather in January and February caused a certain amount of loss among cattle, but not to any great extent; the early spring weather, which left the ground bare of snow early in February, and the rains which arrived later in the season afforded plenty of grass for feeding cattle, which thrived accordingly.

The influx of settlers was not as great as last year, as there is little land left open for homesteading, except in the more remote parts of the district out of reach of railroads. This applies to the land lying between the international boundary and the new Weyburn-Lethbridge line.

Owing to the excellent crop last year and the almost equally good one this year, there has been no destitution, and the sole case brought to my notice was that in which the supporter of the family was a confirmed invalid, who has since died; in this case relief was issued immediately.

The prosperous conditions have stimulated business conditions, and new buildings are being raised in almost every town and village throughout the district. For some two months this spring the agent for Ford automobiles reported that he was selling a car a day. Since there are no other industries of any consequence in this district except ranching and farming, business depends upon the yield from the crops and the weather conditions as they affect cattle. As this year both have been all that could be wished for, the district is generally in a very prosperous condition.

The only feature clouding the general prosperity was the epidemic of serious prairie fires last fall in the middle of October and early part of November; the high

winds which prevailed at that season causing widespread and wholesale destruction of crops and buildings, and the deaths of three people. The majority of these fires were in the Swift Current sub-district, and without exception the authors were brought to account for their actions. The quick measures taken and the certainty of the punishment of the guilty will undoubtedly have a salutary effect on the future conduct of the settlers in this district respecting prairie fires.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a decided increase in crime as compared with last year, almost equalling the total of the year before. During the period under review we had 1,092 cases entered as against 850 last year, an increase of 242 cases.

This increase, however, is in crime of a less serious character, cases of a more serious nature being slightly on the decrease.

The following comparison will clearly illustrate the change in the character of crime from last year:—

Offence.	Cases entered 1915.	Cases entered 1916.
Theft	115	91
Horse stealing	11	10
Cattle stealing	7	3
Masters and Servants	67	150
Liquor License, 12 } Sales of Liquor, 18 }	30*	116
Prairie Fires	14	139
Drunk and disorderly	16	38
Vagrancy	43	64
Insanity	18	22

*Sales of liquor.

The percentage of convictions is 78·11 this year as against 70·35, a most decided increase.

The figures above of cases entered under the two Liquor Acts are shown as an index to where increase of cases exist, and not as a comparison between the two years.

It will be noticed that cases of horse stealing have decreased one, and cattle stealing four. There is also a decrease in the number of cases of theft by twenty-four.

The number of non-indictable offences reported during the year is 789.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
Attempted murder	1			1
Manslaughter	2		2	
Shooting with intent	1		1	
Assault (common)	108	85	22	1
Assault causing bodily harm	11	2	7	2
Assault (indecent)	2		2	
Rape and attempted rape	9	1		8
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7		1	6
Non-support	3	1	2	
Threatening	8	6	2	
Criminal neglect	1		1	
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Abduction	1		1	
Neglect of wife	1		1	
Against the Property—				
Theft	84	54	26	4
Theft from the person	4	2	2	
Theft by conversion	3		3	
Horse-stealing	10	2	6	2
Cattle-stealing	3		2	1
Cattle wounding	3			3
Cattle shooting	2			2
Fraudulent possession of cattle	3	1	2	
Concealing cattle	1			1
House breaking	6	1	4	1
False pretenses	11	2	9	
Forgery and uttering	8	3	2	3
Conspiracy to defraud	8	3	4	1
Receiving stolen property	2		2	
Cattle killing	2		2	
Fraud	4		1	3
Cruelty to animals	18	16	2	
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	1		
Arson	1		1	
Killing dogs	2	2		
Burglary	2	1		1
Possession of stolen property	2	2		
Robbery	1	1		
Wilful damage	10	10		
Claiming excessive damages	2	2		
Extortion	1		1	
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Pointing firearms	3	2		1
Sedition	1		1	
Selling firearms to junior	1	1		
Against Religion and Morals—				
Indecent acts	2	2		
Seduction	3	2	1	
Abortion	1		1	
Keeper, house of ill-fame	4	4		
Mailing indecent matter	2	1		1
Frequenter, house of ill-fame	9	8	1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	2		2	
Bigamy	1		1	
Inmate of disorderly house	13	13		
Drunk and disorderly	38	38		
Vagrancy	64	58	6	
Gambling	2	2		
Incest	2		1	1
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	6		2	4

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Contempt of Court	4	4		
Obstructing Peace Officer	3	3		
Escaping lawful custody	1	1		
Assaulting Peace Officer	3	3		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	9	9		
Intoxicated in charge of train	5	1	4	
Against Secret Commission Act	1	1		
Against Immigration Act	1	1		
Against Customs Act	1	1		
Provincial Statutes—				
Master and Servants	150	139	11	
Pollution of Streams	1	1		
Prairie Fire	139	125	14	
Sales of Liquor	116	98	17	1
Obstructing highway	2	2		
Unguarded grain	1	1		
Insanity	22	17	5	
Steam Boilers	9	8	1	
Brand	5	5		
Neglected Children	7	6	1	
Stock inspection	2	2		
Motor vehicles	17	17		
Open excavation	15	12	3	
Estray animals	3	2	1	
Livery stables	1	1		
Horse Breeders	2	2		
Noxious weeds	8	7	1	
School	6	5	1	
Pound	20	17	3	
Game	7	7		
Pool Rooms	2	1	1	
Vehicles	1	1		
Hawkers and Peddlers	8	8		
Public Health	5	5		
Boarding House	3	3		
Lord's Day Act	3	3		
War Measures	1	1		
Total	1,092	853	191	48

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Courts, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1916:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court disposed of	67
Number of convictions	25
Number of fines imposed	3
Sentences to jail	10
Sent to penitentiary	3
Withdrawn	12
Acquitted	32
Suspended sentences	7
Number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1916	48
Total number of cases before Supreme or District Court	115
Total number of cases disposed of	67
Total number of cases awaiting trial	48

The Ross murder.—On Sunday, February 27, John Wesley Ross, a farmer living about four miles north of Portreeve was sitting on a sofa on the south side of a room in his house; in the same room were Mr. and Mrs. Heilman, hired servants. Heilman was sitting on the opposite side of the room to Ross, and his wife on the west side opposite the door. Heilman in his statement says that he suddenly heard a shot, and immediately sprang for the door, passing out at the same time as Ross, who ran about twenty-five feet and fell down. Heilman went to his help and found that he was dead; he then saw his wife coming out of the door, and thinking she was insane, dodged behind the house; he saw his wife walk towards Ross, put a revolver to her head and shoot herself; when he went to pick her up she was dead.

From the evidence at the inquest, it appears that the crime was premeditated, Mrs. Heilman having bought a revolver and ammunition a short time before. There appears to have been a liaison between her and Ross, and her motive for shooting seems to have been jealousy arising from certain promises regarding money, made to her by Ross, which he had not carried out. The corner's jury returned a verdict of murder and suicide whilst insane.

Roy Smith et al—Horse stealing and conspiracy to defraud.—This case was entered into fully in last year's report, Barney and Peeler were sentenced to one year's hard labour by Mr. Justice Newlands on the 26th of last October; Smith was released on suspended sentence, Lackey was acquitted, and Hill was dismissed on November 24 by the same Justice; the charges were withdrawn against Keller, Moore, and Murphy by direction of the Attorney General.

Roy Smith appeared before Judge Smythe in the District court at Swift Current on the 30th September, and was sentenced to thirty days hard labour. In rendering sentence the judge stated that he was taking into consideration the assistance given by the accused in securing convictions against the others implicated in this conspiracy.

Art Smith—Bringing stolen property into Canada.—On the 17th June, 1915, the accused stole two horses and two saddles from Harlem, Montana. On the 7th October following, a telegram was received from F. W. Remackell, Scotsguard, in regard to a man named Ted Williams talking of stealing a bay pony, which he had since sold. Williams was arrested in Scotsguard, and his proper name found to be Art Smith. One stolen horse and saddle which he had sold in the vicinity of Scotsguard were found, and the other which had been traded off previous to his coming to Canada was traced.

The accused was committed for trial in November at Shaunavon, and was tried in the District Court at Gull Lake on the 15th December by Judge Smythe, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert.

S. H. Huss—Theft of Flax.—Huss was placed in charge of Herbert Smythe's farm two miles south of Shaunavon, whilst the owner was wintering in Ontario. Smythe, whilst in Ontario met a friend D. H. Buid, whom he asked to see how things were going on on his farm, when he returned to Shaunavon. Buid, returning, met Huss at Weyburn on his way to the States. On going to Symthe's farm he learnt from the hired man there, Archie Galbraith, that Huss had sold two loads of flax belonging to Smythe.

Buid laid information, and Huss was arrested in Willmar, Minn., he waived extradition and was tried before Mr. Justice Ouseley at Swift Current on the 19th July and released on suspended sentence, having to pay the price of the stolen flax ($70) before the 1st December or be imprisoned in Regina gaol for the term of one year with hard labour.

N. D. Bacon—Horse stealing,—About the middle of July a letter was received by the Officer Commanding Medicine Hat from A. R. Sellars, State Stock Inspector, Havre, Montana, saying that he had located three head of Canadian stock, which he

believed were stolen; the letter was forwarded to Maple Creek and the owner of the horses William Brown, located. Brown went to Havre and located his stock, which he had not disposed of formerly in any way. Evidence was found which connected Bacon and a man, who went by the name of J. R. Brown, with the sale and rebranding of this stock. Bacon was arrested and a search instituted for Brown; a man named Kennick was arrested, as he answered the description of Brown, which was not a very good one, and his movements apparently were similar. The case against Kennick fell through as the only witness we were able to get up from Montana could not identify him as Brown.

Bacon was committed for trial on the 10th August and released on bail.

He was re-arrested on a similar charge of stealing horses belonging to Moir Bros., and was also committed for trial on this charge and released on bail.

Peter Friesen—Housebreaking.—On the morning of the 1st June, Herbert detachment was notified that a number of business places in Herbert had been broken into during the night; these were two poolrooms, a butcher shop, and an ice cream parlour, from which articles of the value of over $25 had been stolen; from the footprints it was evident that these entries had all been made by the same person.

A man named H. Lecras entered into conversation with Constable Harkin on the street and told him that he and one Peter Friesen, who were running the Herbert weekly paper had been out on a drunk the night before, and both had gone to bed about midnight. Lecras stated that he had been wakened by Friesen at 4 a.m., and that Freisen was dressed as if he had just come in. A search of Friesen's rooms was made and several of the stolen articles were identified by the owners.

The case presented no difficulties and Friesen confessed that he had committed these acts in a drunken frolic, and from no purpose of gain. He was committed for trial, and on June 28 appeared before Mr. Justice Ouseley in the District court and was fined $75 or three years I. H. L.

John Riemers—Attempted murder.—This case was dealt with fully in last year's annual report. The accused was found to be insane and incarcerated in the asylum for the insane at Battleford on the 17th October, 1915.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

This year there have been sixty-one accidental and sudden deaths reported, and investigated by members of this division. This is almost double the number of those reported last year, and is in fact a greater number than has been reported for the last three years.

The following is the list, showing the manner in which they occurred:—

Murdered	1
Suicidal	18
Accidental	27
Natural causes	15

The case of murder was that of John Wesley Ross, which has been fully dealt with under the heading of Crime.

A number of cases of drowning were reported in the middle of the summer.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This year is unprecedented for the large number of prairie fires, which occurred. There were 139 cases reported of infractions of the Prairie Fire Act against the small number of 14 last year; 125 convictions were obtained and 14 dismissals.

With the exception of the more northerly districts every portion of the division was affected, the most serious fires being in the Swift Current sub-district and Gull Lake country.

The high winds that predominated last October gave impetus to the devasting scourge, and thousands of dollars worth of property and stock were destroyed; these fall fires, coming as they did in the midst of the threshing season, caused great damage to large quantities of grain which had not been hauled to the granaries and were thus unprotected; even places, which were thought to be adequately protected were swept by the fire which jumped the fireguards. Three deaths resulted from burns caused by these fires.

It is to be hoped that the prompt manner in which these cases were dealt with, will have the desired effect of creating in the settlers, especially threshers, a greater sense of responsibility and the importance of exercising care.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Customs.—The members of Willow Creek and East Fork detachments act as acting preventive officers at their respective posts, which are on the international boundary.

Indian Department.—Assistance has been rendered to this department, mainly in locating truant school children.

Neglected children.—There have been a large number of cases investigated under this Act, in many of which children were committed to the care of the Superintendent in Regina. Escorts were supplied when necessary.

Justice.—Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of Supreme and District Courts, forty-five in all.

Escorts have been supplied to convey prisoners to the Prince Albert penitentiary and Regina jail.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men have been drilled frequently during the year. A series of lectures were delivered by Staff-Sergeant Wilson during the early summer. Members of the division on detachments have been drilled by the inspecting officers.

The annual revolver practice was carried out in accordance with the regulations during the summer.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of one case of a serious nature the general conduct of the division has been good.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are all in good repair. New floors have been laid in both barrack rooms, and are oiled; one of these rooms is now used as a recreation room.

All the buildings in the post have been painted; a new winter transport shed has been erected, and the usual repairs required for the up-keep of the various buildings have been carried out.

RECREATION.

No. 1 barrack room, not being in use, was turned into a recreation room. This possesses a distinct advantage as it is next to the men's quarters, and precludes the necessity of leaving the building and going fifty yards to another, as formerly. The library has been reorganized and measures taken to have new books introduced every month. The billiard table has been kept in repair.

In regard to outdoor recreation, with the exception of a little tennis, this post has had none.

Late this summer, however, the men became interested in golf, and laid out a nine hole golf course on the police reserve in their spare time. The full benefit of this will not be felt until next year.

Illustrated papers and magazines are received regularly from Ottawa and are much appreciated.

HORSES.

The horses in the division consist of 18 team horses and 44 saddle horses, total 62. These are found to be sufficient for our requirements.

No horses have been added to the strength during the past year.

Thirteen have been cast and sold, and one has been destroyed during the year.

The horses are in good condition.

The shoeing for the post is done in Maple Creek. It is good.

The following is the mileage for the year:—

October	13,673
November	15,084
December	12,180
January	7,887
February	8,300
March	11,103
April	9,568
May	9,835
June	7,456
July	8,025
August	8,610
September	7,605
Total	119,326

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport is in good serviceable condition, and we have all that we require.

The following transport has been received during the year: 1 sleigh, bob, heavy; 1 automobile, stationed at Shaunavon; 1 buckboard double, sent to Willow Creek detachment.

None has been condemned. All repairs have been done satisfactorily locally.

The harness is in good repair. None has been received or condemned during the year. None is required.

We have 86 saddles on hand, which are all in good condition with the exception of twelve old pattern saddles, which are unfitted for Police use, and need condemning.

All harness and saddlery have been soaked in neasfoot oil, and are now in good condition.

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection was made of the post by Assistant Commissioner Wilson on July 14.

Weekly inspections of the post have been held regularly by myself.

Detachments have been inspected as often as has been practicable.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There has been no epidemic in this district, and only occasional cases of infectious disease, the necessary steps being at once taken to prevent the spreading of such.

The health of the district in general has been very good.

GENERAL.

The growing shortage of men has thrown more and more work on those that are left, and in all cases the extra duties have been cheerfully borne.

Though the desire to go to the front is natural, many men recognize that they are doing their duty to the Empire equally well by continuing to serve in the Force.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support which has been accorded me by all ranks in this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*
Commanding "A" Division.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Maple Creek.

Maple Creek, Sept. 30, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of "A" Division guard-room during year ending September 30, 1916:—

Number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial October 1, 1915	10
Number of prisoners received during the year	148
Number of prisoners discharged during the year	148
Number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial on September 30, 1916	10

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	136
Half-breeds	2
Negroes	2
Lunatics	5
Females—	
Half-breeds	2
Indians	1
Total	148

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	18
November	25
December	8
January	7
February	7
March	18
April	16
May	6
June	8
July	4
August	26
September	5
	148
Number in guard-room, September 30	10
Total	158

Monthly average number of prisoners received	12·33
Daily average number of prisoners in guard-room	12·29
Maximum number on any one day (November 13, 1915)	26
Minimum number on any one day (October 12, 1915)	7
Number prisoners awainting trial September 30, 1916	1
Number prisoners serving sentences September 30, 1916	9

They were disposed of as follows:—

Sentences expired	98
Released on bail	6
Charges dismissed	9
Fines paid	9
Discharged	1
Released on suspended sentence	4
Escorted to Prince Albert penitentiary	3
Escorted to Regina Common jail	1
Escorted to Saskatoon	1
Escorted to Swift Current for trial	4
Escorted to Battleford asylum	4
Discharged as sane	1
Escorted to Wolseley Industrial school	1
Charges withdrawn	2
Handed over to Military escort	2
Acquitted	2

Prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room are classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Number of months.	Number of days.
Theft	19	2	2·33
Vagrancy	22	1	9·89
Stealing rides on railway	9		9·11
Assaults, common	6	1	25
Assaults, on Peace Officer	4	2	7·5
Masters and Servants	2		15
Sales of Liquor	27		23·78
Offering unfit meat for sale	1		30·0
Wilful damage	2		45·0
Inmate gaming house	2		45·0
Immigration Act	1		20·0
Assault with intent	1		10·0
Escaping custody	1	3	

The guard-room has been painted inside and out. Two fan-light windows have been placed in corridors, and a ventilator in the ceiling over the kitchen. These improvements have greatly increased the comfort of the guard-room, and were greatly needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. BRUCE, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. HORRIGAN, COMMANDING "E" DIVISION, CALGARY.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CALGARY, October 1, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of "E" Division for the year ended September 30, 1916.

OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION.

Superintendent F. J. Horrigan; Inspector W. J. Lindsay, in command of Red Deer sub-district; Inspectors H. M. Newson and C. H. King.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The season of 1916 was remarkable for a heavy rainfall and, up to harvest time, was in that respect much like the season of 1915.

These are, indeed, prosperous times for those engaged in farming and stock-raising, which are the staple industries of this district. There is no destitution, and it is significent of the improved conditions that homesteaders who, in the winter of 1914-1915, were receiving relief from the Government, have this year prospered to the extent that they have been able to purchase automobiles.

Again this year a number of horses have been purchased in the district for military purposes, and very large shipments of beef cattle made to Great Britain and France (chiefly by the P. Burns Co.) from the different parts of this district.

The harvest season of 1916 found the implement agents unable to cope with the exceptional demand for all kinds of harvesting machinery, the sale of which has been very heavy during the whole year. The automobile, too, is becoming increasingly popular among farmers and ranchers and hundreds have been sold.

Besides farming and ranching, there are a number of other industries in the district, of which coal mining employs the greatest number of men. The populations of some of the towns, such as Canmore, Bankhead, Drumheller, and Nordegg, all of which are of fair size, are entirely dependent on the coal mines operated in their vicinity. There is, however, a great deal more coal than is marketable, although the quality is very good. In various other parts of the district, also, coal mines are being operated.

At Exshaw there are large cement works which, when in full operation employ between 600 and 700 men. These works were closed down entirely during 1915, owing to the depression in the building trade, but during the summer months of this year were again in operation.

The district is rich in clay for brick-making, and there are a number of brick yards in various parts, all of which, however, are now practically closed down, owing to the very small demand for brick or any other kind of building material. The several stone quarries also are practically at a standstill. There are a number of other small industries, such as saw-mills, creameries, and various factories, but none of them large enough to employ many persons.

So far, the large amount of money invested in oil drilling has not produced results, and the majority of the companies, having exhausted their capital, have ceased operations.

Owing to the war, there has been practically no immigration, and but little increase of land under cultivation.

The majority of the settlers in the farming and ranching districts are English speaking people, of whom a large percentage is from the United States of America. The percentage of foreigners is not more than eight per cent, and most of them are living in the coal mining districts.

There has been little or no unemployment during the past twelve months. In fact, owing to the large number of men who have enlisted with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, there has been a shortage of labor. So far as the agricultural industries are concerned, the labor shortage was decreased to some extent by the release of large numbers of soldiers from the training camp in Calgary on "harvesting leave."

One detachment of this division is maintained at Banff, Alta., in the Rocky Mountain park. The work of this detachment chiefly consists in affording protection to the many thousands of visitors to the National Park and in enforcing the Park regulations. The number of visitors to the Park during the last two years has indeed been very large, chiefly because, owing to the war, holiday makers from this continent have been prevented from travelling in Europe. During the past summer, all the hotels, boarding-houses and summer bungalows were crowded. The following figures, showing the number of visitors at one of the hotels (the Banff Springs hotel) during the summer of 1916, are interesting:—

For breakfast, 26,877 guests; for luncheon, 25,980; for dinner, 26,672; stayed overnight, 26,734.

Of these, 72 came from England and the European continent; 48 from Australia and New Zealand; 15 from Hawai; 2 from South America; 20 from Japan; 17 from China; 3 from Cuba; 1,850 from Dominion of Canada; 23,541 from United States of America.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that, outside of horse and cattle stealing, very little crime of a serious nature has been recorded during the year; also a reduction in the aggregate number of cases, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Cases.
1915	1,844
1916	1,577
Reduction	267

I am pleased to inform you, that although we have had 51 horses and cattle-stealing cases during the past year, 25 of which were carried over from last year as unfinished, we have practically put horse and cattle thieves out of business. Besides the number arrested and convicted—comprising the majority of these rustlers—some 40 odd who have been engaged in this nefarious work for the past 8 or 10 years, have been forced to quit the country, for the country's good, their departure having saved considerable expense in prosecuting them.

During the past 6 months, we have had only one case of cattle-stealing and 7 cases of horse-stealing. At the October sittings of the Supreme Court, now in session, we have one case of cattle-stealing on the docket, and no cases of horse-stealing. It will be extremely gratifying news to tell you that ranchers and farmers in this district can now turn their horses and cattle out at night and go to bed with the feeling of security that they will find them in the morning. They greatly ap-

preciate, I am pleased to say, our successful efforts in this class of crime. No doubt there will always be a certain amount of horse and cattle-stealing, but never again on a large scale, as in the past.

Roy Jennings and J. J. Hamilton, Cattle-stealing.—About November 27, 1914, W. R. Vanloon, residing near Carbon, Alberta, lost a white steer in an unaccountable manner. Suspicion rested on J. J. Hamilton, of Carbon, but the police were unable satisfactorily to connect Hamilton with the supposed theft. However, the matter was not allowed to drop; and on December 19, 1915, William Hickthier, a boy 17 years old, who worked for J. J. Hamilton from July, 1914, until March, 1915, gave the police a signed statement implicating Roy Jennings and J. J. Hamilton in the stealing, killing, and disposing of four head of cattle.

Taking Hickthier's statement, the police went to work and excavated a soap-hole, a manure pile, the creek on Hamilton's place, and an old well on an adjoining place. The result of their investigation corroborated Hickthier's story, as portions of the hides of the animals were found just as he had intimated. On December 20, 1915, informations were laid and Jennings was arrested; Hamilton, however, was not apprehended till the 24th. After consideration it was decided to found a case on a roan steer, the property of William Biard, of Carbon. On January 7, 1916, both Jennings and Hamilton came before his worship S. N. Wright, J.P., of Carbon, for a preliminary hearing, and were committed to stand their trial at Calgary. This took place on April 30 before His Honour Judge Walsh in the Supreme Court at Calgary, without a jury. Every effort was made by the defence, but his lordship expressed himself as fully convinced of the guilt of these men and sentenced each of them to two year's hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary.

This case was followed with great interest by a large number of people, as both the accused were well known locally, and for a long time suspicion had rested on Jennings as a "rustler." Since the conviction of Jennings and Hamilton, every effort has been made to secure their release, but so far without success. It may be stated with certainty that their conviction has helped very materially in checking cattle rustling in the Carbon district, which formerly had a bad reputation for this class of crime.

Albert Eagle Rider—Horse-stealing.—This case was the result of the enforcing of the Stock Inspection Ordinance. If the auction sales had been conducted at this time in the same lax manner as they were before the ordinance was passed, the horse in question could have been sold and in all probability nothing would have been heard of it for some months after, until the owner began to make inquiries. The history of the case is as follows: Albert "Eagle Rider," a Blackfoot Indian from Gleichen, came to Calgary with a bay gelding, the property of W. R. Newbolt, and attempted to sell the animal at Layzell's auction sale. He had with him a permit, signed by the indian agent, to sell a horse that was his own property. The stock inspector, when inspecting the horse before the sale, compared the description of it with that of the horse the Indian had a permit to sell. They differed; whereupon the stock inspector notified the police. Staff Sergeant Waugh left immediately for the sale yard and after a few inquiries arrested "Eagle Rider" on a charge of horse-stealing. He elected to be tried summarily and on May 29, 1916, appeared before their worships F. J. Horrigan and H. M. Newson, when the accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary. "Eagle Rider" had been convicted before for horse-stealing.

Omer Tracy—Horse-stealing.—This case arose on April 15, 1914; but Tracy left Canada for the U.S.A., and did not return till the summer of 1916, when he was arrested and convicted. The history of the case is as follows: In December, 1913, Tracy and a man nemed Horace Randall made a "trade" in Santa Rosa, California. Tracy traded certain lands, cattle and two teams of horses for Randall's grocery

store; the former, lands and chattels being in Canada; the latter, store and chattels, in Santa Rosa. Legal documents were drawn up and executed and registered by the parties. Tracy came back to Canada in April, 1914, arriving at the same time as Randall did, but each was unaware that the other was returning to Canada at that particular time. Tracy returned to the farm in Canada to dispose of the chattels not included in the deal, and incidentally sold some of those that were supposed to be included; over this a civil suit finally arose during June, 1916. One night, April 15, 1914, Tracy drove away with one of the teams mentioned in the deal, and it has never been seen or heard of since. At this time Tracy went back to California and Randall laid an information against him for cattle-stealing. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but his whereabouts could not be discovered until he again returned to Canada during the summer of 1916 to contest the civil action commenced against him by Horace Randall. He would not have returned then had he not supposed that the other matter had been dropped.

During the civil action Tracy was arrested on the old warrant at Red Deer. The police, after investigating the matter, produced evidence to show that Tracy had admitted selling the team to Randall, although his defence was that he had not delivered possession, despite the fact that he had signed a "bill of sale," and that the latter had been properly registered in Canada. Tracy's explanation of the non-appearance of the team, was that he had given them to some man to take back to the farm. This statement, however, was proved to be untrue. Tracy elected for speedy trial and on August 10 appeared before His Honour Judge Mahaffey at Red Deer. He pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted and sentenced to one year, the reason of the light sentence being that Tracy suffered from a very weak heart.

The conviction of Tracy, however, was a satisfactory consummation; his actions had caused considerable adverse criticism in the district where he lived, and there is no doubt that had he got away with a deal of this nature, others would have been incited to similar dishonest endeavour.

Lloyd Henderson and Frank Davis—Horse-stealing.—This case arose after the conviction of Martin Brigham for receiving stolen horses. Brigham confessed all he knew about the matter, implicating Lloyd Henderson and L. Francis Davis, although his confession did not give much to work on. A synopsis of the case is as follows:—

Henderson and Davis procured Brigham to dispose of a carload of stolen horses, which he did. To cover their tracks the two men induced Brigham to make out a "bill of sale" to himself, describing the horses at Davis' dictation, off a slip of paper that Davis had. The "bill of sale" having been drawn up, an imaginary vendor had to sign it, so the name "Gordon Brown" was chosen. Henderson took the imaginary document and went out of the room into another where his wife was; in a few minutes he returned with the "bill of sale" duly signed "Gordon Brown." There was no one else in the two-room suite which Henderson occupied when the deal was consummated, except Henderson, Davis and Brigham in one room, and Mrs. Henderson in the other. To make this matter look more genuine, it was decided that Brigham should issue a cheque to this "Gordon Brown" for $1,150 in payment for these horses. Brigham had an account in the Bank of Nova Scotia, but only a credit of some $50; so Davis and Henderson raised the $1,150 between them and Davis deposited this amount to Brigham's account. The cheque payable to "Gordon Brown" and signed by Brigham, was drawn up on the same night as the "bill of sale," and endorsed by "Gordon Brown" as well. Brigham then took the horses to Saskatchewan and disposed of them. In the meantime, Davis and Henderson had to get their $1,150 back out of Brigham's account, without either of their names appearing on the cheque. One day at noon, therefore, Henderson induced one James Megen, a horse dealer, to go to the Bank of Nova Scotia and cash this cheque in favour of "Gordon Brown" and endorsed by him, Henderson giving as an excuse that he did not want to go to

the bank, as he owed them some money, whereas, as a matter of fact, Henderson never had any dealings at all with this particular bank. Megen went to the bank, endorsed the cheque, obtained the cash, and handed it over to Henderson, who was waiting just outside the bank for the delivery of the money. In the period of time between the consummation of this deal and the arrest of the guilty parties, James Megen had moved to Portland, Oregon, whence he was brought back by the police as a witness. Davis and Henderson were tried separately before His Honour Judge Walsh on March 28 and 29, 1915, respectively, were found guilty, and each sentenced to a term of ten years.

The most interesting part of the trial was the evidence of Dr. Raville, handwriting expert, of Edmonton. Dr. Raville made an exhaustive examination of the handwriting of Davis, Henderson, and Mrs. Henderson, comparing specimens of each with the signature of "Gordon Brown;" and when called as a witness he produced diagrams to show how he had arrived at the decision that the signature "Gordon Brown" was in the handwriting of Mrs. Henderson.

Josiah K. Hazlett—Horse-stealing.—This case aroused considerable interest throughout the Carbon and Drumheller districts and amongst stockmen generally, owing to the fact that Hazlett was a well known, well-to-do rancher, who owned considerable stock and occupied a prominent position in the country where he lived; also on account of the number of charges placed against him.

On May 5, 1915, Hazlett was arrested for the theft of a bay gelding, the property of John Macdaniels. A preliminary hearing was held on this charge at Calgary, before his worship H. M. Newson, Esq., J.P., and the accused committed for trial.

Hazlett came before his honour Judge Walsh on January 17, 1916. The evidence of the main witness for the crown was lacking, as he had been got out of the country. His honour discharged the accused, but remarked that it was perfectly evident to him that rank perjury had been committed on one side or the other.

On the 12th June, 1915, an information was laid against Hazlett for a contravention of the Estray Animals Ordinance. Hazlett had a horse, the property of the Ean Claire & Bow River Lumber Company, in his possession, which he used for a period of about three years. The accused came before their worships F. J. Horrigan and A. E. Sibbald, Esqs., J.P., at Drumheller on June 20, 1915, pleaded guilty and was fined $100.

On July 11, 1915, Hazlett was again arrested for the theft of a black gelding, the property of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Department. This animal was found by the police on the place and in the possession of Robert MacWilliams, a brother-in-law of the accused, who lives near Craigmyle, some fifty miles northeast of the accused, who resides on the Red Deer River near Carbon. Almost immediately the horse disappeared from the MacWilliams place and re-appeared on the Hazlett range. The accused was given a preliminary hearing on this charge before his worship C. H. King, Esq., at Drumheller, on July 19, 1915, and was committed for trial. On January 18, 1916, he came before his honour Judge Walsh. Again the crown was unable to procure an important witness, namely, Robert MacWilliams, brother-in-law of the accused. However, after a remand till February 10, 1916, when the evidence for the defence was concluded, his honour found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of $300, or in default six month hard labour. The fine was paid.

This was one of the hardest fought cases on the part of the defence during the current year, and probably more money was spent in defending it than the combined expense incurred in the defence of any two other cases. However, it was a conviction, and the action of the police as regards this man has had a far-reaching effect throughout the country.

W. Wilson and E. Peace—Horse-stealing and Burglary.—On March 21, 1915, T. E. Inman, of Whatcher, P.O., north of Hanna, reported that a team of horses had been stolen from him. Inquiry and search by the police resulted in the location of the stolen team in the possession of E. Tillotson, of Craigmyle, some fifty miles west and south of the point from where the team was stolen. A "bill of sale," signed by W. Wilson and witnessed by E. Peace, was in the possession of Tillotson.

Information was laid against these parties, who were together when they brought the team to Tillotson's and sold them. The accused were arrested on March 26, 1915, and, after several remands, came before His Worship H. M. Newson, Esq., J.P., at Hanna, for a preliminary hearing. The stolen team was produced; the manes had been roached and the tails docked. After hearing the evidence, his worship committed the accused for trial.

At the close of the preliminary hearing, a further charge of "having on or about the 7th day of March, 1915, about 12 p.m., broken and entered the house of one Gordon Clark, of Whatcheer P.O., with intent to commit an indictable offence therein," was read to the accused and another preliminary hearing was held thereon. It was amply proved that the accused parties were found, armed, in the house about midnight on the 6th of March, 1915; that a quantity of stuff was stacked up ready for removal, that one of the witnesses who came and knocked at the door was told to "get along away," and that a revolver was discharged in the house, which at that time was unoccupied by the owner, who was away on a visit. His worship committed the accused to stand their trial on this charge also.

After much delay, these cases came before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, at Stettler. Mr. Locke, attorney for the defence, requested that they be tried under the Speedy Trials Act, before His Honour Judge Mahaffey, of the district court at Coronation, as the defence was short of a witness. Consent was given, and on April 12, 1916, the accused were tried at the latter court. His Honour after hearing the evidence, found them both guilty on the charge of horse-stealing and sentenced Wilson to two years' hard labour; suspending the sentence, however, as Wilson has joined an overseas battalion. Peace was remanded till June 6th for sentence. On Peace's reappearance His Honor sentenced him to six months hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary. On the charges of house-breaking, his honor discharged both the men.

These cases were followed with great interest locally, as all parties involved were well known in the Hanna district.

Dennis Donovan—Subornation of perjury.—On December 22, 1914, Dennis Donovan and James McKeage were arrested for stealing six head of cattle in the Mossleigh district, the property of the Horse Track Cattle Company.

On January 25, 1915, Donovan was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to seven years by the trial judge, Mr. Justice Simmons. After Donovan had served six months of his sentence, his counsel succeeded in obtaining a new trial on a technicality. On October 5, 1915, Donovan appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh on two charges, namely, stealing and receiving the above mentioned six head of cattle. The trial lasted three days, the jury acquitting Donovan of stealing and disagreeing on the charge of receiving stolen property.

Immediately at the close of the trial, one William Green, one of Donovan's principal witnesses, was arrested on a charge of perjury. After ten days confinement, during which time investigations were made by the police, Green confessed that Donovan had hired him to perjure himself on his behalf. Dennis Donovan was immediately located and arrested on a charge of subornation of perjury. On November 3, 1915, Green appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, pleaded guilty and received two years' suspended sentence. On November 24, 1915, Donovan stood his trial before Mr. Justice Hyndman; was found guilty and sentenced to five years.

Donovan, who is one of the boldest and most imperturbable crooks in Western Canada, had gone so far as to take Green all over the route he would have to swear

he had travelled, a distance of about 100 miles. He also took him over McKeage's house, where Green had to swear he had been on a certain date, but which however he had never seen before. Donovan described everything very minutely, even to the number of turkeys there were in the yard, the pictures on the wall, the position of the beds, stoves, etc.; all which Green committed to memory. There is no doubt that perjury, so long prevalent in the courts, has been given a considerable quietus by the conviction of Donovan in this case.

Martin L. Brigham—Horse-stealing.—This case, which has been already touched on in last year's report, came to a successful termination on the 2nd day of February of this year, when the accused was found guilty of receiving stolen horses knowing the same to have been stolen, and was subsequently sentenced by his lordship Chief Justice Harvey to ten years H.L., in Edmonton penitentiary.

The accused, who at the time of my last report was on bail in England, charged with the offence of horse-stealing, was committed for deportation to Canada on September 30, 1915, by Sir John Simon, at Bow Street police court, London, England. The necessary fifteen days having elapsed after committal, and the warrants and papers having been issued from the Home Office, the accused left England on October 15, 1915, in custody, on board the *Corsican* (Allan Line) for Montreal, where he arrived on the evening of October 26, leaving Montreal on October 27, and arriving in Calgary on the morning of October 31, when he was lodged in the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room.

Brigham came before His Worship H. M. Newson, Esq., J.P., at Calgary, on December 6, 1915, for a preliminary hearing, which was concluded on December 8, when he was committed to stand his trial on seven charges of horse-stealing. Bail being asked, accused was released on a recognizance to appear for trial in the sum of twenty-thousand dollars. The procuring of the witnesses for the trial, which took place on January 31, 1916, before his lordship Chief Justice Harvey, was a task of some magnitude, nearly twenty witnesses having to be secured from near Govan, Sask., as the carload of horses had been stolen at Munson, Alta., and shipped to the former place, where Brigham disposed of them; other witnesses had to be secured in territory extending from Toronto to the Pacific coast; nevertheless, at ten o'clock on the morning of the trial every witness was present, and the prosecution, so ably handled by Mr. James Short, K.C., was crowned with success. Of all the horse and cattle-stealing cases that we have had to deal with, this case was the most hotly contested.

I wish here to mention that for the able assistance rendered us by the authorities at Scotland Yard whose work in connection with the arrest of Brigham was a revelation of efficiency—I am very grateful; our acknowledgements are also due to the police authorities of the City of Montreal, who on two occasions during the past year have rendered us assistance in the conveyance of prisoners through their city.

The conviction of Martin L. Brigham, his sentence of ten years' hard labour, and the subsequent arrest and conviction of Henderson and Davis, each of whom likewise received a sentence of ten years, was a fitting climax to the many notable stock stealing cases we have had in this division, the successful prosecution and consummation of which, I am pleased to say, has delighted the people of this district, not only the ranchers and farmers, but a large section also of the people of Calgary and the surrounding country. Detective Staff-Sergeant Goodrich handled this case throughout in a very masterly manner.

Nick Goryk—Attempted Murder.—About 4 a.m., on the morning of February 25, 1916, the police at Bassano were notified that a man with a badly wounded head was in the depot at Bassano. Hurrying over, they found a man named Pete Kudryk sitting in the waiting-room, his head bleeding badly. Kudryk told his story, naming as his assailant one Nick Goryk, an Austrian. This man, who was an interned enemy alien, had reported at Brooks on the 16th February, had shown his C.P.R. pass, and had been given permission to leave for Edmonton.

After a three days' hunt, Goryk was arrested in a vacant shack. After being thoroughly warned he made a statement, the substance of which is as follows: "I arrived at Southesk (a siding) about midnight of the 24th, where I knew Pete's car was. I knocked. Pete answered me and I went in and Pete gave me some apples. We then went to bed. After being in bed a little while, I got up, went out, and came in again and locked all the doors of the car. I caught Pete and threw him out of bed. Pete got up and said, "You come to rob me." We rolled round on the floor, and in the corner of the room I found the big axe. Pete was on the floor. I picked up the axe and said to myself, "This is you no more fight, Pete," and I hit Pete several times when he was on the floor. Pete tried to get out through the window. I pulled him down. Then he started to cry and said, "Don't kill me, Nick. What you want I'll give it to you; but don't kill me, Nick; I have a wife and kid in the old country." I said, "I don't want to kill you, Pete." We struggled round for a short time and I lose the axe and Pete jumps through the window and runs to the foreman's house. I was afraid that the foreman had gun and I ran away on to the prairie. I have no money. I lost it on the prairie. I knew that Pete had money last fall at Lathom.

The preliminary hearing was held at Bassano on March 2, before his worship C. H. King, Esq., J.P., when accused was committed to stand his trial on a charge of attempted murder, section 264 C.C.C. On April 6, 1916, he came before his lordship Chief Justice Harvey for trial. After hearing the evidence the jury made their decision quickly and returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intend to do grievous bodily harm. His lordship, after a severe address to the accused, stated that the jury had dealt very leniently with him, and sentenced the accused to three years' hard labour at Edmonton.

The brutality of this attempted murder accords only too well with the characteristics of the race to which the accused belongs. In the hope of a slight pecuniary gain, he was evidently willing to murder a friend and benefactor.

Frank Mortimer—Horse-stealing.—About April 1, 1916, an anonymous letter was received by the Police at Munson stating that one Frank Mortimer had taken possession of and was still retaining a stray horse.

The police obtained a description of the animal from neighbours of Mortimer and then inspected it. Further information, proving the horse to be a stray, was gathered and Mortimer was arrested. On April 18, 1916, he was brought before his worship H. M. Newson, Esq., J.P., and committed for trial, under section 369 C.C.C. This took place on June 2, 1916, before his honor Judge Walsh. His honor himself suggested that the charge should be changed from section 369 to section 392, as the owner of the horse had never been found; and at the conclusion of the trial, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The interesting feature of this case was that the requirements of section 392 had been filled although no owner had been found for the horse in question. The dividing line where this section should begin and the Estray Animals Ordinance cease to operate, is often very difficult to define.

C. Clausen—Sedition.—On April 3, 1916, information was laid before His Worship W. P. Lindsau, Esq., at Red Deer, agaiust C. Clausen (a son of T. Clausen, against whom a similar information was laid) on a charge of sedition. The accused had, on several occasions, made utterances to the following effect: that he "would shoot all the Englishmen," that "the more that were killed off, the better the country would be;" that he "hoped every ship carrying an English or Canadian soldier would go to the bottom;" that he "hoped England would get wiped off the face of the map;" that "the Germans were right in sinking the *Lusitania* and in shooting Miss Cavel;" that "if he had King George here he would kill him;" that "Germany would win the war and rule the world."

At the preliminary hearing, which took place before His Worship W. P. Lindsay, Esq., at Red Deer, on April 11, 1916, these utterances were abundantly proved, and the accused was committed for trial, which took place at Red Deer on September 22, 1916, before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey with a jury. The accused was found guilty as charged, and His Lordship, after remarking that he heartily concurred in their verdict, as it was the only one they could have arrived at with safety, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of $500, or in default, to one year's hard labour. The fine in this case, though a heavy one, was promptly paid.

T. Clausen—Sedition.—On June 28, 1915, information and complaint was laid before W. P. Lindsay, Esq., J.P., at Red Deer, by the R.N.W.M. Police, against T. Clausen on a charge of sedition. The accused was arrested and came before His Worship on June 29, for a preliminary hearing.

The sedition in this case consisted of utterances made by the accused in the Windsor Hotel bar-room at Red Deer, in the presence and hearing of several people, to the following effect: that he was in sympathy with Germany; that Germany should have the ruling of the seas and that she would have it; that Germany did quite right in sinking the *Lusitania;* that it was the people's own fault that they were drowned, as they had fair warning. The accused was sober when he uttered these sentiments. After hearing the evidence, which was amply corroborated, His Worship committed the accused for trial before the first court of competent jurisdiction. On September 24, accused was admitted to bail by Mr. Justice McCarthy, and on January 26, 1916, appeared for trial before Mr. Justice Simmons and jury at Red Deer. He was found guilty of the offence with which he was charged, but on account of his age, being an old man, was let off with a fine of $50. In this case, it was proved that the accused, although he had been in Canada for fifty years, could not read English intelligently.

John Reid—Sedition; Three Charges.—These cases, which were disposed of by His Honour Judge Simmons with a jury at Red Deer on January 27, 1916, were the outcome of informations laid by the R.N.W.M. Police, before His Worship W. P. Lindsay, Esq., who, at a preliminary hearing held at Rocky Mountain House on June 21, 1915, formally committed the accused for trial, it having been proved that the accused had, on three different occasions, at three different places in that neighbourhood, while speaking at Socialist meetings and representing himself as the Socialist candidate for that riding in the Dominion Parliament, made use of seditious language, by stating that this was a capitalists' war; that Canadians had no country; that similar atrocities to those committed by the Germans were committed by British troops, and under the orders of Lord Kitchener, such as cutting the fingers off Germans and selling them. These and many other remarks of a like nature constituted the evidence.

The jury found the accused guilty on all three charges, and His Honour, after addressing some scathing remarks to the accused, sentenced him to 15 months' hard labour in the Lethbridge provincial jail, on each charge.

Summary of Cases.

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapon	11	11			11
Pointing firearms	2	2			2
Sedition	9	6	3		9
Against Administration of Law and Justice—					
Assisting escape from custody	1		1		1
Contempt of court	2	2			2
Escaping custody	2		1	1*	2
Obstructing peace officer	5	5			5
Perjury	13	6	5	2	13
Subornation of perjury	2	2			2
Against Religion and Morals—					
Common nuisance	3	3			3
Drunk and (or) disorderly	132	122	10		132
Disorderly house, keeping	2	2			2
" inmate	7	7			7
" frequenter	25	24	1		25
Gambling house, keeping	2	1	1		2
" frequenting	6	6			6
Indecent exposure	10	9	1		10
Lottery operating	10		7	3	10
Opium house, frequenting	4		4		4
Posting obscene letter	1		1		1
Rape	2		1	1	2
Rape, attempted	1		1		1
Seduction	3	1	2		3
Vagrancy	87	81	6		87
Against the Person—					
Abduction	3	1	2		3
Abortion, supplying instrument	1		1		1
" using instrument for	1	1			1
" counselling to supply instrument for	1		1		1
Assault, common	168	131	37		168
" causing bodily harm	9	7	2		9
" indecent	4	1	3		4
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			1
Carnal knowledge, under 14	2	1	1		2
Criminal neglect	1		1		1
Libel	8	4	1	3	8
Murder	2		2		2
Murder, attempted	3	2	1		3
Unguarded excavation	2	2			2
Against Property—					
Arson	1		1		1
Burglary	5	2	3		5
Cattle stealing	23	17	4	2	23
Cattle killing	4	1	3		4
Cruelty to animals	33	26	7		33
Conspiracy to defraud	1			1	1
Dog stealing	2	2			2
Demanding property by menaces	1	1			1
Damage to property	14	10	4		14
Embezzlement	1	1			1
False pretences	11	4	5	2	11
Fraudulently obtaining board	24	20	4		24
Fraud	1		1		1
Fraudulent conversion	2		1	1	2
Forgery	5	4	1		5
Housebreaking	3	1	2		3
Horse stealing	28	15	11	2†	28
Mischief	2	2			2
Receiving stolen property	4	3	1		4
Theft	114	64	40	10‡	114

*Not yet recaptured. † Escaped custody 1915, not recaptured. ‡ charges City cases, prisoner in guard room.

SUMMARY OF CASES—*Concluded.*

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Against Property—*Con.*					
Theft from dwelling house	5		5		5
Theft of grain	3	1	2		3
Retaining property	1	1			1
Robbery	1	1			1
Sending threat by mail	2	2			2
Wounding cattle and horses	6	3	3		6
Against Dominion Statutes—					
Alien enemies, at large	1	1			1
" arms in possession	3	3			3
" failing to report	7	7			7
Fishery Act	3	3			3
Forest Reserve Act	1	1			1
Grain Act	6	3	3		6
Indian Act—					
Attempting to supply liquor to Indians	1	1			1
Drunk	12	12			12
Drunk on reserve	13	13			13
Liquor in possession	3	3			3
Supplying intoxicants to Indian	21	21			21
Militia Act	1	1			1
Opium and Drugs Act	27	27			27
Railway Act, stealing ride	15	15			15
Railway Act, trespassing	3	3			3
Rocky Mountain Park Act	59	50	9		59
Tobacco Restraint Act	1	1			1
War Measures Act	1	1			1
Against Provincial Statutes—					
Brand	5	4	1		5
Children's protection	3	3			3
Dangerous and mischievous animals	11	10	1		11
Estray animals	31	26	5		31
Extra judicial seizure	1	1			1
Entire animals	1	1			1
Game	24	18	6		24
Highways	7	6	1		7
Insanity	20	19	1		20
Livery stable	2	2			2
Liquor license	52	48	4		52
Mines	37	33	4		37
Motor vehicles	35	28	7		35
Medical	1	1			1
Noxious weeds	3	3			3
Public utilities	8	8			8
Pool room	4	4			4
Pound	6	3	3		6
Pharmaceutical	1		1		1
Public health	2	2			2
Pollution of running streams	3	2	1		3
Public works	1	1			1
Prairie fire	77	67	10		77
Stock inspection	33	33			33
Steam boiler	3	3			3
School	2	2			2
Truancy	1	1			1
Theatre	4	1	3		4
Masters and servants	170	139	31		170
Worrying cattle by dogs	6	4	2		6
Total for year	1,577	1,261	288	28	1,577

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS—SUICIDES.

The following is a summary of the cases that have come under our jurisdiction during the past twelve months:—

Accidental and sudden deaths—	
Alcoholic excess	1
Accidentally shot	4
Asphyxiation	1
Burned in fires	10
Criminal neglect	1
Coal mine accidents	7
Drowned	11
Exposure	1
Fractured skull	3
Kicked by horse	1
Natural causes	18
Run down by train	1
Smothered in wheat	1
Total to September 30, 1916	60
Suicides—	
Shot (revolver)	3
Shot (rifle)	2
Shot (shot gun)	1
Strychnine poisoning	1
Throat cut with knife or razor	4
Total to September 30, 1916	11

An unknown man—Committing suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.—On Tuesday, August 22, 1916, Mrs. Ernest Seel drove into Jenner and reported to our detachment there that an unknown man had occupied Mr. Kimberley's shack, and when the latter returned home on the previous evening, pointed a gun at him, threatening to shoot.

Corpl. Hutchings, in charge of Jenner detachment, accompanied by Const. McPherson, patrolled to Mr. Kimberley's homestead at Halsbury; on his arrival he found Kimberley watching his shack, and ascertained that there were two rifles, one shot gun and one revolver, with ammunition in plenty in the shack. It could be seen that the man was working outside and Corpl. Hutchings attempted to approach him from the rear, and was successful in getting within 100 yards of the building, when the man saw him, dropped the tools he was using and ran for the door. Seeing that he would be likely to gain the entrance before him, the corporal galloped up his horse and fired three shots to scare the man, but just as he did so the man returned the fire from the inside of the shack. Corpl. Hutchings then started to circle out of range and was nearly unseated by the swerving of his horse as a bullet whistled by them. Const. McPherson, on hearing the shots, galloped up from behind but was fired on twice with the rifle and several times with the revolver.

Owing to the desperate character of the unknown man, some neighbours were sent for, and on their arrival, two of them, Messrs. Kimberley and Seel, were told to cover the door of the shack with their rifles while our men crawled up from the rear. They approached close to the shack without being seen and then called on the party to surrender. Receiving no response and no movement being heard inside, a few minutes later it was decided to rush the shack. Corpl. Hutchings and Const. McPherson did so and upon entering found that the man had shot himself through the head with a ·38 revolver.

The action of Corpl. Hutchings and Const. McPherson was courageous and commendable and won high comment from the residents of the district. The case was fully reported to you, who commended both men for the manner in which they had handled a very difficult and dangerous situation, and submitted their action as deserving of reward.

ENEMY ALIENS.

The number of paroled enemy aliens reporting to the detachments of this division is considerable. I am, however, refraining from giving any figures, as, owing to so many of them moving from place to place seeking employment, the number fluctuates a good deal. During the past summer, a large number have been released from the various internment camps, to work at mining, railroad construction and farming, for which there has been a shortage of labour.

The majority of these aliens are reporting to detachments in the mining districts, Canmore detachment alone having an average of about 350 enemy aliens reporting. The registering and checking of these men necessarily entails a great amount of work.

There have been several prosecutions for seditious offences, which are dealt with under separate headings. On the whole, these enemy aliens have been kept under good control by the strict supervision maintained by the officers, non-commissioner officers and men of the division. The tendency too of these people openly to express their sympathy with the enemy, has been checked by the fact that all cases have been thoroughly investigated and followed up by prosecutions wherever there was any evidence of an offence having been committed. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that, had these enemy aliens—the Germans especially—had an opportunity to assist their country, they would have seized it in any shape or form. On numerous occasions, when publicity has been given to any mishap or disaster to the allies, they have indicated their real feelings, if not by verbal utterances, at least by gestures and demeanour; while, on the other hand, when the tide of war has changed in favour of the allies, they have shown the intensest chagrin and disappointment.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were 77 cases of prairie fire entered during the past year, in connection with which we obtained 67 convictions, while 10 cases were dismissed or withdrawn owing to insufficient evidence to satisfy the justices. In the remaining cases, owing to lack of evidence as to who might have caused the fire, no prosecutions were entered. The chief causes of fires were as under:—

1. No spark arrester to threshing engine.

2. Insufficient protection while burning stubble or straw stacks, or while operating threshing outfits.

3. General carelessness.

The total estimated damage by fires throughout "E" Division for the year equals approximately $23,464, which is made up as follows:—

Destruction of 4,040 acres hay land	$ 2,525
" 91 tons hay	728
" 39,205 acres prairie, and of various items including burnt grain, stables, a separator and granaries	20,211
Total	$23,464

INDIANS.

Blackfoot Reserve.—The Blackfoot Indian Reserve is situated to the south of the Gleichen district, and comprises a population of about 750 Indians.

The Blackfoot Indians are very industrious when working for themselves, but very lazy when employed by white men. They seem to be very fond of all kinds of stock, and not a few of them possess a large number of both cattle and horses. They are well looked after by the Indian department and supplied with rations once a week. We have two Indian scouts attached to the Gleichen detachment to assist in enforcing law

and order, who spend most of their time on the reserve and I think they have a very good effect on the Indians. Quite a number of cottages have been put up on the reserve during the past year for use of the Indians, but it would seem that they prefer to live in their tents, except in very cold weather. The Blackfoot Indians have slightly increased in population this year, which it is agreable to note, for during the six years previous they had been decreasing.

Stony Indian Reserve.—This reserve situated just at the foot of the mountains, comprises about 80 square miles of rolling and well watered country, with considerable timber bluffs and some excellent pasture and hay land. There are about 600 Indians on the reserve, of comparatively good physique, and of an intelligence superior to many other Indian bands. They mostly profess Christianity, and a great number speak very fair English. They are a law-abiding community as a whole, and drunkenness is almost unknown amongst them. Their living is made chiefly by hunting and trapping and cutting cordwood in the winter, and by putting up hay in the summer and fall.

Sarcee Indian Reserve.—The Sarcee Indians whose reserve is about six miles southwest of Calgary, have suffered considerably during the past year from scrofula and tuberculosis; nevertheless, there have been slightly more births than deaths. They have derived a good living from the sale of grain, hay, trees, horses, etc., and are comparatively well off. There have been 26 acres of new land broken. Their wheat crop this year is expected to grade about No. 3 and to yield about 20 bushels to the acre; but of the oat crop, about half will have to be sold for green feed. In point of morals, their behaviour has been fairly good, and I am pleased to record that there have been no cases of intemperance during the past summer. Since the new Liquor Act came into force, it has, indeed, been quite impossible for the Indians to secure intoxicants, and such half-breeds as were exercising a bad influence on the Indians, both in regard to morality and temperance, have been scattered, and, in some instances, sentenced to imprisonment.

DETACHMENTS.

Number of detachments at the end of last year	29
Opened during the year, Jenner detachment	1
Total	30
Closed during the year, Parvella detachment	1
Total, September 30, 1916	29
Closed temporarily, Exshaw detachment	1
Actually open	28

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held at Calgary, Red Deer and other parts; also to all police-courts held in the district. Whenever necessary, the coroner has been attended. Prisoners have been attended to and from courts, and to Calgary from detachment points. Escorts also have been furnished for all convicts and prisoners sent to the Edmonton Penitentiary, Macleod guard-room, Fort Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge provincial jail, as well as for juveniles sent to the reformatory at Portage la Prairie, under the Delinquent and Dependent Children's Act. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts reporting monthly, reports of which have been forwarded regularly to the headquarters office, for transmission to the Chief Commissioner of Police at Ottawa.

All cases of accidental and sudden deaths have been thoroughly investigated and reports sent to the Public Administrators. When necessary, the effects of deceased persons have been attended to.

When called upon, we have assisted the Public Health Department in maintaining quarantine and in cases of infectious or contagious diseases; also in connection with the relief of destitute persons, and in any other way in which our services have been required.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we have received some 200 letters from various people, asking for information regarding the whereabouts, circumstances, etc., of missing relatives or friends. In a great many cases we have been able to supply the information.

Some of the letters received are, indeed, pitiful, wives inquiring for husbands who appareutly have abandoned them; or, in numerous instances, anxious fathers and mothers yearning to have news of loved ones far away who through callousness and indifference have neglected to keep in touch with home.

All this has entailed considerable extra work and correspondence on the part of the police; nevertheless, it has been gratifying, and a sufficient reward for all our trouble, to know that we have so often succeeded in allaying the anxiety of parents and restoring happiness to many sorrowing homes.

HORSES AND MILEAGE.

On October 1, 1915, there were 99 horses in the division. One horse, Reg. No. 858, was received from Regina on July 10, 1916. Three horses, Reg. Nos. 436, 982 and 1143, have died during the year (No. 436 from enteritis, No. 982 from inflammation of the bowels, and No. 1143 as the result of a wire cut); and two others, Reg. Nos. 980 and 2532, have been condemned and destroyed (No. 980 suffering from injury to hock, and No. 2532 from old age). During the year a total of 16 horses have been cast and sold; so the total number of horses in the division at the end of September, 1916, was 80, one of which is at present lost, having got out of pasture at Strathmore and not been recovered up to date.

The total mileage travelled by the horses of the division during the year is 192,300 miles.

HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good condition. During the year we have received one new light spring wagon, one buggy, and one carriage.

Also the harness is in good serviceable condition. We received one new light lead set.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year, supplied under contract, has been of good quality.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is stocked with a supply of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and groceries, which is much appreciated by members of the division. The financial credit is satisfactory, and during the year grants have been made totalling nearly $500, including a grant of $115 for flowers for decorating the barracks.

RECREATION.

Owing to our cramped quarters, we have very little ground room for recreation. I must say, however, that the tennis courts in the barracks grounds have been well patronized by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the division, and a number of hard-fought games have afforded much pleasure to the contestants.

As I remarked in my last year's report, there is great need for a recreation-room, where billiards and other amusements could be indulged in by the men during the long winter evenings.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division during the year has been most exemplary.

HEALTH.

I have again to record a year of general good health in the division.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

This spring, the majority of the men in the division were put through a course of physical exercise; also mounted and dismounted drills have been held throughout the year. In addition, advanced lectures on law and police duties have been given; they have been very beneficial to and much appreciated by the men.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colt revolvers, all of which are in good condition. All arms have been inspected weekly at the post, and at detachments when officers have been making their periodical visits.

We held our annual revolver practice, and returns were duly sent forward. The result of the practice was satisfactory considering that we had none last year, and that, as the majority of the men are recruits, this was their first practice.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments have been inspected at frequent intervals by officers of the division throughout the year, and the post weekly by the officer commanding.

STORES.

I am pleased to state that, with but few exceptions, stores have been sent forward very promptly; in fact, as soon as requisitioned for. The general run of stores supplied, too, has been of good quality.

GENERAL.

I am pleased to inform you that at the Horticultural Show held in Calgary recently, we succeeded in winning first prize—a fine silver sup, suitably engraved—for the best lawn and the finest display of flowers in Calgary. Our men displayed keen interest in looking after the lawn and caring for the flowers. The barracks, indeed, presented a most trim and picturesque appearance during the summer months, and was one of the points of interest for tourists to Calgary.

It is much to be regretted that this division has not been supplied with an automobile for special duty at the post. It takes 20 minutes to walk from the barracks to the stables to saddle up a horse, and in many cases requiring prompt action the use of an automobile would have enabled us to attend to calls with much greater prompti-

tude and efficiency. Either new stables should be built at once, adjacent to the present barracks, or an automobile—if only a Ford—supplied for special duty. I understand that plans for the erection of stables at the barracks have been ready for some time; in fact, it was announced in a Calgary paper this spring that these stables would be built during the summer. Apart from the long walk of forty minutes to and from the stables three times a day, an undesirable feature is that the men, in order to reach the livery stables, have to proceed through the principal streets in their fatigue clothes; and besides, their surroundings in these stables, where they have to be left alone, is not at all conducive to discipline.

The division was inspected by yourself on October 3, 1915, and on April 18, 1916; also by Assistant Commissioner Wilson on November 20, 1915, and July 20, 1916.

A number of our men have taken their discharge, on expiry of their term of service, to join the various overseas battalions; consequently we are rather short-handed, and if many more leave when their time expires, we shall be compelled to close up a number of detachments. At present, the majority of the latter are reduced to one man, but I am pleased to record that all have shouldered the extra work ungrudgingly, which is much to be commended.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the division have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work; I have at all times received from them the most loyal support. I am especially pleased to bring to your notice the efficient and painstaking manner in which Reg. No. 2802, Quartermaster Sergt. W. Brankley has performed his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. HORRIGAN, *Supt.*
Commanding "E" Division.

GUARD-ROOM.

CALGARY GUARD-ROOM, October 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"E" Division,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Calgary guard-room for the year ended September 30, 1916:—

During the past year 592 prisoners were admitted, being a decrease of 61 from the number admitted during the previous year. The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, it being necessary to bring only one case of misconduct to the notice of the officer commanding. The guard-room has been visited regularly by the jail surgeon, but there have been no cases of serious ailment requiring his attention. The cells and levers have been examined daily by the orderly officers. The guard-room is in a good state of repair, and during the past summer was repainted throughout.

In December, 1915, the storeroom off the guard-room was converted into a place suitable for female prisoners, the cupboards and shelves being torn out, and two steel cells, wash-basin and lavatory installed. This room is well ventilated, and daylight is admitted through two large windows, making it all that could be desired. In January of this year a gas stove was installed in the office off the guard-room, rendering it sufficiently warm during the winter months.

In other years, owing to the guard-room being overcrowded, it has been necessary to transfer prisoners awaiting trial to other jails; but this year, I am pleased to state, we have generally had room to spare.

The guard-room was inspected by the Commissioner of the force on April 18, 1916, and by Assistant Commissioner Wilson on November 19, 1915, and again on July 20, 1916.

The undermentioned cases, which were awaiting trial at the end of last year, were disposed of as follows:—

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date and Place tried.	Disposal.
White	Mahoney, Chas.	Robbery with violence..	Calgary, 22-10-15	Ten years hard labour.
"	Thompson, W.	Carnal knowledge	" 15-10-15	Dismissed.
"	Warren, Mike	Forgery	" 8-10-15	One year hard labour.
"	Mofficio, R.	Robbery with violence..	" 21-12-15	18 months hard labour.
"	Ceravalo, F.	Robbery with violence..	" 21-12-15	18 months hard labour.
"	Agostino, Nick	Robbery with violence..	" 21-12-15	18 months hard labour.
"	Keating, Geo.	False statement	" 26-10-15	3 months hard labour.
"	Bumbee, Radu	Mailing ind. letter	" 12-10-15	Dismissed.
"	Brown, Mike	Perjury	" 27-10-15	Dismissed.
Indian	Max Leather	Cattle stealing	" 6-10-15	12 months hard labour.
"	Arthur Water Chief	"	" 6-10-15	18 " "
"	Tom Crane Bear	"	" 6-10-15	6 " "
"	Tom Weasel Horn	"	" 6-10-15	18 " "

GUARD-ROOM Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1916.

ADMITTED.

Males—	
Whites	395
Half-breeds	16
Indians	12
Negroes	4
Chinese	18
Hindoo	1
Boys	5
Police	2
Lunatics	51
Total	504
Females—	
Whites	61
Half-breeds	15
Negresses	1
Lunatics	11
Total	88

Numbers admitted during the different months:—

October, 1915	54
November, "	60
December, "	47
January, 1916	56
February, "	60
March, "	50
April "	50
May "	57
June "	40
July "	48
August "	27
September "	43
Total	592
Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1915	29
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1916	15
Daily average	15·64
Maximum number, October 22, 1915	28

GUARD-ROOM Statistics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1916—*Concluded.*
Numbers admitted during the different months—*Concluded.*

Minimum number, January 6, 1916	7
Males awaiting trial	5
Awaiting transportation to Lethbridge provincial gaol	6
Awaiting transportation to Macleod guard-room	2
Held as witness	1
Lunatics	1

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

To detention camp, Lethbridge	12
Released on parole	1
Total	13

Prisoners escorted to other jails:—

Males—

From Calgary guard-room—

29 convicts to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
60 prisoners to provincial jail, Lethbridge.
120 prisoners to Macleod guard-room.

From Calgary city police station—

13 prisoners to provincial jail, Lethbridge.
83 prisoners to Macleod guard-room.

Females—

From Calgary guard-room—

35 prisoners to Macleod guard-room.

From city police station—

30 prisoners to Macleod guard-room.

Lunatics admitted during the year:—

Males	51
Females	11
Total	62
Lunatics in cells at midnight, September 30, 1915	
Lunatics in cells at midnight, September 30, 1916	1

Disposal of lunatics:—

Males—

Taken to Ponoka asylum	47
Discharged as sane	3

Females—

Taken to Ponoka asylum	10
Discharged as sane	1
Total	61

Finger prints and photographs were taken of prisoners confined here charged with indictable offences, and were forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa, together with necessary particulars.

There were 62 lunatics admitted during the past year, comprising 51 males and 11 females, this being a slight increase on the number admitted last year. Of this number, 48 males and 10 females were taken to the Hospital for the Insane at Ponoka. A speedy disposition of these patients was made by the Department of the Attorney General, and but very few cases caused us much trouble.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BARBER, Corpl.

Provost.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N" DIVISION, PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA.

PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA,
October 2, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of "N" Division for the year ended September 30, 1916.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Rheault has resigned, his place has been filled by Inspector Tupper, Inspector Phillips has been transferred to "Depot" being relieved by Inspector LaNauze.

The division is divided into four sub-districts each under the command of an inspector. Inspector R. Field is in command of the Peace River sub-district; Inspector Tupper in command of the Great Slave Lake sub-district; Inspector LaNauze in command of the McKenzie River sub-district; and Inspector Anderson the Lesser Slave Lake sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am pleased to be able to report that the year which has just closed has turned out better results for the farmers than was at first expected. Owing to the phenomenal drought throughout the district in the early spring and summer it was thought the crops would be an entire failure, but the heavy showers in July proved beneficial and rapid growth followed. Unfortunately a severe frost in August did considerable damage to the tender crops, which necessitated a large percentage of them being cut for green feed. Grande Prairie suffered more than any other part of the district, the Fort Vermilion district escaped both drought and frost and bounteous crops of grain and vegetables were garnered. Considerable apprehension was also felt that there would be a shortage of hay in the district, this however has been overcome by the large quantities of green feed put up.

The homestead entries at Peace River from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, number 528, at Grouard 105, Fort Vermilion 42. Grande Prairie shows 30 per cent less entries than last year. 181 petroleum leases were applied for at Peace river for the same period, and in nearly all cases these were located about 15 miles north of the town of Peace river, in close proximity to where the Peace River Oil Co. are boring. This company struck a vein of oil in their well about the latter end of July at a depth of approximately 800 feet which caused considerable excitement in the town, and a mad rush to the land office to file on claims. In a very short time over 200 men were in line in front of the office, some bringing their beds and camping there until the office opened for business the next morning. This discovery proved to be only a pocket or seepage of oil through the porous rock, and boring operations were again continued.

The D. A. Thomas interests have also been boring for oil at the Chutes on the Peace river during the past summer but without results, although the drillers are very optimistic and declare that oil will be struck in large quantities in that vicinity,

as they state the formation through which they have been boring is identical with that of the great oil fields of California and Mexico; the same interests have a core drill ready for shipment farther north where I understand they have experts testing the country from Fort Smith to Salt River and west to Peace Point where there are said to be indications of vast fields of potash. They hope to have the machinery placed and in operation there next summer, this no doubt to my mind will lead to further developments, as the uorth country has practically been unexploited, and from reports from Geologists, surveyors and others the country abounds in mineral wealth.

The town of Grouard at the west end of Lesser Slave Lake which was a thriving town a few years ago, has now dwindled to a half-breed and Indian trading post; this can be attributed in a great measure to a lack of railway transportation; the E.D. & B.C. Railway I understand agreed to build to or through the town but for some unforeseen reason did not do so. The nearest point to the line now is Tomkins Crossing, the train stops here to take on and put off passengers.

There has been considerable development in the Grande Prairie district, notwithstanding the hard times; many new buildings have been erected in the little towns, and money invested on a larger scale than in former years; 35 per cent more land was under cultivation this year than last, the settlers are building themselves substantial frame houses in place of the log houses of former times. The advent of the railway to this place has been a great boon to the farmers, they are now able to ship their grain and other farm products to the outside markets. The new town of Clairmont situated nine miles north of Grande Prairie, is in the centre of a well settled farming district, it is rapidly going ahead, two elevators have been built and many business houses are in the course of construction. Considerable damage was done by fire in the town of Grande Prairie last August, property to the value of $25,000 being destroyed.

The great benefit the railway has conferred on this north country can better be imagined than described. Formerly the journey from Edmonton to Peace River or Grande Prairie took from three to four weeks over almost impassable trails, now the same journey can be accomplished by rail in two days. The railway company have inaugurated a regular passenger service between these points twice a week, and trains run on schedule time. Pullman and dining cars are attached to all passenger trains as far as McLennan, so that passengers can now travel in comparative comfort.

The extension of the main line from Spirit river to the British Columbia boundary is under construction, and fully eighty per cent of the grading finished, the steel will be laid this winter. A preliminary survey has also been completed from west Peace River to the Waterhole district, a distance of approximately 55 miles; it is expected that this branch will be built next year, also the bridge across the Peace.

The railway depot at Peace river is nearing completion. It is a modern and up-to-date structure and will be a great convenience to the travelling public.

The town of Peace River has had its share of development during the past year, the population according to a census recently taken is 700. Several large business blocks have been erected, a school costing $10,000 built, new streets opened and graded, and good substantial board side walks laid.

At Fort Vermilion the Provincial Government are installing a cable ferry on the Peace river; this to be in two sections, one from the main land south to an island in the river, and the other from the Island to the north bank of the river. This will be a great assistance to the farmers as well as connecting north and south Vermilion. I understand that the D. A. Thomas interests hold a charter for a railway from Athabaska to Fort Vermilion; when this line is built as it assuredly will be, if they are successful in discovering oil at the Chutes, it will pass through a good agricultural country and practically control the north. At Vermilion which is 300 miles north of Peace river or Athabaska, farms have been operated for years, good crops are generally raised, and the country has been tried and proved. Sheridan Lawrence, one of the

old time settlers in this district raised 10,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat, also several thousand bushels of oats and barley this year. The experimental farm under the supervision of Robert Jones was a wonderful sight this year, the luxuriant growth of vegetables, grains, fruits, shrubs and flowers was marvellous and would remind one of the tropics; the exhibits of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits from this farm at the annual fair at Peace river, would compare favourably with anything of a like nature grown in Western Canada.

The D. A. Thomas Company built and operated on the Peace river this summer a large stern wheel steamer, with palatial saloon and staterooms, it is the largest and fastest boat on the river, has accommodation for 100 passengers and 200 tons freight; it is fitted with four oil tanks, and is built for either burning wood or oil. It was plying regularly between the Chutes and Hudson's Hope all season and was well patronized. The same company has just completed the building of a gasolene power boat *The Lady Mackworth*. This is a powerful boat with twin engines and is intended for use on the lower river next year. The Hudson's Bay Co. and Northern Transportation Co. steamers made regular trips between Hudson's Hope and the Chutes, and did a good business in conveying passengers and freight. Both these companies have a complete chain of steamers connecting from Peace river to Fort McPherson.

All freight for the north was shipped to Peace River via the E. D. & B. C. Railway last winter and stored there in readiness for the opening of navigation in the spring.

The wealth of the north country consists of its probable mineral resources, its timber, fish and furs. These remarks apply to my district situated near the extreme northern boundary of the province and in the Northwest Territories. Very little of this country is adapted for agricultural purposes, although garden stuff and potatoes are grown successfully as far north as Arctic Red river, the 67th parallel of latitude.

It is a pleasure for me to report that my entire district has offered its share of young men for the overseas battalions; they represent men from every walk in life; well to do substantial farmers with large holdings, young men from the banks and offices, and trappers and bush men from the far north have answered the call of the Empire; the ladies also are doing their bit, by organizing branches of the Red Cross Society throughout the district; they are most indefatigable in their efforts towards contributing in cash, needle work and knitting to this society.

CRIME.

There were 420 non-indictable offences reported during the year ended September 30, 1916.

Ten escorts were provided for the Supreme and District Courts, and 20 days were taken up in the sitting of these courts.

Some 383 Justice of the Peace courts sat during the year, and these occupied 237 days.

A total of $11,926 in fines were collected, and $818.67 in costs collected during the year. No mileage.

Two hundred and thirteen arrests were made during the year; and 2,514 miles by trail, and 1,035 miles by rail, travelled in effecting these arrests.

Forty-five subpoenas were served during the year. 525 miles by trail, and 340 miles by rail travelled in serving these.

Three hundred and sixteen summonses were issued during the year, 2,285 miles by trail, and 585 by rail travelled in effecting the service of these summonses.

Relief to 19 destitntes was granted during the year.

Fourteen sudden and accidental deaths were reported during the year.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
Murder	1			1
Assaults, common	40	29	11	
Assaults, bodily harm	3	1		2
Intimidating and threatening	1		1	
Seduction	1		1	
Non-support	7	7		
Extortion by threats	1			1
Slander	1		1	
Against the Property—				
Theft	54	19	25	10
Cattle stealing	4	2	1	1
Conversion	1		1	
Cattle wounding	2		2	
Horse shooting	3	1	2	
Mischief	1			1
Robbery with arms	1			1
Housebreaking	1		1	
Burglary	1			1
False pretenses	13	4	5	4
Cruelty to animals	5	4	1	
Intent to defraud	1		1	
Damage to property	3		3	
Defrauding creditors	1		1	
Fraudulently taking cattle	1			1
Poisoning dogs	1	1		
Aiding and abetting	1	1		
Mischievous dog	1		1	
Fraudulent conversion	1			1
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Pointing firearms	3	2	1	
Discharging firearms	1		1	
Accessory after the fact	1	1		
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	12	10	2	
Obscene language	4	4		
Drunk and disorderly	20	16	4	
Creating disturbance	6	5	1	
Keeping gaming house	8	8		
Frequenting gaming house	48	47	1	
Concealment of birth	2		2	
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	1		1	
Against Indian Act—				
Indian drunk and disorderly	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Liquor on reserve	2	1	1	
Trespassing on reserve	2	2		
Indian selling liquor	1	1		
Against Northwest Territories Act—				
Liquor in prohibited territory	86	75	11	
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	24	20	4	
Importing liquor in prohibited territory	1	1		
Manufacturing liquor in prohibited territory	2	2		
Against Provincial Statutes—				
Stray Animals	2	1	1	
Masters and Servants	42	32	10	
Poison	4	1	3	
Game	15	13	2	
Prairie and Forest Fires	13	11	2	
Insanity	3	3		

defence it was suggested that this was a purely legal insurance, that the money paid was the premium and if paid for twenty years, the insured was entitled to a certain sum of money at the end of the 20 years, although the witness stated that he understood that he was only to make the one payment, and not a yearly payment, he did not understand insurance. Another witness was called, Alex. Courtoroille, and the accused spoke to him about this same thing stating they had come out to see all the half-breeds, and make arrangements for them not to go to the war. He did not want to fight and he was to give a cow and another man, Pacquette, was also to give them money. He also would receive money in twenty years and all he had to pay was just the cow. They gave him a receipt, but he did not put his mark to any paper. Hamilton had remarked to the hotelkeeper in Grouard that he had "Fixed those papers up in his room the breeds won't know the difference." Both the accused were committed for trial.

The case came up before Chief Justice Harvey at Grouard on the 18th July and both of the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. After hearing the evidence His Lordship found both guilty and sentenced them to three years in the Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton.

Jean Baptiste Chretien—House-breaking.—On the 10th July one Solomen Cardinal reported to the Lac la Biche detachment that his shack had been broken into and several articles stolen therefrom including a 30.30 rifle, a meatgrinder, scythe, lard, soap, etc. A search warrant was obtained and the premises of one Phaneuf were searched with whom Chretien had left some of this property and the rifle was found, and the meatgrinder in Chretien's trunk, at Chretien's house the scythe was found between the roof and rafters, and a 10-pound pail of the same brand as that lost by Cardinal. Chfetien was absent and was not located until September 3 when he was arrested.

On the 21st September, 1915, the preliminary trial was heard before R. Varin, J.P., and the accused was committed to trial.

On the 22nd November the accused was tried before His Honour Judge Taylor and was found "guilty." His Honour decided to deliver the sentence on the 28th November.

On the 28th November he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta pentitentiary.

Re Disappearance of the Rev. Fathers Rouviere and Le Roux.—This case I mentioned in my last report and I again give a short history of the case. During the summer of 1913 the above two Fathers left Fort Norman, McKenzie river, for the northeast shores of Great Bear lake on missionary work amongst the Eskimos. They expected to be absent for about two years. Since they left nothing had been heard of them, but rather rumours that they had been killed by the Eskimos. On the 10th May, Inspr. C. D. LaNauze, Reg. No. 4794 Const. Withers, D., and Const. Wight, J. E. F., left for Fort Norman with supplies to investigate these rumours and clear up the mystery of the missing priests. After considerable hardships they arrived at Great Bear lake, where they made their base and all the winter of 1915-16 they made inquiries, took statements from Indians and Eskimos, and made preparations for the following spring. They secured a good interpreter who could speak all the Eskimo languages. On the 29th March, 1916, they left their base at Great Bear lake and started on a patrol for the mouth of the Coppermine river and Coronation gulf, where they expected to get information of the missing priests. They arrived at the mouth of the Coppermine river on the 30th April and found a fresh sled track going east which they followed and came to a small Eskimo village.

From the Eskimo they learned that there was a ship three days to the westward and after staying one night they left for the ship. The special constable interpreter was left at the camp to try and get any information he could, and the rest pushed on toward the coast. At 3 p.m. the next day they came upon Mr C. K. Chipman of the Canadian Arctic expedition, whose ship was in Coronation gulf, and who was mapping

out the coast line. Accompanying Mr. Chipman was Reg. No. 4600 Corpl. Bruce, W. V., who had been sent from Herschel island with this expedition to try and connect with Inspr. LaNauze. It was here that they learned about the murder of the two unfortunate priests and arrested the murderers. The latter were brought before Inspr. LaNauze for a preliminary hearing and committed for trial.

Accidental and Sudden Deaths.

A number of accidental and sudden deaths have occurred in the district, which have all been investigated.

Besides investigating these cases, members of the force who have had them in charge, have had to make inventories, care for the property, and sell it, if the place has been too remote for the public administrator to send a representative. In every case the relatives were notified if they could be located.

Assistance to other Departments.

Customs were collected in the McKenzie River district by Inspector Phillips as follows:—

Auxiliary schooner *Polar Bear*	$ 293 46
" *Anna Olga*	567 65
" *Gladiator*	691 00
" *El. Suano*	179 29
W. D. Young, C. of E. Mission	124 85
	$1,856 25

This amount together with the returns, was forwarded to the collector of customs, Dawson, Y.T.

Constables were detailed to take the census in the remote outlying portions of my district, which entailed a considerable amount of rough and unpleasant travelling for the men. In many instances they had to walk for miles inland looking up surveyor and trapper camps, the flies were very troublesome and the trails soft and rough, but the work was performed cheerfully and satisfactorily and all returns forwarded to you as received.

Indian Department.—Whenever required we have assisted this department in issuing relief to the destitute, and provided escorts for treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District courts, and Magistrates have been supplied with police assistance.

Indians and Eskimos.

The Indians in the southern portion of my district are chiefly Crees, north of the Peace we have the Beaver and Slavey, further north are the Chipewyan, Dogribs, Yellow Knives and Louxchoux. All these tribes live a purely nomadic life and subsist by hunting, fishing and trapping, the country affording them a good living as there are unlimited quantities of game, fish and wild fowl; they are law abiding and give little trouble. The Eskimo confine themselves to the Arctic coast but make occasional incursions inland in search of musk ox and cariboo, they are good hunters and physically a superior race to the Indians.

Judging from the large quantities of furs shipped out from the north this past season the Indians must have had a prosperous year. Of the northern Indians the Chipewyans are the most numerous and are good trappers and hunters; the Yellow Knives and Dogribs are a shiftless lot and do no more work than is necessary to keep them.

Under the supervision of N.C.O's in charge of detachments relief has been given in the form of rations to destitute Indians, for the most part to widows with young children, and men and women incapacitated from age or infirmity. Every case is investigated before relief is given, the Indian Department leaving provisions at the different posts annually for this purpose.

Inspr. Phillips in his report of the McKenzie district dated February 15, 1916, reports that six families of Eskimos wintered at Herschel island last year, that three deaths occurred there and two at Shingle Point. He states that there was no destitution among them, but at Fort McPherson relief had to be issued to several families, and attributes this to the great scarcity of game.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

This division consists of one headquarters, with four subdistricts and seventeen detachments. One new detachment was opened during the year at Fort Norman on the McKenzie river, and two detachments closed, Dunvegan and Smoky river.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the division being scattered on detachments over a large area it has been impossible to carry out drill to any great extent; instruction and training however have been carried out by the Sergeant-Major as far as circumstances have permitted.

At all monthly inspections of detachments the men are put through the manual and firing exercises by the inspecting officer; in nearly all cases the N.C.O's in charge of detachments are men who have been well instructed, and have not forgotten their early training.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The division is armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine, a very serviceable weapon. Unfortunately we have no rifle range yet, but I hope to have one next year. The annual revolver practice was carried out this year by all members of the division, and I am pleased to report that six members of the division have won the crossed revolver badges for the year, the highest score being made by Reg. No. 4919, Sergeant A. H. Joy.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With few exceptions the conduct of all members of the division has been good. There were a few serious breaches of discipline for which the offenders were punished.

HEALTH.

The general health of the members of the division during the year has been good, Sergeant-Major Mead was admitted to hospital at Athabaska with a serious attack of articular rheumatism, but I am glad to say that he made a rapid recovery and was soon back to duty again.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied during the year has been sufficient and satisfactory, with the exception of the new issue of field jackets. The quality of the duck in these jackets is inferior and unevenly dyed; they get shabby in a very short time; the pattern however is an improvement on the old issue.

TRANSPORT.

One three-seated light spring wagon is required, all transport is in good condition. I would recommend that three gasolene Evenrude 3½-horsepower engines for canoes be supplied for Fort Vermilion, Fort Chipewyan and Fort Fitzgerald detachments.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

A new post is in the course of construction at Peace River consisting of the following buildings, two officers' quarters, barrack block and guard-room, office and stable. It is expected that they will be completed and ready for occupation about the 15th October. The buildings are substantial frame structures on concrete basements, with all modern conveniences except electric light. Peace River was selected as the most suitable and desirable location for headquarters of the district, consequently the divisional headquarters were transferred here on the 3rd August. A great deal will still remain to be done after the buildings are finished, such as clearing and levelling the grounds, planting trees and grass seed and laying side-walks; this will necessarily take some time. The season being so far advanced much of this work will have to be left over until the spring.

In the north all our detachments are comfortably housed in our own buildings. At Grande Prairie, Fort Vermilion, Spirit river, Mirror Landing, and Wabasca we rent quarters.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A large commodious room is being provided in the new barrack block for a recreation and reading room, I would respectfully ask that a billiard or pool table with balls, cues, etc., be supplied for this room; that would be a source of great enjoyment to the men during their hours of leisure. A grant from the fine fund would be greatly appreciated by officers and men to start a library, which could then be kept up by small monthly subscriptions by all members of the division.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolf bounty is being paid by our detachments for the Dominion Government at Fort Vermilion, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Chipewyan, and Resolution. The bounty is a liberal one, being $20 a head. The following are the amounts paid since my last annual report:—

Fort Vermilion, 45 wolves	$ 900
" Fitzgerald, 17 wolves	340
" Chipewyan, 7 wolves	140
" Resolution, 17 wolves	340
Total	$1,720

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave district I find it difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate, as reports are so conflicting; Mr. Charles Camsell, of the Geological Survey, who was north this summer, reports that in the Salt River country west of Fort Smith he saw several buffalo and photographed one many times, and states the ease with which the animals could be approached argued that the protection being accorded them is effective.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur trade at present is the principal industry of the northern part of my district, and the receipts this year by the various traders have been well up to the average. Reports from Grouard and Grande Prairie show that fur was plentiful in those parts also. The principal firms engaged in the fur trade are the Hudson's Bay Co., the Northern Trading Co., Revillon Bros., the Diamond "P," and Colin Fraser; there are a number of small traders but the above are the principal companies. The Hudson's Bay Co. and the Northern Trading Co. have posts all through the country and down to the Arctic. The Diamond "P" I understand intend opening posts in the McKenzie district next year. All these companies carry a large stock of general goods for trade, as very little cash is paid for furs in the north. Game, such as moose, bear and caribou, are reported plentiful.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 35, six less than last year. Seven were received from "Depot" division during the year. Two died; one being destroyed at Athabaska suffering from chronic laminitis, and the other dying at Smoky River from swamp fever.

Three horses were transferred to "G" division, and eight were cast and sold.

The horses received from "Depot" are fine animals and giving every satisfaction. I have sufficient now for the work in the district.

GENERAL.

The headquarters of the division at Athabaska were inspected by Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson on the 27th June, 1916.

On the 3rd August, 1916, the headquarters of the division were transferred to Peace River, all ranks going under canvas; Athabaska, Lac la Biche, and Fort McMurray detachments being transferred to "G" division, Edmonton.

I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support which I have received from all members of the division, and would especially mention the good work of Inspr. C. D. LaNauze, of the Great Bear Lake patrol, who so successfully accomplished his task in arresting the murderers of the Reverend Father Rouvière and the Reverend Father LeRoux. Reg. No. 5117 Sergt.-Major Mead, F. J., Reg. No. 3970 Q.M.-Sgt. Mellor, A. H. L., and Reg. No. 4611 Orderly Room Sergt. Spurgeon, P., performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and have been of valuable assistance to me.

The new Liquor Act, which prohibits provincial transactions in liquor, came into effect on the 1st day of July, 1916, and embraces the whole of the province of Alberta, thus relieving us of the very disagreeable duty of searching all baggage, etc., entering this northern portion of the province, which until that date was under the old N.W.T. permit system.

The new Act is working satisfactorily. Lately considerable liquor has been imported by express from other provinces, and the sale of "two per cent" beer is general.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONNELL, *Supt.*,
Commanding "N" Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, TEMPORARILY COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

Battleford, September 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1916:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

On account of the bountiful harvest last year, the district may be considered in a prosperous condition. The settlers throughout almost the whole district have been busy improving their farms, especially by the erection of new substantial buildings. The good crop was the means of many a farmer taking a new hold of life, so to speak, and his faith in the future of the country being considerably strengthened. The 1916 crop is a great deal less than that of the previous year, due particularly to weather conditions, the wet season having been a serious handicap, and hail and frost did much damage. The fact that many farmers were compelled to sow grain on stubble, on account of the difficulty in dealing with the produce of 1915, is another reason why the yield is smaller; however, the high prices at the present time, in a way compensate them for the unfavourable conditions. As one travels through this district among the farming community, one is struck by the tenacity of purpose in evidence amongst most of the settlers, it seems to be part of their life, and I am convinced that this hopeful spirit and bright outlook in spite of reverses, which must exist throughout the country, are the means by which ultimate success is achieved, the community strengthened and the country enriched. Threshing is late this year and labour scarce, and in the southern part of this district it will have to be completed next year.

The northern part is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, for there is an abundance of water and feed; the number of settlers following this means of livelihood is yearly increasing, wood for building purposes is plentiful and the farms have a pleasing look of permanency about them. Stock is in good condition throughout the district. The Dominion Government have placed a number of bulls in the district of Hafford, and these have improved the stock of the settlers there, at small cost. At other points good stallions travel the country; no particular breed is demanded, but the majority seem to be of the heavier breeds. Sheep raising is on the increase, not in any startling numbers, but sufficient to be of great interest; these animals appear to winter well, and I feel sure that before many years pass a breed will be evolved suitable for the climate and that the industry will be of great value to the country.

Practically the only railroad construction which has taken place has been on the Eston line. No new towns have sprung up during the year. There has been no building of importance going on, with the exception of erection of elevators, a considerable number has been built in nearly every part of this district. The municipality of Turtleford is building a ten-bed hospital at Edam, this will supply a long felt want in that

district. Several new schools have been erected, particularly in the district of Hafford, no less than seven having been completed there. Immigration has been small. Municipalities seem to have made a combined effort with respect to the improvement of roads, an asset which is apparent to all. Crime within this district is on the decrease, this may be safely ascribed to the absence of poverty.

With regard to aliens in this district whose country is at war with Great Britain and her allies, I am pleased to report that there has been no serious disturbance, the majority appear to be content with their lot here and have no desire to cause any breach of the peace or to engage in any acts of a hostile nature. Under the existing conditions, however, complaints are received regarding a small number, and these are immediately attended to. Patrols are frequently made through the districts in which they live, and anything which may be necessary is done. I am kept in constant touch with them through the members of this division and through settlers who have information which requires investigation. Game birds are plentiful, with the exception of prairie-chicken, and I am of the opinion that the scarcity of the latter is due chiefly to wet weather and the cold spring, which made the hatching of eggs impossible in many instances; there is certainly no doubt as to their scarcity. The number of rural telephones which have been constructed in this district during the past year, is remarkable, all of which points to the progressive and go-ahead spirit of the people. This district has contributed very liberally to the cause of the British Empire, and nearly every member of the force who has taken his discharge during the year has tendered his services to his King and country.

Summary of Crime.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the Person—									
Murder	5	1	3	1	1			1	6
Murder, attempted	3		3						3
Assault, common	156	125	31		12	7	1	4	168
" indecent	7	4	2	1					7
" causing bodily harm	11	6	4	1					11
Rape and attempted	4		3	1					4
Manslaughter	1			1					1
Wounding	1	1							1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14					2		1	1	2
Carnal knowledge and attempted	4	2	2						4
Threatening to kill	1		1						1
Bigamy	1			1					1
Abduction	1		1						1
Non-support of wife and family	3	1	2						3
Criminal neglect	1		1		1		1		2
Intimidation and threatening	5	4	1						5
Extortion	1		1						1
Leaving excavation unguarded	1	1							1
Polygamy	2		2						2
Exposing child under 2 years of age	1			1					1
Offences against Property—									
Theft and attempted	160	99	55	6	9	7	2		169
Theft from person	1		1						1
Theft by juvenile	2	1	1						2
Theft by conversion	1			1					1
Horse stealing	4	1	3		1			1	5
Cattle stealing	9	2	4	3					9
Cattle shooting or wounding	8	3	5		1		1		9
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	2	1	1						2
Protection of cattle from dogs	1	1							1
House and shop-breaking	3	3							3
House-breaking by juveniles	3	3							3
Burglary and attempted					2		2		2
Fraud and attempted	5	3	1	1					5
False pretenses	32	19	8	5	1		1		33
Forgery and uttering	7	3	3	1					7
Receiving stolen property	3	3							3
Damage to public property	4	3	1						4
Mischief	2	2			3	1	2		5
Arson and attempted	1	1							1
Killing and wounding dogs	6	5	1						6
Keeping savage dogs	4	4							4
Cruelty to animals	24	19	5						24
Altering and defacing brands	1	1							1
Miscellaneous	1		1						1
Offences against Public Order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2							2
Pointing firearms	1		1						1
Firearms in possession when arrested	3	2	1						3
Sedition and seditious offences	1	1							1
Forcible entry	1	1							1
Offences against Religion and Morals—									
Vagrancy	77	69	8		3	3			80
Drunk and disorderly	23	22	1		2	2			25
Causing disturbance	14	14			3		3		17
Indecent acts and attempted	1	1							1
Buggery and attempted	2		2						2
Incest	1		1						1

SUMMARY OF CRIME—Concluded.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against Religion and Morals—*Con.*									
Seduction	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Inmates of house of ill-fame	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Prostitution	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Procuring and attempted	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping gaming house	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	3
Gambling	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Breaking and entering a place of public worship	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Perjury	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Compounding a felony	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Corruption and Disobedience—									
Contempt of Court	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Escaping from custody and attempted	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assaulting peace officer	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Bribery and attempted	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Offences against Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Offences against Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Indians intoxicated	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Liquor in possession	7	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	7
Liquor in possession on reserve	7	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	7
Offences against Dominion Statutes—									
Fisheries Act	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Militia Act	18	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	18
War Revenues Act	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Canada Grain Act	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dominion Lands Act	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
War Measures Act	5	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	5
Census Act	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Offences against Provincial Statutes—									
Master and Servants	177	155	22	....	5	5	....	....	182
Game	15	14	1	....	2	1	1	....	17
Prairie Fires	151	145	6	....	14	14	....	....	165
Sales of Liquor	73	53	20	....	2	2	....	....	75
Insanity	42	39	3	....	1	1	....	....	43
Horse Breeders	28	27	1	....	....	....	....	....	28
Pound	15	14	1	....	2	2	....	....	17
Poolroom	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Village	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	4
Livery Stables	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Public Works	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
Medical Profession	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Public Health	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Hawkers and Peddlers	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Noxious Weeds	5	5	....	....	1	1	....	....	6
Steam Boilers	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Motor Vehicles	27	26	1	....	....	....	....	....	27
Children's Protection	32	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Auctioneers	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Estray Animals	8	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fence Act	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cinematograph	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Miscellaneous	8	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	8
Total	1,319	1,055	240	24	73	49	17	7	1,392

Total number of justice of the peace courts, and days so occupied in attending: 1,120 courts; 909¾ days in attendance.

Total amount of fines collected, $6,363.55.

Total amount of police costs collected, $1,058.20.

Total amount of mileage collected and how disposed of, nil.

Total number of arrests made, 276; number of miles travelled in making arrests: trail, 5,793; rail, 6,559.

Number of subpoenas served for Superior Courts, and miles travelled: 367 subpoenas, miles rail, 434; miles trail, 2,758.

Number of summonses served, and miles travelled: 1,717 summonses served, miles rail, 846; miles trail, 19,907.

Patrols made, number of days occupied, and miles travelled, with special mention of important ones: Patrols, 4,445; days occupied, 6,001½; trail, 194,642; rail, 45,459. None of particular importance.

Number of cattle reported lost and number recovered: Horses and cattle reported lost, 202; recovered, 68.

Many horses and cattle reported by settlers as lost are eventually recovered by them, but they fail to notify us.

Number of destitute cases reported, eleven .

Sudden and accidental deaths, and whether any contributory neglect: 43 cases, 4 of which were suicide.

Azez Eshaya—Murder.—This case was mentioned in the annual report for 1915. On Sunday, July 11, 1915, it was reported to the Mounted Police that a man by the name of Abraham Adams, a Persian, had been found burnt to death in his shack, situated about 5 miles southeast of North Battleford. The coroner was duly notified, and a jury empanelled. A post mortem was held, and as a result it was found that the deceased had been shot in the back with a small calibre bullet, and had also been stabbed with some sharp instrument in a line with the right nipple, the liver and gall bladder being pierced. Dr. Millar, who made the post mortem gave it as his opinion that either of these wounds was sufficient to cause death. Immediately the result of the post mortem was known, the ashes of the shack were raked by members of the Mounted Police, and two empty shells of .32 calibre were found. Investigation proceeded and as a result a Persian, by the name of Azez Eshaya, was arrested in a barn at Richard, Sask., on the morning of July 14, by Staff-Sergeant Jackson, and later on the same day, the accused appeared before C. H. West, Esq., J.P., and was remanded for eight days, and subsequently committed for trial by W. C. Proby, Esq., J. P. Eshaya appeared for trial at Battleford, on the 30th of November, 1915, before His Honour Judge Brown, and pleaded "not guilty." It was proved by the prosecution that on the morning of July 11 the deceased left his home in the vicinity of North Battleford, and drove to his homestead, and in the afternoon of the same day he was found burnt to death in his shack. The day in question was a very hot one, and for this reason, it is unlikely that the deceased lit a fire in his shack. It was also proved that the wounds were not self-inflicted, as owing to their terrible nature, had they been self-inflicted, the deceased would not have had sufficient energy to burn down his shack afterwards. The movements of the accused were shown in detail from the Friday before the crime was committed up to the time of his arrest, with the exception of Sunday, the day of the crime. He was seen going towards the homestead of the deceased, and a man answering his description was seen in the vicinity shortly after the murder. It was proved that the accused had bought cartridges similar to the empty ones found, and had been seen practising shooting with a revolver. A jack-knife was found on him at the time of his arrest, which was blood stained. A piece of shirt was also found at the homestead of the accused, evidently bloodstained, and this and the knife and a coat worn by the accused at the time, on being examined by the

provincial analyst, were found to be stained with human blood. The prosecution proved that on the day following the murder, the accused called at the house of a neighbour (another Persian) and asked Mrs Badal, the neighbour, to tell the police, if they inquired for him, the accused, that he was at home all Sunday. Evidence was also produced by the prosecution that the accused, had had several financial transactions with the deceased, and that he, the accused, owed the latter money. It was also proved that Eshaya had again applied to the deceased for financial assistance, and had been refused, and on this account he was very embittered against the deceased man Adams. The evidence also went to show that at the time of the murder Eshaya was in financial difficulties, and required money badly to buy necessaries to carry out his homestead duties.

The accused did not go into the witness box to give evidence on his own behalf. His Lordship in summing up reviewed the evidence in detail, and pointed out to the jury that the Crown had made out a very strong case, and although the evidence was circumstantial, it was of a very strong nature. The jury retired, and after an absence of four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for life.

Edward Cherry Burton—Murder.—On the 18th of June last, one Edward Cherry Burton gave himself up to the Mounted Police detachment at Onion Lake, saying that he shot one Frank Hamilton in self-defence. Burton was arrested and brought before F. M. Still, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster on the 20th June, and as a result of the preliminary hearing, was committed for trial and escorted to Prince Albert jail to await his trial. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's annual report.

Fred. Lenick—Murder.—On the evening of the 25th November last, a telephone message was received from Lashburn, stating that a murder had been committed north of that place, and Staff-Sgt. Jackson was detailed for the investigation, leaving immediately for the scene. On arrival there he found that Dr. McKenzie had gone to the accused's homestead and found the body of Alexander McMillan, who had been shot through the head, and also one Wells B. Kent who was suffering from wounds in the head. Kent was brought to Lashburn and placed in the hospital. It appears that on the 24th of November last, Kent and McMillan were passing the accused's house with a well-boring outfit, when Lenick asked them in for a drink, and later to stay for the day, which they did. The men evidently fell under the influence of liquor, as there was a fight which neither Kent or Lenick could remember, and the shack was partly burned. During the night Lenick got up and found McMillan on the floor dead, and he covered him over with a rug. In the morning he woke Kent up and told him McMillan was dead; this was the first intimation Kent had of the tragedy. Later on, when it was daylight, Lenick started to clean the place up and unload his fire-arms, and on being asked by Kent why he did so, replied that the police would be along, and suggested that cats had chewed McMillan's face. An examination of deceased showed a lacerated wound about 4 inches in length beginning at the lobe of the right ear and extending clear through the roof of the mouth, the lower jaw was fractured at the angle in many places, and part of the cheek gone. Dr. G. L. Cooke who made the examination was of the opinion that the wounds were caused by a shotgun, and this was subsequently proved. As previously stated, Kent had no knowledge of the fight, and medical testimony of the wounds on his person showed that he was rendered unconscious. Lenick's shack was searched and a .32 calibre S. and W. Winchester with 7 cartridges in the magazine was found, the rifle had recently been cleaned; behind a box in the room a 12-gauge shot-gun broken at the stock was discovered, and the break was new. Lenick and Kent appeared before W. C. Proby, Esq., J.P., on the 16th December for preliminary hearing, they having been previously remanded from time to time, charged with the murder of Alexander McMillan. Kent was discharged, there being no evidence against him, and Lenick was committed for trial. On the 8th May,

the accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Battleford and the case lasted until the 10th. The jury were out for one night and part of the next day, but being unable to agree were discharged. On the 12th May he again appeared before Judge Newlands and a new jury and on this occasion was acquitted.

J. E. Martin—Theft of wheat.—On March 27, 1916, complaint was received at the Kindersley detachment from one H. D'Orguerre, of Tuscola, that he had made a tour of inspection of his granaries and found about 100 bushels of wheat had been stolen. Investigation was at once made, and suspicion rested on one J. E. Martin who was serving a term of imprisonment (of six months) in the guard-room at Battleford, for the theft of about 200 bushels of wheat from J. Donnelly, during the month of February. While in the guard-room here Martin wrote to D'Orguerre practically admitting the theft, and he made a voluntary statement in which he confessed to having taken a load of the complainant's wheat, in company with Frank Leemon and John Campsall, his brother-in-law and step-son, respectively, and to having sold these loads in Lemsford at the elevator. This statement was verified later in the material parts, and informations were laid against the three men. Leemon and Campsall, who both had joined an overseas battalion, were duly arrested and appeared before A. N. Walker, Esq., J.P., and A. C. Scarrow, Esq., J.P., at Kindersley on May 29, and pleaded "guilty"; they were released on suspended sentence and ordered to make restitution; leniency was shown on account of the extenuating circumstances and the fact that J. E. Martin seemed to be the prime mover in the committal of the thefts. At the expiration of Martin's first term of imprisonment, he was taken to Kindersley for preliminary hearing and appeared before A. N. Walker, Esq., J.P., and A. C. Scarrow, Esq., J. P., on August 30. Evidence was submitted substantiating the charge and the accused was committed for trial. On September 14, he was brought before His Honour Judge Baldwin at Kindersley, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to one year with hard labour in the jail at Prince Albert. The accused in this case also stole about 200 bushels of wheat from W. F. Jackson and about 150 bushels from J. J. Adam. A confession, covering those other thefts, which were made at Kindersley, voluntary, and evidence given by Campsall and Leemon at the preliminary hearing, left the accused no alternative but to plead "guilty" at his trial. He appeared before the same judge at the same time and place when charged with the theft of D'Orguerre's wheat, and was sentenced to one year on each charge, all the sentences to run concurrently.

Peter Badal and Benjamin George—Theft of Wheat.—In December, 1914, complaints were made by James Sharp, J. G. Graham, J. W. Brock, and J. Simpson, who were engaged in farming in the vicinity of Denholm, Sask., that wholesale thefts of wheat were occurring in that neighbourhood. Detective Staff-Sergeant Jackson and Corporal Allen of the R.N.W.M. Police, were sent down to inquire into the matter on the 2nd of January, 1915. Investigation disclosed that a Persian, by the name of Benjamin George, had been frequently disposing of wheat to the elevators in Denholm, on behalf of a man who claimed to be a Russian, and could not speak English. The alleged Russian, while shovelling off the loads of wheat at the elevators, always kept his face muffled, and took particular care that the elevator officials were left in ignorance of his identity. The team and harness, however, were noticed, and described as a roan and dark team, with brass mounted harness, and the wagon was a box-wagon of "Hamilton" make. On each journey to Denholm, the couple put the team in the livery barn, and it was noticed that the so-called Russian always left his coat in the wagon box, before going to the hotel. Inquiries were made throughout the district, and it was discovered that one Peter Badal, a Persian, living some 8 miles north of Denholm, had a team of the above description, and had also brass mounted harness. This wagon and harness were seen at Badal's place by Staff-Sergeant Jackson, together with about a hundred bushels of wheat in sacks. In the meantime Benjamin George was arrested by Corporal Allen, and taken to the guardroom at Battleford. Whilst

confined in the guardroom he made a voluntary statement to Supt. C. H. West, to the effect that he did not know who the Russian was, but that he always came to where he, George, was living, and engaged him to go to Denholm, paying him two dollars per day for his expenses. George and Badal were taken before A. J. Greensill, Esq., J.P., at Denholm, on the 5th of January, 1915, and committed for trial, but were afterwards released on $2,000 bail each by District Court Judge MacLean. At the preliminary hearing Badal's identity with the Russian was established. This case was not brought for trial at the first sittings of the Supreme Court, as the Attorney General did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to convict the accused. The fact that these men were not brought to trial caused a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the farmers in the neighbourhood of Denholm, and they all stated that it would be unsafe to leave grain in the granaries while these two men were at large. The case was not lost sight of, and on the 28th of December, 1915 (nearly a year after they had been committed for trial) Staff-Sergeant Jackson interviewed a farmer, by the name of Joseph Simpson, who wanted to lay an information against them charging theft of grain in December, 1914, and on the 21st February, 1915, they were again sent up for trial by W. C. Proby, Esq., J.P., of Battleford, and released on $400 bail each. Numerous and exhaustive inquiries were made before the case came to trial, and evidence was gathered to show that Peter Badal only threshed 75 bushels of wheat, which only graded No. 4, and was of a very poor quality; it was also shown that Benjamin George never grew a single bushel of wheat, whereas the grain sold by them graded Nos. 1, 2, and 3. In the case of the wheat stolen from Simpson, evidence was obtained to show that two men were seen with a team and loaded wagon on the trail leading from Simpson's farm, and heading for North Battleford, about the time of the theft, and it was proved that Benjamin George had sold a load of wheat at the mill, at North Battleford, for Badal. Mr. Simpson went to this mill shortly after the theft, and found that a load of wheat, exactly similar to the wheat stolen from him, had been bought a few hours previous. On the 3rd of May, 1916, Peter Badal and Benjamin George appeared for trial before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury; the trial occupying two days. Twenty-nine witnesses were called for the prosecution, and ten for the defence. For the defence the accused tried to prove, by a receipt which they produced, that they were not in the vicinity of Denholm on the days mentioned, the receipt being for one of the dates in December, 1914, but this receipt had been forged, showing the year 1915, with a "four" written over the "five," and His Lordship told the jury, that to his mind, this was undoubtedly a forgery. Another point proved was, that whenever Benjamin George was away from home, Badal also was away. This evidence was given by one Azez Eshaya, a prisoner undergoing life imprisonment for murder, with whom George was living at the time of the thefts. The accused men were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each in the penitentiary at Prince Albert, Sask. It is a significant fact, that since the first arrest of these men, no further thefts of wheat have been reported from the Denholm district.

W. Black—Sedition.—In March last the above named was committed for trial by A. Brehaut, Esq., police magistrate of North Battleford, on a charge of sedition. The utterances by the accused were disgraceful, infamous, and indecent, and particularly about the soldiers. He appeared for trial at Battleford on the 3rd May before Judge Newlands and evidence was adduced by several persons which substantiated the charge. The defence endeavoured to prove an alibi, and failed, and after an absence of about two hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended him for mercy on account of his old age and ill-health. On the 6th of May he appeared for sentence and was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour in the guardroom at Battleford.

Charles Nash and James Price—Theft of Wheat.—A complaint was received by the R.N.W.M. Police, at Battleford from one George Downton in December, 1914, that

he had a load of wheat stolen from his granary near Richard, Sask. This was immediately investigated, and it was found that in December, 1914, one Johnson, of Richard, had helped one Charles Nash to draw a load of wheat up the hill at Richard. Nash did not sell this wheat at Richard, but disposed of it to the Co-operative Elevator at Ruddell, giving his name as C. Ault. The wheat was sold on the 17th of December, 1914. From the investigation it would appear that Nash met a man at Ruddell, and asked which was the best elevator to take the grain to; stating that he had been lost during that day. About the same time as the wheat was sold, the same party sold a team of horses to James Price, and Nash signed the notes as C. Ault. Price and Nash were seen together in Ruddell, and Nash was seen giving money to Price. Evidence was produced to show that Nash had told various stories regarding this grain, stating that he was hauling it for a farmer in the north. After selling the grain Nash disappeared, and no trace was obtained of him until August, 1915, when he was seen in uniform at Richard, and arrested, and committed for trial by H. G. Graham, Esq., J.P. At the preliminary he took the stand in his own defence, and stated that he had gathered the grain at Emil Richard's stacks at Richard, but this was disproved by Mr. Richard and his manager, as they stated they had no grain there, and if they had it would have been dirty, whereas the grain sold at Richard was clean.

James Price was arrested on a voluntary statement made by Nash, in which he stated that Price and he had stolen the wheat from one Walter Smith. Price was committed for trial on the 10th of September, 1915, by H. Mylrea, Esq., J.P. On the 23rd November, 1915, they appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown and jury on three charges of theft of wheat from George Downton, Walter Smith, and Emil Richard. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" on the second charge, and Nash was sentenced to 60 days' and Price to six months' imprisonment in Prince Albert jail. The evidence all through this case pointed to the fact that Price had some hold over Nash, who was of a very simple nature. Price had always been looked upon with suspicion and was suspected of several crimes which had occurred in that vicinity.

Alex. Stone—Murder.—On the 10th of December, 1915, it was reported to Staff-Sergt. Jackson, who was at the time in Lashburn, engaged in investigating another case of murder, that a boy named Tilmer Stone had been found murdered. The boy's head had been battered in, evidently by some dull instrument. The deceased lived with his father, Alex. Stone, in the neighbourhood of Milleton, and one of the neighbours not having seen Stone or the boy for some days, went to their house and found it closed. On going round the building, he noticed a lot of blood, so called another neighbour, and together they gained admittance to the house, where they found the boy lying on the bed with the brains protruding. The Coroner was at once notified, and an inquest held. The neighbours, after discovering the body, traced the footsteps of the murderer to the Saskatchewan river, where they found that some one had recently dug a hole in the ice, and from the way in which the water had risen round it were given the impression that something of a heavy nature had been dropped into it. Inquiries were at once made for Alex. Stone, and Corporal Whitley was detailed to make an investigation into the case. The Stones were last seen alive on the 4th of December, 1915, a neighbour having called at their house on the 5th at noon and found it locked. The boy was evidently killed as he retired to bed on the night of the 4th December, his clothing having been placed as though he had retired for the night. Corporal Whitley in the course of his investigations ascertained that Alex. Stone and his dog were missing, and an axe, with which the deed had been committed, could not be found. Stone was traced by Corporal Whitley to the river, and there the trail of a man and dog was picked up going west on the south bank of the river, but later the tracks became indistinct and were lost. Members of the Force scoured the country for the murderer, but although every effort was made, no trace of him could be found. On Friday morning, the 17th December, 1915, Corporal

Whitley, who had been searching the surrounding country (which is very wooded) for the past six days, found Alex. Stone's body hanging to a poplar tree in the centre of a large bluff. A butcher's knife lay at his feet, and there was a large wound on the crown of the head, and two wounds in his throat. He had evidently tried to commit suicide with the axe, then used the knife on his throat, and finally hanged himself. Alex. Stone was a Swede, had been confined in an asylum, and had lived previously in the States, where his wife had been struck by lightning and killed. He had two other children, who were at the time living with a neighbour, and in all probability, had they been at home, they might have shared the same fate as their brother Tilmer. Stone is reported to have always treated his children well, and to have been particularly fond of the murdered boy; he must undoubtedly have been seized with a sudden fit of insanity. The dog and axe were never discovered, and it is presumed that he drowned the dog in the river, and disposed of the axe before he arrived at the scene where he took his life.

P. G. C. Crouch—Misappropriation.—On the 22nd of January, 1914, an information was laid before James Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Battleford, charging the above-named P. G. C. Crouch, with unlawfully appropriating the sum of $1,000 to his own use, the money being the property of his employers, Messrs. Wm. Bettingen & Co., grain merchants, Winnipeg, for whom at the time Crouch was acting as agent. Crouch absconded, and inquiries were made for him throughout this country, England, and the States, with the result that he was arrested at Vancouver, B.C., on the 17th of September, 1915. He was escorted from that city to Wilkie, Sask., for his preliminary hearing and committed for trial. On the 12th of October, 1915, Crouch appeared at the Supreme Court, Scott, before His Honour Judge Brown, and pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to thirty days' hard labour in the common jail at Prince Albert.

Joe Biggart—Horse Stealing.—Some time in the fall of 1914, Mr. M. D. Montgomery, of Denzil, Sask., lost one black colt; a roan colt, and a bay colt These animals were last seen 8 miles west of Unity, Sask. and from there no further trace of them could be obtained. The matter was reported to Constable Harris, in charge of the R.N.W.M. Police detachment at Unity, and he immediately started making inquiries for the missing animals. As a result of his investigations Constable Harris ascertained that a man by the name of Joseph Biggart, who lived in the vicinity of Unity, had taken two horses to Saskatoon in the fall of 1914, and their descriptions answered those of the roan and bay colts. Biggart was traced with the animals to a farm in the neighbourhood of Saskatoon, where it was found that he had traded them to a party who lived somewhere in the vicinity. Further inquiries were made, and Biggart was ultimately located with the animals in his possession. Mr. Montgomery identified the horses as his property, and took charge of them on the understanding that they were to be produced at the court at Unity. An information was laid against Joe Biggart and he was arrested, and subsequently committed for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Brown at the Supreme Court at Scott, on the 14th of October, 1915, and was sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. This case was of a very intricate nature, and it was only by perseverance that it was brought to a successful conclusion.

Paul Gasivoda—Theft of Wheat.—On the 7th of March, 1916, one Paul Gasivoda, an Italian, was brought up for preliminary hearing, in North Battleford, on a charge of theft of wheat. Staff-Sergeant Jackson attended the hearing, and asked that certain moneys found on the accused be put in as an exhibit, as it was possible that they were the proceeds of other thefts of a similar nature. Gasivoda appeared before His Honour Judge MacLean, at Battleford, on the 10th of March, 1916 and was sentenced to six

months hard labour in the guard-room at Battleford. In the meantime, Sergt. Browning of Meota detachment had received a complaint from one A. MacDonald, that some of his wheat had been stolen. In the course of his investigations Sergt. Browning discovered that the elevator man at Prince had bought a load of wheat from an Italian, giving the name of Paul Gasivoda. This wheat graded No. 2 Northern, which was the same grade as that lost by MacDonald. Gasivoda's movements were traced, and Sergt. Browning came to the conclusion as a result of his investigations that Gasivoda was responsible for the theft of MacDonald's wheat, and an information was laid charging him with this theft. Later Constable Caldwell of Edam detachment reported that 150 bushels of wheat had been stolen from the granary, of another complainant, Waters, which he was going to use as seed. Inquiries into the case pointed to Paul Gasivoda, as the author of this theft also. He was subsequently committed for trial by W. C. Proby, Esq., J.P., at Battleford, on two charges, and later appeared before His Honour Judge MacLean, and was sentenced to five months hard labour in the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Battleford. The money found on the prisoner was ordered to be divided pro rata amongst the parties who had lost wheat, through this man's thieving.

Stanley Montana—Housebreaking and Theft.—On August 19, one H. Black of Harlan reported to the Mounted Police Detachment at Onion Lake that his house had been broken into and a blue serge suit stolen. Mr. Black suspected no one. Investigation was made by Sergt. Burke among all the Indian camps, and he subsequently found that a suit had been given by the accused to one Moise Mellow, a treaty Indian. The suit was secured and identified by the owner, and information laid against Montana, who is also an Indian. He was taken before J. Shore, Esq., J.P., and G. A. Gardiner, Esq., J.P., on August 24, and committed for trial. On September 15 he appeared before His Honour Judge MacLean at Battleford and pleaded "guilty," was sentenced to two years hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Stanley Montana—Forgery.—On August 24 while at Harlan, E. W. Stephenson complained to Sergt. Burke that he had a cheque returned to him by the manager of the Hudson's Bay store at Onion Lake. The cheque, which was made out in favour of the above named, leaving out the surname, and purported to be signed by the complainant, was presented by an Indian named William McKay. Mr. Stephenson stated that he had never issued a cheque to Montana at any time. An information was laid against the latter and he was brought before J. Shore, Esq., J.P., charged with forgery. The evidence disclosed the fact that Montana had given the cheque to McKay saying he had received it from Mr. Stephenson for work done. Mr. Stephenson stated that he had never issued a cheque in favour of Montana, and his alleged signature appeared to be written by the accused. Montana was committed for trial. On September 15 he appeared before His Honour Judge MacLean at Battleford, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to two years at Prince Albert, with hard labour, sentence to run concurrently with the one for housebreaking and theft.

John Hennesey—Housebreaking.—On May 28 last Corpl. J. de R. Allen of Wilkie detachment received a telephone call from A. C. Donaldson, stating that during the night he woke up and found a person in his room with a light. On making a move the intruder turned round and was identified by the complainant as John Hennesey, a lad of 18 years of age, who at the time was looking into one of the drawers of a dresser. Mr. Donaldson got out of bed and the accused ran away, being joined by another person outside the house. Information was laid against Hennesey and he was arrested in his boarding house about midnight. Before T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., the next morning Mr. Donaldson gave evidence as to having seen the accused in his room, and Corpl. Allen gave evidence as to the statement made by the accused at the time of his arrest, to the effect that he would not be in his present plight were

it not for his debts, and also as to Hennesey's complaining of a sore knee which he alleged was caused through falling down stairs at Donaldson's the previous night. Hennessey was committed for trial and escorted to Prince Albert jail. On July 7 he appeared before His Honour Judge Dixon at Scott and pleaded guilty. The judge took into consideration the age of the accused and sentenced him to two months in the jail at Prince Albert.

Prairie Fires—Compared with last year an increase in convictions under this Act has been secured. The number of prairie fire cases brought into court was 165 and out of this total 159 convictions were obtained. A considerable number of these cases were purely technical, the persons concerned not having taken the ordinary precautions to safeguard their own and neighbour's property. It is felt that publicity given to these cases in the districts in which they have occurred will have a salutary effect in checking the negligence which is undoubtedly a factor in the majority of prairie fires reported to the police.

Sudden and Accidental Deaths—During the year 43 cases of sudden and accidental deaths were investigated. In cases where property was left, an inventory was taken and the Public Administrator duly notified, and where the addresses of relatives of the deceased were known, notification was given of the death and the surrounding circumstances, together with a list of property. It is sometimes difficult to give full particulars to the relatives of deceased foreigners on account of the lax manner in which they keep records of their property, and this entails a considerable amount of work on the part of the police.

Suicides.—There has been a considerable decrease in cases of this nature I am glad to say, only four having been investigated during the year, the unfortunate victims in each case being of unsound mind.

INQUIRIES FOR MISSING PERSONS.

A large amount of time is expended inquiring for missing persons. During the year many cases were brought to our notice, and circulars distributed throughout the country. It is surprising what gratifying results are obtained through our efforts, and in numerous instances distressed persons have been relieved of their anxiety by receiving tidings of the whereabouts and well-being of relatives or friends.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Owing to the bountiful harvest very few cases of destitution, as compared with former years, have been reported, but when brought to our notice the circumstances are investigated, and the Dominion or Provincial Governments, as the case may be, informed of the facts and recommendations are made as to the advisability of granting relief.

Indians.—The usual escorts were supplied to Indian Agents paying "Treaty". A special patrol was made with the Indian agent to Waterhen Lake to inquire into the alleged burying alive of an Indian. Other assistance generally has been rendered to this department from time to time.

Agriculture.—We have assisted the Department of Agriculture by investigations and prosecutions under the Horse Breeders Act, 27 convictions having been obtained. Numerous inquiries have been made concerning the enrolment of stallions in cases where it was doubtful whether the owners had complied with the Act or not. Assistance has also been rendered to this department in connection with the Dairyman's Act, and regarding contagious diseases among animals.

Neglected and dependent children.—Thirty-two cases were reported during the year and in each one the child was taken from the control of its parent or guardian and placed in the care of S. Spencer Page, Esq., the superintendent. There has been a considerable increase in the number of such cases as compared with last year, and most of the children concerned are of foreign extraction.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are healthy, thrifty, industrious and law-abiding. They are well supplied with fodder for their stock, which is increasing. They take an interest in farming and stock-raising, and a greater acreage is under cultivation this year. On the Onion Lake reserve, twenty new houses have been erected, all of them having shingled roofs. A slight outbreak of typhoid fever occurred amongst the Indians of the Cold Lake reserve; the Medical practitioner from St. Paul de Metis rendered assistance and quarantine was enforced. Twenty-two convictions were obtained under the "Indian Act:" nine cases were of Indians charged with being in possession of liquor, but I am pleased to say that every year the liquor traffic among Indians is decreasing.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drill with all arms is held weekly in the post. Fire drill is held mouthly. Mounted drill has been given when sufficient members have been available, and lectures on Police work when opportunity offered as well as on the care and management of horses.

Annual revolver practice was held during the month of August.

Conduct and Discipline.

Conduct on the whole during the year has been very good, minor breaches of discipline have occurred and have been corrected.

Health.

During the year the health of the division has been good. I regret to state, however, that Supt. C. H. West had to undergo surgical treatment on two occasions for a very serious ailment, but am glad to record that he is now on a fair way to recovery.

Horses.

The horses on September 30, 1916, consisted of 59 saddle and 9 team horses; they were distributed as follows:

On detachment	30
In post	37
Dead, D.N.S.O.	1
	68
Attached	12
	80

During the year our horses were inspected by yourself and Asst. Commissioner Wilson, and frequently by myself. The health has been good. The total mileage for the whole division amounted to 204,642 miles.

Reading and Recreation Room.

The reading room in the post is a great benefit to the members of the division. The billiard table has been renovated and new accessories purchased under your authority. The room has been freshly painted and greatly improved by the purchase of upholstered chairs and a writing desk. These latter purchases have been made from the library fund, out of which also a good supply of literature has been bought. The illustrated papers which are received from Ottawa are eagerly looked forward to, and after they have remained in the post for a specified time they are circulated among the detachments. Special arrangements for a similar circulation of library books have been made.

Stores.

Stores supplied to this post are of the highest quality.

Buildings.

During the year a portion of the quartermaster's store was partitioned off and a cell made for the accommodation of female prisoners, this has proved very beneficial, as previously no separate place was available.

Water Supply.

As in previous years water has been obtained near to the barracks and hauled regularly each day for use in the post. No connection has been made as yet with the town water system.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The headquarters of the division and the Wilkie and Kindersley sub-districts were inspected by Assistant Commissioner Wilson during the month of June last.

Monthly inspections were made of the numerous detachments so far as other duties would permit, and a weekly inspection of the Barracks.

Owing to the greatly reduced strength of the division during the latter part of the summer, it was found necessary to abolish three detachments and reduce the strength of a number of others. This will very greatly increase the duties of those members remaining, their duties already being quite strenuous enough. The only apparent way to overcome this difficulty would be by the use of motor cars at headquarters and in each sub-district. Their employment would, I believe, so much increase the amount of territory that could be covered, and so greatly increase efficiency as well as save time, that it would almost, if not quite, compensate for the reduction of the strength of the division.

I am pleased to state that I have received the most loyal support from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the division in the execution of our various duties. They have been untiring in their efforts to do everything possible to work in harmony and to the greatest advantage.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,

Insp. Commanding "C" Division for Supt. O.D.S.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.,
Sept. 30, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Battleford, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the "C" Division guard-room for the year ended September 30, 1916.

At midnight on September 30, 1915, there were three prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment; two awaiting trial and two lunatics waiting the order of the Attorney General, a total of seven.

During the year 288 were admitted and, together with seven confined in the guard-room on September 30, 1915, at midnight, make a total of 295.

Compared with last year, this shows an increase of 49 in the numbers of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
Whites	151	
Half-breeds	42	
Indians	11	
Coloured	5	
Persians	7	
		216
Females—		
Whites	10	
Half-breeds	8	
		18
Lunatics, Male—		
Whites	54	
Indians	2	
Chinese	1	
		57
Lunatics, Female—		
Whites	3	
Coloured	1	
		4
		295

Number of prisoners received in:—

October, 1915	15
November, 1915	35
December, 1915	29
January, 1916	8
February, 1916	27
March, 1916	28
April, 1916	35
May, 1916	27
June, 1916	22
July, 1916	22
August, 1916	23
September, 1916	17
Total	288

The daily average number of prisoners	15·5
The monthly average number of prisoners was	24
The maximum number on any one day was	26
The minimum number on any one day was	6
The monthly maximum number of prisoners was in the month of April, 1916	35
The monthly minimum number of prisoners was in the month of January, 1916	8

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	88
Fine and costs paid	21
Released on bail	16
Sent to Prince Albert jail	15
Sent to penitentiary	10
Released on suspended sentence	5
Released on parole	12
Escorted to Brandon internment camp	6
Cases dismissed	10
Sent to Children's Home, Moosejaw	3
Acquitted	1
Handed over to military authorities	2
Cases withdrawn	1
Sent to hospital for the insane	55
Discharged	4
Released by order of Attorney General	2
Sent to Lashburn for preliminary hearing	2
Sent to Kindersley for trial	3
Sent to Turtleford for trial	2
Sent to Radisson for trial	1
Escorted to Wolseley industrial school	1
Released by order of Judge McKay	1
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1916, serving terms of imprisonment	11
Lunatics awaiting the order of the Attorney General	1
Females—	
Fines and costs paid	1
Sent to Prince Albert jail	9
Sent to Children's Home, Winnipeg	1
Sent to Children's Home, Calgary	3
Sent to Children's Home, Moosejaw	1
Cases dismissed	2
Sent to hospital for the insane	4
Sent to Maymont for trial	1
Total	295

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

All prisoners charged with indictable offences have had their finger prints and photographs taken. A new washroom has been built on to the Guard Room, which makes a great improvement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. SMITH, *Corporal.*

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, September 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of "Depot" Division for the year ending September 30, 1916:—

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the year 110 recruits were trained. Rides under Sergt. Major Griffin, and drill under Sergt. MacDowell. The class of recruits was of fair average intelligence and physique. They were instructed in police work and criminal law by Inspectors Acland and Humby, and myself.

The short time that they are kept at "Depot," owing to the requirements of other divisions, prevents their getting a thorough knowledge of the work before they are transferred.

Troop rides took place throughout the winter and early spring, three troops being continually in training.

Thirty- three N.C.O.'s and men under Inspector Wood were detailed to patrol the boundary between Manitoba and the United States. They were selected from the more promising recruits.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught inspected headquarters on the 1st July, and saw about 50 N.C.O.'s and men on foot parade. He seemed thoroughly satisfied with the parade and spoke in most eulogistic terms of the force.

Sergt. Major Griffin and three constables left for Banff several days before the arrival of the Royal Party. They took nine horses for their use at Banff.

The training of recruits during the last half of the year has been difficult owing to the large number of men taking their discharge for the purpose of going to the front, the small numbers in "Depot" requiring me to place recruits on regular duty before they have had sufficient training.

The annual revolver course was fired in August and September. The shooting was good. There were eighteen marksmen. Reg. No. 6433 Constable Bennett L. who has less than one year's service, made 356.

A short course of musketry was held at the latter part of the summer, and progress shown.

The rifle range suffered much last winter from the very heavy fall of snow, eight out of twelve "Carey" targets being twisted beyond repair by the heavy drifts.

Instruction in machine gun was given to the officers during the spring months by Sergt. MacDowell.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

This is sufficient and in excellent condition.

TRANSPORT

This is in good order and sufficient.

HORSES

The shoeing has been satisfactory.

BARRACK BUILDINGS

There has been no change since last year with the exception of a small shed erected for the purpose of housing the motor in connection with the sewerage system, the motor having been raised above ground to prevent it from being flooded.

The furnaces are in good order for the coming winter, having been thoroughly overhauled.

RATIONS

They have been satisfactory with the exception of the meat during the summer months, when a number of quarters had to be returned to the Swift Canadian Company owing to their being tainted. This matter has since been rectified.

CLOTHING.

That supplied has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

This has been generally good. I regret to report the following deaths:—

Reg. No. 6513 Constable Yorty, R. E. died on the 24th March from pneumonia.

Special Constable Harding, who was employed as a carpenter, died from abscess of the stomach on the 17th April.

Assistant Commissioner A. R. Cuthbert died in the General Hospital of Bright's disease on the 21st September.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made throughout the year by the orderly Officers, and weekly by the assistant commissioner or myself.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire apparatus is in good order and is tested by a weekly fire parade.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial condition. Grants have been made during the year for sports. It has been in charge of Inspector Acland, who has taken considerable interest in looking after it.

LIBRARY.

The library is satisfactory. About 100 new volumes were purchased during the last twelve months.

GENERAL.

I have received every support from the officers and N.C.O's under my command.

Sergt. Major Turner, whom I found to be painstaking and energetic in his duties, has accepted a position in the Bahama police for the term of one year. He left to take over his duties on the 19th August.

Sergt Major Griffin has done his duty as riding-master to my entire satisfactiou.

Sergt. MacDowell has efficiently carried out the duties of drill instructor. He has now taken the place vacated by Serg. Major Turner.

The Quarter-Master Sergeant and the Depot Office staff have done their duties efficiently.

Staff Sergeant Walshaw, the provost, has performed his duties well and the good appearance of the grounds this year is due to the attention which he has devoted to them.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY,

Superintendent Commanding "Depot" Division.

Regina Guard-room, October 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"Depot" Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina guard-room, for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1915	43
" received during the 12 months ended September 30, 1916	1,140
" discharged during the 12 months ended September 30, 1916	1,130
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1916	44

The following is a classification of prisoners:

	Males	Females.
Whites	811	51
Indians	16	..
Half-breeds	23	2
Negroes	14	3
Chinese	10	..
Lunatics	94	36
Prisoners of war	123	..
	1,091	92

The monthly admittances were as follows:

	Received.	Discharged.
October, 1915	95	103
November, 1915	89	84
December, 1915	96	104
January, 1916	89	91
February, 1916	67	65
March, 1916	75	76
April, 1916	88	92
May, 1916	83	78
June, 1916	108	105
July, 1916	98	112
August, 1916	116	105
September, 1916	136	124
Total	1,140	1,139

Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—*Continued.*

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:

Time expired	173
To Regina jail	471
Fine paid	16
Released on bail	6
Released on ticket-of-leave	8
To Prince Albert penitentiary	13
Deported to U.S.A.	5
Released by order of officer commanding	5
Released pending appeal	1
Released by order of Deputy Attorney General	1
To Moosomin jail	2
To industrial school (juvenile)	1
Handed over to parents (juvenile)	1
To Home for neglected children	1
Died in hospital	1
To Regina for trial	74
To Weyburn for trial	9
To Moosejaw for trial	11
To other places for trial	38
To Battleford asylum (under observation)	2

Female Prisoners.

To Prince Albert common jail	20
To Regina for trial	20
To other places for trial	9
Discharged by order of officer commanding	2
To General hospital	1
To Home for neglected children	1
To Bureau of Public Welfare	1
Fine paid	1

Insane Females.

To Battleford asylum	31
Released by order of Police Magistrate	1
To Prince Albert hospital	1
To Regina for trial	1

Insane Males.

To Battleford asylum	73
To Regina jail	7
To Regina for trial	7
Released as sane	5
To Fort Qu'Appelle for trial	1

Prisoners of War.

To Brandon internment camp	75
To Lethbridge internment camp	8
To Estevan for trial	3
To Estevan as witness	2
Transferred to guard-room as a civilian	1
Released on parole	20
Discharged by order of officer commanding	9
Total	1,139

The following schedule shows crimes under which prisoners serving sentences or passing through the guard-room, were charged with:

Abduction	4
Assault, common	38
Assault, indecent	14
Assault, peace officer	4
Arson	6
Arson, attempted	1
Assist aliens	3
Attempt to procure a miscarriage	1
Breaking parole	1
Bigamy	3

Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—*Continued.*

Buggery	1
Buggery, attempted	2
Blackmail, attempted	1
Breaking quarantine	1
Carnal knowledge	8
Carnal knowledge, attempted	4
Carry concealed weapons	3
Cruelty to animals	1
Conspiracy	3
Drunk and disorderly	37
Desert employment	19
Destitute (juvenile)	1
Escape from lawful custody	4
Endanger property	4
False pretences	23
Forgery	36
Held for deportation	7
Housebreaking	9
Held as witness	2
Indecency	4
Incest	3
Intimidation	4
Impersonating a peace officer	1
Keep gaming house	6
Keep disorderly house	1
Murder	3
Murder, attempted	4
Mischief	2
Medical Act, contravention of	3
Neglect children	4
Neglected child	2
Non-payment of board bill	1
Obstructing peace officer	1
Post immoral letter	1
Prostitution, aiding and abetting	3
Perjury	2
Possession of stolen goods	3
Possession of firearms	4
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	3
Possession of drugs	7
Rape	5
Rape attempted	3
Shoot with intent to wound a person	1
Shoot with intent to wound cattle	5
Set fire to prairie	2
Sell lottery tickets	1
Steal train ride	4
Sow noxious weeds	1
Sedition	1
Suicide, attempted	3
Seduction	2
Theft	179
Theft of horses	14
Theft of cattle	18
Trespass on railway	16
Trading with enemy	1
Unlawfully obtain liquor	1
Unlawfully keep liquor	7
Unlawfully consume liquor	50
Unlawful sale of liquor	26
Unlawfully enter Canada	1
Vagrancy	219

Indian Act.

Supply liquor to an Indian	5
Possession of liquor	2
Drunk	4
Insane, males	94
Insane, females	36
Prisoners of war	123

Female Prisoners.

Abduction	2
Assault	4

Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—*Concluded.*

Break quarantine	1
Conspiracy	1
Desert employment	1
Forgery	3
Held as witness	5
Incest	2
Inmate of disorderly house	2
Keep disorderly house	6
Murder	1
Neglected child	3
Neglect in child birth	1
Possession of stolen property	2
Post obscene picture	1
Unlawful possession of liquor	3
Unlawfully sell liquor	2
Vagrancy	16
Total	1,183

The daily average number of prisoners has been	33
The maximum number of prisoners has been	49
The minimum number of prisoners has been	22

The health of the prisoners has been good.
The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There was one death, Jeremiah Donovan, a prisoner sent from Moosejaw on a charge of vagrancy. On his arrival at the guard-room he was in a very exhausted condition and was at once sent to the hospital, where he died a few hours later. The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came by his death from natural causes.

During the year, 1,183 prisoners passed through the guard-room, this number exceeding that of any previous year.

A total of 471 prisoners were conveyed to the provincial jail by police transport.

A suggestion was made that steel cages should be erected in place of the wooden cells now in use, this would make the guard-room much more sanitary and improve the ventilation.

The washing and lavatory accommodation is still very unsatisfactory and could be greatly improved if proper lavatories were installed and connected with the sewage.

The whole of the building was painted and kalsomined during the summer months, this making the old building as clean and sanitary as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, *Staff Sergt.*,
Provost. *Reg.* 5209.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. P. W. PENNEFATHER, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir, I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1916:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

For the second year in succession I am happy to report great prosperity over the whole of my district. We have been very fortunate in having suitable weather at the right seasons, and crops high above the average are again general. Many wheat crops on summer-fallow are yielding 50 bushels to the acre, and in Retlaw one field is said to run as high as 55 bushels. In another case one hundred acres produced 52 bushels of wheat to the acre, for which the price of $1.25 per bushel was offered and refused. These abundant crops following upon the record harvest of last year portend very prosperous times throughout this part of the country. A shortage of labour was anticipated for the gathering of the crops owing to the large number of men who have joined the overseas forces not being now available, but this has been met in a large degree by the influx of harvesters from the United States and eastern Canada. Stock has also done well. Feed and water are plentiful, and the increase has been good. W. H. McIntyre, a rancher in the Milk River district, sold during the year twelve hundred yearling steers for $50 per head. Sheep raising has very largely increased in the past few years. Breeders have imported thoroughbred animals and so improved their flocks that there is now an enormous demand by eastern buyers for wool from this district, and record prices have been paid.

No new industries have been introduced, but those in existence have had a profitable year. The coal mines have been worked steadily and employ a large amount of labour. The North American Collieries, Ltd., at Coalhurst report an output of approximately 194,254 tons during the year, and the Galt Mines at Lethbridge considerably in excess of this amount. Those at Taber have also been operated continuously. Although at least 50 per cent of the miners are of Austrian nationality, I am glad to report that no trouble whatever has been experienced with them. In July last they were out on strike for three days, demanding an increase of 10 per cent on their wages. The question, however, was amicably settled and all of them returned to work. No trouble was made by the miners when out. During the summer there was serious shortage of labour, but this was alleviated in some degree by the release of alien enemy miners from the different internment camps. There is still a shortage of labour and the stocks of coal throughout the province are lower than for years past. With an open fall it is anticipated that there will be no serious deficiency during the winter.

The public health, generally speaking, has been good. Outbreaks of whooping-cough, measles and chicken-pox have occurred in some districts, but were soon suppressed, and few cases proved fatal. A serious epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in Lethbridge last spring, and a considerable number of deaths occurred. This epidemic was generally attributed to an impure water supply, the bacilli being brought down

by the spring freshet, but no recurrence is anticipated after the installation of a filtration plant in the city. A contract for this work is now about to be let.

I am pleased to report that the Government have commenced boring for artesian wells in the Grassy Lake district. Three have been started and in one case a depth of 80 feet has been reached. This work is in charge of Mr. Dowling, a Dominion Government geologist. The lack of good water in this section of the country has been a great handicap, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Government will meet with success, as this will lead to the betterment of the settlers.

The new Liquor Act came into force in Alberta on the 1st of July last, and there is now almost a total absence of drunkenness in public places.

In June, two McLaughlin six-cylinder five-seater cars were purchased for the division, one being stationed at Medicine Hat and one at Lethbridge. In addition to these, Staff-Sergt. Munday has his own car, which he uses on Government service on the international boundary. The police cars have been exceedingly useful and are a distinct acquisition to the work of the force. Since receiving them we have experienced a much greater rainfall than the average, consequently the roads have been in very bad condition, and a number of breakdowns have occurred, which, however, under the circumstances, were unavoidable.

The city of Lethbridge has had a prosperous year, business having been exceptionally good, and the outlook for the future is most favourable.

A constant supervision has been kept on the alien enemy population in the district, and I am glad to report that they have been most orderly. I am of the opinion that the Austrian element is indifferent in regard to the war.

It is gratifying to report that the citizens of Lethbridge have shown a most patriotic spirit in liberally contributing to the patriotic funds and other societies working for the welfare of our soldiers and their dependents.

CRIME.

The total number of cases recorded this year is considerably in excess of the figures of last year, but this increase is due to the large number of minor offences. The largest increase is of cases under the Ordinances, especially the Masters and Servants Ordinance. Cases under this head were swelled by 64 employees of the C.P.R. who, being sent from outside points to work on section gangs, deserted their employment for the higher wages offered by the farmers. The railway companies had gone to the trouble and expense of bringing these men up, but the latter only worked for a few days and then left the gangs. The railway companies having their summer's work mapped out, a lot of inconvenience was caused, and they therefore asked the assistance of the police to put a stop to the practice. Their action and the resultant prosecutions had the desired effect.

Jacob Schneider—Horse Stealing, Juvenile.—This case was shown in last year's report as awaiting trial. Jacob Schneider, a lad of sixteen years of age at the time the theft was committed, ran away from his home and took with him one of the farm horses. His mother laid information against him. In his efforts to get away he stole a mare, set of harness and democrat from one L. C. Nelson at Elkwater Lake. He changed the democrat for a buggy belonging to one Pete Fuhrman, resident, west of Elkwater Lake, and stole from the latter a pair of blankets. He was arrested after some smart trailing work by Corporal Clarke of Irvine, and committed for trial on September 27, 1915. He was brought on October 27, 1915 before His Lordship, Mr. Justice McCarthy, and on arraignment, pleaded guilty to two charges of horse stealing. His counsel, Mr. J. J. Mahaffy, of Medicine Hat, pleaded for the leniency of the court, and stated that none of the persons from whom articles had been taken

were losers, as all the property had been returned. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. W. A. Begg said his instructions were not to object to suspended sentence provided the accused or his parents entered into a bond for his future good behaviour. Geo. P. Schneider, his father, entered into a bond for the sum of $2,000, and the boy was discharged on suspended sentence of two years' imprisonment, should he fail in his bond.

Frank Herrington—Theft of oats and wheat (2 charges).—The accused who was at the time of his arrest on these charges, on parole as a licensed convict stole a load of oats from one William Miller, a farmer resident near Pakowki, and some wheat from H. Steveson of Pakowki. He was committed for trial after a preliminary held by J Sergent J.P. at Foremost, and held in the Lethbridge Guard Room until brought for trial before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh at Medicine Hat Supreme Court on the 10th March 1916, pleading guilty to both charges. He was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Ernest Grenup and Guy Clutterbuck—Horse Stealing.—The two accused were young men working in Taber, and they wished to get to their respective homes. Clutterbuck seems to have led astray the younger man Greenup, for they stole a horse and saddle from one Walter S. Pitt and got away on it. Greenup left Clutterbuck near his home close to Foremost, and was arrested there. Clutterbuck continued on his way and when near Writing on Stone traded the stolen horse for another, and went across the Line. He was supposed to have gone to Kalispell, where his people reside, and the Sheriff at that point was asked to locate him and hold him on the charge of horse-stealing. This was done and Detective Sergeant Reames went down to Kalispell, where the accused agreed to waive extradition after a consultation between himself, his lawyer and Sergt. Reames, and was brought back to Canada. On the 29th March 1916, both men appeared before Insp. Chaney at Lethbridge for preliminary hearing. They stated that they desired to waive the preliminaries and elect for speedy trial as they intended to plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court. They appeared subsequently before Judge Jackson for election on the morning of the 31st March, and asked to be tried speedily. The trial was immediately commenced and both pleaded guilty. Greenup was sentenced to six months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge, and Clutterbuck to twelve months in the same institution. The latter was given a more severe sentence owing to the fact that he had written to a man at Taber and tried to induce him to write out a false bill of sale for the horse.

Toni Lombardi—Attempted Murder.—The accused was arrested on the 25th April, 1916. At the time he was in an unconscious condition, as also was Ruben whom he had attempted to murder; the latter having bullets in his body. Both were taken to Galt hospital where Ruben remained for three days while Lombardi was an inmate for a fortnight. The affair seems to have been the result of a long nursed grudge of Lombardi's against Ruben. The former had been imbibing very freely, although at the time of the commission of the offence he was perfectly capable and in his right senses. The evidence produced at the preliminary hearing held before Supt. P. W. Pennefather on the 22nd May, 1916, showed that Sylvio Ruben and his wife had just got home from a dance held at the Miner's Hall, and heard some one round the back of the house trying to get in. They put the children into one of the back rooms, and blew out the lights in the house, with the exception of the room they were in, which they turned very low, so it could not be seen from outside, and waited, They then heard Toni Lombardi outside demanding an entrance, and saying he wanted to kill them all. They did not answer and the intruder then fired a shot from his gun outside, broke a window and entered the house. He tried to get into the room where the family were, reiterating that he wanted to kill them all, but Ruben held the door. Toni Lombardi then succeeded in getting the door partly open and slipping his hand

round the corner with the gun in it fired three shots, one striking Ruben in the shoulder and lodging there, another passing right through the shoulder in the fleshy part. Ruben then opened the door and went out and wrestled with Lombardi till he got him down on the floor. He then got hold of the coal hammer and used this on Lombardi's head and face until he smashed the handle, when he further battered him into a state of insensibility with pieces of coal. The room in which the fight took place was a shambles. Mrs. Ruben, the wife of Sylvio, corroborated the evidence of her husband, and stated that it was she who went to the lamp house at the mine and got the inmates to telephone for the doctor, and the police. Nick Johnson, another Italian, was sworn, and his evidence showed that Lombardi fully intended to murder Ruben, as he stated so to Johnson the Sunday previous when in his company. The accused was committed for trial and held in the guard-room until the 19th of September, when he appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury at the Lethbridge Supreme Court Sittings. Mr. R. A. Smith, barrister, of Lethbridge, appeared for the accused, and the same evidence was produced as at the preliminary. The defence, by the evidence of Lombardi himself, tried to show that the latter had only gone to Ruben's house on the night in question to get something to steady his stomach as he had too much drink. He had entered the house and had been hit over the head with something and did not know any more till he woke up in the hospital. He stated that the gun, which was produced, and was a ·32 Browning automatic revolver, belonged to Mrs. Ruben and had been in her possession on the day in question, and that she had had it for three months. This was rebutted by the persons with whom Lombardi had been boarding as they had seen him with the weapon during that period. His Lordship summed up very much against the accused, and the jury after being absent for about half an hour, returning once to be instructed as to the law in the case, returned a verdict of "Guilty of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm."

His Lordship in passing sentence said that he remembered Lombardi being up before him on a somewhat similar charge, and that at that time he had only given him a short term, and added that the accused was a menace to the public. He sentenced him to serve twelve years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Sam Farrer—Sedition.—As a result of rumours coming to the notice of the police at Medicine Hat, a plain clothes constable was sent down to Suffield to investigate. It was alleged that Farrer had made a great number of seditious remarks, and in addition was persuading young men of military age and intention from joining the Army. Inquiries led to Farrer's arrest on the above charge. Preliminary hearing was held before Inspector T. M. Shoebotham at Medicine Hat on the 15th August, 1916, and Farrer was then commited for trial. The charge was a very long one and contained many seditious sentences that Farrer is alleged to have used. Amongst them were the following: "England had never fought a just war." "As regards the broken treaty with Belgium, Germany was justified." "England had acted in a mean and cowardly way to obtain recruits." "That Canada would be much better off under the Germans." "If I were not married I would offer my services to the German Ambassador in the United States of America for secret service. Being English I would not be suspected." "I don't sing God save the King, I sing God damn the King," which were calculated to bring into contempt and excite disaffection towards the King and Government. The accused is at present awaiting trial and is held in the guard-room here, his application for bail having been refused.

George Dock and James Slessor—Aiding escaped prisoner.—On the morning of the 19th July one Peyton B. Washington, a negro, being on his way to the boundary for deportation to United States, where he was wanted at Walla Walla, Wash., in the custody of an Immigration Department official, made his escape by jumping from the train at Winnifred, Alta., and succeeded in getting away. The police were notified and several parties went out to the district. The negro was not re-arrested until the 23rd

of July, when he was found in the cellar of James Slessor's house. Slessor denied that he was there, but the police were not satisfied and made search. At his preliminary hearing Slessor admitted that he had assisted the negro previous to this. The police were close behind the negro on the 20th of July, and saw him driving in a buggy. Shots were fired to make the parties stop, but they only drove the faster. Slessor admitted that he was the man driving the rig, and also that Washington had told him that the police were after him. George Dock was brought into the case, as, on a search being made of his place on suspicion, a letter was found addressed to him and signed by the negro thanking him for assistance given and promising him some remembrance when he should get across to the States. Dock made no statement at his preliminary hearing. The prisoners were allowed out on bail, and on the 29th September appeared at Lethbridge Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Simmons. Evidence was given by the various police officers concerned, and the negro was also placed on the stand and admitted that the accused had assisted him, but that he had scared them into doing so. The defence was that Both Slessor and Dock had been intimidated by Washington into doing as he wanted. This was set aside as ridiculous by the bench as quite a few police officers were in the vicinity and the accused should have had no fear of reprisal. The jury after half an hour's deliberation found the two accused "guilty," and the Court sentenced each to pay a fine of $250 or in default serve six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ended September 30, 1916.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissal.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2		
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Carrying offensive weapons	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Failing to obey summons	4	4		
Assault on peace officer	2	2		
Perjury	1		1	
Aiding escaped prisoner	3	2	1	
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	192	173	19	
Gaming	3	2	1	
Creating disturbance	11	11		
Procuring for carnal connection	1		1	
Drunk and disorderly	43	39	4	
Disorderly conduct	2	2		
Inmate of bawdy house	18	17	1	
Keeping bawdy house	8	8		
Using insulting language	2	2		
Using obscene language	1	1		
Indecent assault	2	2		
In possession of opium	2	2		
Rape	3	1	1	1
Incest	2			2
Attempted rape	1			1
Inmate of opium joint	6	6		
Seduction	1	1		
Against Person—				
Common assault	115	93	22	
Unguarded excavations	11	10	1	
Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm	13	3	9	1
Nuisance, common	8	4	4	
Unlawful wounding	1		1	
Wife desertion	4	2	2	
Attempted murder	1	1		
Shooting with intent	1			1
Assault, inflicting grievous bodily harm	1	1		
Against Property—				
Theft	86	67	19	
Cruelty to animals	22	21	1	
Dead Beat Act	12	11	1	
Receiving stolen property	3	3		
Breaking and entering	2	2		
False pretenses	21	13	8	
Theft of grain under seizure	2	1		1
Horse shooting	1			1
Horse stealing	6	4	1	1
Arson	1	1		
Issuing worthless cheques	1	1		
Detaining registered letter	1		1	
Mischief	18	17	1	
Fraudulent conversion	1	1		
Fraud	1		1	
Theft from the person	2			2
Theft of wheat	2	2		
Cattle maiming	4	1	3	
Cattle stealing	2		1	1
Burglary	1	1		
Breach of contract	1	1		
Extortion	2	1	1	
Forgery	2		2	
Using auto without owners' consent	2	1	1	
Selling stray sheep	1	1		
Theft of engine under seizure	1		1	

SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ended September 30, 1916—*Concluded.*

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed	Not tried.
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication	5	5		
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	5	1	
Indians in possession of liquor	4	4		
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing on C.P.R.	31	29	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	11	11		
Against the Immigration Act—				
Entering Canada after rejection	1	1		
Against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants	232	198	34	
Prairie Fire	54	49	5	
Insanity	15	14	1	
Mines Act	23	9	14	
Pound Ordinance	5	4	1	
Mischievous Animals	15	13	2	
Public Works	12	11	1	
Peddlers	3	3		
Noxious Weeds	10	10		
Threshers Lien	2	1	1	
Liquor License	41	36	5	
Estray Animals	10	8	2	
Truancy Act	6	6		
Livery Stables	4	4		
Steam Boilers Act	6	5	1	
Pool Room Act	4	4		
Drovers Ordinance	1	1		
Motor Vehicles Act	11	9	2	
Children's Protection Act	3	2	1	
Highways	1	1		
School Act	1	1		
Medical Profession Act	2	1	1	
Theatre Act	3	3		
Public Health	7	7		
Vital Statistics	1	1		
Liquor Act, 1916	7	6	1	
Against Dominion Acts—				
War Revenue Act	4	4		
Infraction of Sales Act	5	3	2	
Arms in possession	1	1		
Sedition	2		1	1
Militia Act	1	1		
Trading with the Enemy	1	1		
Total	1,219	1,018	188	13
Against War Measures Act—	Entered.	Interned.	Paroled.	Released.
Prisoners of War	56	27	18	11

Of the 19 cases shown as awaiting trial in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows: 12 convictions and 7 dismissals.

The total number of cases brought before Supreme and District courts for the year ending September 30, 1916, was 47, resulting as follows:—

Fines and imprisonment	3
Imprisonment	11
Penitentiary	7
Suspended sentence	8
Nolle prosequi	1
Cases dismissed	17
Total entries	47

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There has been a large increase in the number of prairie fires during the year, there having been 54 as against only 2 last year. During October and November, 1915, there were some very serious prairie fires in the vicinity of Chin; large tracts of land were burnt over, grain in stook destroyed, and a few barns and dwellings. These fires were started by the C.P.R., and I believe settlement was made by the company. Several others were traced to the carelessness of settlers in burning stubble and straw stacks, and severe fines were imposed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the District and Supreme Courts at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Taber, and prisoners escorted to the Penitentiary and Jail, and Lunatics to the Asylum.

The names of convicts on ticket of leave reporting at the different Detachments have been recorded, and reports sent to headquarters monthly.

Immigration.—Assistance has been given to the Immigration Officials when required.

Customs.—Members of the Detachments at Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse are preventive Officers, having been appointed to prevent smuggling over the International Border.

Indians.—Little or nothing has been done in connection with Indians this year. There have been very few cases of drunkenness among them, and they are rarely seen in town.

DRILL, TRAINING, AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the shortage of men and the amount of work to be done I have been unable to continue any systematic drill or training during the year, although I managed to have foot drill one half-day per week for about three months, for the men in the Post. The Annual Target practice was carried out, at which the shooting was good, 12 men successfully obtaining the badges.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Throughout the year the conduct has been excellent.

HORSES.

The strength of the Division this year in horses is 67 as compared with 92 for last year. Of this loss of 25, one was transferred to "D" Division, one died of spasmodic colic and the remaining 23 were cast and sold. The proceeds of sale amounted to $1,589.50, being an average of $69.11 per Horse.

Those now on the strength of the Division are generally speaking in good condition and fit for work, but there will be a few to cast in the spring, and to make up the losses I will require 12 horses for next year.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

We have sufficient transport, in good repair.

CANTEEN.

We still have a small canteen in the post, and it is on a sound financial basis, and grants to the value of $420 have been made to the division and Mess during the year.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Several illustrated papers are received from Ottawa, and several periodicals are subscribed to from the Library funds, which are kept up by a monthly subscription per man of 25c, new books being purchased from time to time. We were very glad to receive a grant of $100 from the fine fund towards the purchase of a new pool table, the balance of the purchase price of $175 being paid from the canteen. We were very fortunate in securing a first-class table for this amount.

BUILDINGS.

I have had the interior of the men's barrack rooms in the post repainted, and also the detachment building at Medicine Hat repainted and kalsomined. The Detachment at Coutts has been lined with beaver board, and a wagon shed added to the stable. Much needed repairs were also done at Writing on Stone. A garage has been built in the post for the police car.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS..

The whole division has been worked very hard during the past year, the men of the boundary Detachments especially.

Reg. No. 4092 Staff-Sergt. Munday, W. has given entire satisfaction by keeping up a continuous patrol of the Boundary as far as our reduced strength would allow. As I said in my last year's report these Detachments are most important and should be maintained at their full strength at all times. All the members of the Division have given me their loyal support in carrying out our numerous duties.

The work of the Orderly Room Staff has been very efficient, being carried out by Reg. No. 4317 Staff-Sergt. Wade, W. J. and Reg. No. 5836 Constable Maisey, H.W.T.S.

Inspector Shoebotham, T. M. has given splendid service at Medicine Hat, and Inspector Chaney, F. W. has been of very great assistance to me in the Post here, while the work was heavy. Reg. No. 4314 Sergt. Major Wilcox, C. E. has also been a great help to me.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, Supt.
Commanding "K" Division.

LETHBRIDGE, October 3, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Lethbridge,

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916.

In cells at midnight, September 30, 1915	28

Consisting of:—

Undergoing imprisonment	21
Committed for trial	7
	28
Received during 12 months ended September 30, 1916	586
Total	614

Compared with the number of last year, there has been a decrease of 58 prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites	572
Half-breeds	4
Indians	16
Military	9
Chinese	5
Negroes	2
Japanese	1
Lunatics	5
	614

Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1915	62
November, 1915	70
December, 1915	60
January, 1916	39
February, 1916	49
March, 1916	53
April, 1916	49
May, 1916	50
June, 1916	66
July, 1916	41
August, 1916	22
September, 1916	25
Total received	586
The average daily number was	30
The average monthly number was	51
The maximum any day was	51
The minimum any day was	7
The maximum number received any month was November, 1915	70
The minimum number received any month was August, 1916	22

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	229
Sent Ponoka asylum	6
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Deported to U.S.A.	6
Taken to provincial jail	27
Sent to other places for trial	52
Sent to Galt hospital	10
Sent to Detention Home	3
Sent to Lethbridge Detention Camp	42
Escaped	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of	226
In cells midnight, September 30, 1916	10
Grand total	614

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving sentence in the guard-room is 225. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	75	1	4
Drunk and disorderly	72		22
Theft	10	1	24
Common assault	4	1	3
Liquor to Indians	6	3	10
Trespass, C.P.R.	6	1	
Assault on police officer	2		7
Stolen property in possession	1	2	
Sending threatening letter	1	2	
Obtaining money by worthless cheque	1	3	
Theft from person	4	3	
Unlawfully entering Canada	1	2	
Stealing ride, C.P.R.	8		27
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1	2	
Sedition	2	1	5
Disposal of grain under seizure	1	1	
Selling liquor without license	1	3	
Horse stealing	1	1	
False pretenses	6	1	15
Beating board bill	3	3	
Damage to property	1	2	
Deserting employment	14	1	
Pointing firearms	1	2	
Unlawfully having liquor in possession	2	1	
Begging without a certificate	1	1	

In cells at midnight September 30, 1915	28
Received during year	586
Total	614
Discharged during year	604
In cells midnight September 30, 1916	10
Total	614

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good. A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

During the past year five lunatics have been received, and were all sent to Ponoka asylum.

Prisoner T. Lombardi awaiting trial for attempted murder was transferred to the Lethbridge provincial jail.

Prisoner A. R. Martin remanded for sentence for theft escaped from the guard at the Galt hospital. This man had been taken to the hospital suffering from some internal trouble, and escaped through the window. A thorough search was instituted, but he succeeded in evading re-capture.

We have been considerably overcrowded on many occasions during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN D. McLAREN,
Cpl. Provost.

APPENDIX L.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT, July 1, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, "N" Division,
Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of February 1 to July 1, 1915.

Customs.—Nil. No ships wintered in the Arctic.

Crime.—Two cases of theft, one of assault, and three of damaging property have been investigated. Charlie Stewart and Donald Greenland of Fort McPherson were sentenced to thirty days imprisonment with hard labour for theft. Bernard, Benoit, and Pierre, Indians of Arctic Red River were awarded thirty days imprisonment with hard labour for damage to property. Jochin LeMouell of Arctic Red River was fined ten dollars and costs for assault. These cases have been reported upon separately.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimo at Herschel island have shot and caught in nets under the ice enough seal for their use. Caribou were very plentiful two days from the island, and the natives have procured enough meat to last them until open water.

At Fort MacPherson and Arctic Red River the natives have been well supplied with meat; moose and caribou were very plentiful.

In the Mackenzie delta, rabbits and ptarmigan were in abundance.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good order.

Fur.—The Eskimo at Herschel island and in vicinity killed a great many more white foxes than usual.

Polar bear were reported plentiful at Bailie island.

The fur catch at Fort MacPherson and Arctic Red River was small, the natives during the winter making a special effort to procure food.

Buildings.—The buildings at Herschel are in fair condition. At Fort McPherson we are occupying our new buildings which are commodious. A new storehouse has been erected since last report, and a dog house 20 by 30 feet is in course of erection and will be finished this fall; the storehouse is 14 by 20.

Transport.—The whale-boats and canoes at both detachments have been scraped and painted and are in good condition.

At Herschel island one runner sled was badly broken up and has been condemned; this sled was sent in from the outside, and was altogether too light for the work on this coast.

At Fort McPherson two flat sleds were condemned; these sleds were smashed during the winter hauling wood and logs.

I have requisitioned for wood and propose building our own sleds at both detachments.

Dogs.—There are eight dogs on charge at Herschel island, one old dog was destroyed as he was unfit for work.

There are five dogs on charge at Fort McPherson; one dog is old and unfit for further service; it will be necessary to purchase four dogs this summer to complete the teams at both detachments.

Provisions.—There has been ample provisions at both detachments, with the exception of a few articles.

The provisions in the rest cabins are intact and in good condition.

At Fort McPherson, 150 pounds of evaporated potatoes were condemned, owing to their being mouldy. I imagine this happened en route to McPherson, being placed too close to the boilers on the steamers.

Fuel.—At Herschel Island the coal supply, helped out by wood hauled from the mainland by the members of the detachment, has been sufficient.

At Fort McPherson the wood supply has been cut and hauled by members of the detachment, and they have 30 cords put up for this winter's supply; the members of this detachment will be sent up the river later for a further supply of 15 cords of dry wood.

Health.—Sergt. Edgenton was off duty a few days this spring owing to snow blindness. All other members at both detachments are enjoying perfect health.

Eskimo and Indians.—The Eskimo at Herschel island and vicinity have enjoyed good health. There have been two births at Herschel island; no deaths since last report.

At Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River the Indians have enjoyed good health; one man died at Fort McPherson this spring from old age, and one baby from dysentry. Five births are reported at Fort McPherson.

No rations have been issued to Indians or Eskimo in this sub-district, both Eskimo and Indians killed enough fur to procure tea, powder and shot, and with these articles they can live comfortably, provided they will hunt.

Dog Feed.—At Herschel island our fish supply was not enough to last through the winter; this spring flour and corn meal were cooked with seal and fed.

At Fort McPherson fish was fed, of which we had sufficient for the Dawson patrol and our own dogs. This spring 300 fish were purchased to feed the dogs of the Rampart House patrol.

Whalers and Traders.—No whalers wintered in the Arctic last winter. The Hudson Bay Company and the Northern Trading Company are the only traders in the Mackenzie delta. At Fort McPherson the Hudson Bay Company and Scougal, of Dawson, are trading; they state that the fur catch was small owing principally to the low prices being paid for fur on account of the war.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made since last report: Myself and Interpreter Chichigalook from Fort McPherson to Herschel island; Constable Parsons and Interpreter Chichigalook to Firth River for meat; myself, Corporal Johnson and Constable Parsons from Herschel island to Fort McPherson. Several trips were made to Shingle Point for fish.

Sergt. Edgenton and Constable Doak to Salmon cache on the Porcupine river and return. Several trips were made to Arctic Red River. I attach reports covering these patrols.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—Nothing has been heard of Mr. V. Stefansson and his ice party since last report.

Nothing has been heard of the southern party of this expedition since last report. Dr. Anderson stated before leaving on his last trip to the eastward that he would be at Herschel island to meet the boats about the 1st of August this year.

General.—The weather on the whole has been good; a little cold was experienced in February and March.

The N.C.O. and men at both detachments performed their duties well and cheerfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS,

Inspr. Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-Dist.

"N" DIVISION, ATHABASKA, FORT McPHERSON DETACHMENT.

MACKENZIE RIVER, Sub-District, Feb. 15, 1916.

The Officer Commanding
"N" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabasca.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of July 1, 1915, to January 31, 1916.

Customs.—Customs were collected during the summer as follows:—

Auxiliary schooner	*Polar Bear,* Capt. L. L. Lane	$ 293 46
"	*Anna Olga;* Capt. M. Anderson	567 65
"	*Gladiator,* Capt. F. Wolki	691 00
"	*El. Suano,* Capt. A. Allan	179 29
W. D. Young, C. of E.	Mission	124 85
		$1,856 25

This amount, together with the returns, have been forwarded per Dawson patrol to the Collector of Customs at Dawson, Y.T.

Crime.—Since last report no crime has been reported in this sub-district.

Health.—All the members of this sub-district are in the best of health.

Fish and Game.—At Herschel island the Eskimos have about the usual number of seal. Deer and mountain sheep have been plentiful in the mountains, south of Herschel island, and the island natives procured enough meat for their winter use. Fish, rabbits, and ptarmigan are plentiful in the Mackenzie delta.

At Fort McPherson, fish and rabbits are scarce; no moose or deer having been killed to date.

Buildings.—At Herschel island the buildings are in fair condition. The barrack building requires sheathing; the material for these repairs was ordered in 1913 but never reached Herschel island; the storehouse known as the bonehouse, requires painting.

At Fort McPherson the buildings are new and in good condition. The lumber and beaver board sent in last summer was used for flooring in the new store, and in ceiling and walls of the barrack room upstairs. A new latrine was also erected 25 yards from the barrack building.

The shelter cabin (No. 3) on the lower Moose river was torn down and rebuilt last fall. No. 4 shelter cabin was also pulled down and rebuilt at the first timber, at the head of Moose river.

Both of these buildings have been reported upon separately. No. 2 cabin at Shingle point is in good repair and No. 1 cabin at Kay point requires a new floor, and to be mudded.

Fur.—The fur catch through this sub-district is not up to the average, white foxes in particular being scarce; the natives attribute the cause to the small snowfall.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms at both detachments have been inspected regularly. They are in good order.

Transport.—We have three whaleboats in the sub-district. One boat was condemned in January, 1913. The other two are in good condition. The canoes are all in good condition. At Herschel island a new 12-foot runner sled was built by members of the detachment, and another heavier sled for freighting will be constructed. Two new toboggans will also be built for next winter's use. At Fort McPherson we have three toboggans, all in good condition.

Dogs.—At Herschel island we have ten dogs on charge, all in good condition. Three were transferred from Fort McPherson, and one old dog died in August. At Fort McPherson we have ten dogs on charge, all in good condition. One dog was shot on account of old age, and one was killed by accident. Six dogs were purchased.

Dog-feed.—At Herschel island the dogs were fed on seal meat, fish and whale blubber. The members of the detachment caught 1,300 fish in the bay at Herschel island. These were placed in the ice-house, and at the fall fishing at Shingle point 3,600 were caught, making a total of 4,900. Capt. Lane, of the schooner *Polar Bear,* supplied us with about 2 tons of blackskin and whale blubber. At McPherson the members of the detachment caught 3,000 greenfish and 3,000 pounds of dried fish was purchased for the use of patrols.

Fuel.—At Herschel island 25 tons of coal was landed by the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner *Ruby;* 6 tons of this was handed over to the Canadian Arctic Expedition in return for coal lent to us last winter. We have sufficient coal for next winter. At Fort McPherson dry wood was cut and rafted down the river by the members of the detachment; 50 cords will be taken out this spring for next winter's use.

Provisions.—At Herschel island two outfits of provisions were received, one per Hudson's Bay Company's schooner *Ruby* and one from the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, per ss. *Mackenzie River.* Both outfits are of good quality, and arrived in good condition. We have sufficient provisions for next year. The provisions supplied to the Fort McPherson by the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, were of good quality and arrived in good condition. No invoices were received for either of the outfits sent down the river by the Hudson's Bay Company, making the checking difficult.

Whalers and traders.—The auxiliary schooner *Polar Bear* arrived at Herschel island from Seattle, Washington, on August 3, and left on a whaling and trading cruise to the east on August 5, returned on August 15, having killed one whale. On this trip Captain Lane picked up Mr. Stefansson, of the Canadian Arctic expedition, at Cape Kellet, Banks island. Reg. No. 4848 Constable Parsons accompanied this ship on the cruise to the east to collect customs and keep a lookout for the Stefansson party. Mr. Stefansson chartered this vessel from Captain Lane for the round trip from Banks island to Herschel island and return. The *Polar Bear,* with Mr. Stefansson on board, left again for Banks island on August 23, loaded with provisions, etc., for the northern party, Canadian Arctic expedition. While at Herschel island Mr.

Stefansson purchased Captain Lane's entire outfit, and on the way east purchased the vessel for the use of the Canadian Arctic expedition. He also hired the crew with the exception of the cook, the second engineer, one deck hand, and six west shore natives, who returned with Captain Lane on board the schooner *Gladiator*. These men are in the vicinity of Herschel island trapping. Captain Lane went outside, overland.

The Hudson's Bay Company's schooner *Fort MacPherson* arrived from Teller, Alaska, on August 4, and left the same day for Baillie island, with a load of trade goods and building material for the Hudson's Bay Company. At this place, where they have established a trading post, Mr. L. Larson is in charge. This vessel returned to Herschel island and left again with a load of trade goods for the company's post in the Mackenzie delta. She is wintering at Kittigariut, near the mouth of the east branch of the Mackenzie river.

The auxiliary schooner *Gladiator,* Capt. F. Wolki in charge, arrived from Seattle August 5, with a trading outfit. Captain Wolki sold this schooner and outfit to Mr. Stefansson, who in turn sold it to Captain Lane in part payment of the schooner *Polar Bear.* Captain Lane later on sold this vessel to Ole Anderson who is wintering with her at King point, 35 miles east of Herschel island. The auxiliary schooner *Ruby,* Captain Cottle in charge, arrived on August 15 from Teller, Alaska, with Police and Canadian Artic Expedition supplies on board, also 150 tons of trade goods and building material for the Hudson's Bay Company at Herschel and Baillie islands. Left again for Baillie island with goods for the Hudson's Bay Company, and on a whaling venture. The *Ruby* did not call at Herschel island on her return, being prevented by contrary winds from doing so. It was reported that no whales were caught by this vessel.

The auxiliary schooner *Anna Olga,* Captain M. Anderson in charge, arrived from Nome, Alaska, on August 15, left for the east on August 17, and is wintering at Warren point, trading and trapping.

The auxiliary schooner *El. Suano,* Captain Allan in charge, arrived from Nome, Alaska, August 20, and left for Cockburn point with a load of provisions for the Canadian Arctic Expedition on August 23. Captain Allan intended to return to Booth Island, east of cape Parry, and spend the winter trapping.

The Hudson's Bay Company have established trading posts at Baillie island and Herschel island. At Herschel island this company erected a dwelling house 25 x 30, a warehouse 40 by 80, and a store, 18 by 24. The warehouse is situated at the waterfront of the harbour, and the dwelling house and the store at the northeast corner of the settlement. Mr. C. Harding, late of Fort Resolution, is in charge at this place.

The Hudson's Bay Company and the Scougal Company of Dawson are trading at Fort McPherson, The Hudson's Bay Company, the Northern Trading Company, and Mr. G. Burrel at Arctic Red River, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northern Trading Company at Fort Aeklavik, and the Hudson's Bay Company at Kittigarziut. The managers of these Companies state that fur is scarce this winter.

Esquimaux and Indians.—There are six families of Eskimos wintering at Herschel island. Two young boys and one old man died at Herschel island, and two deaths were reported from Shingle point last summer, both old men. There has been no destitution among the Eskimos.

During the summer the Indians dried quite a quantity of fish and stored them away for the winter. Game of all sorts has been very scarce. A few cases of destitution have been helped by giving them rations supplied by the Indian Department. At Red River eight deaths have occurred and four births. At Fort McPherson four deaths and six births.

Mining.—Messrs. Burt, Stolder, Adair, and Annett, prospected in the mountains southwest of Shingle point during the summer, without any success. Messrs. Burt

and Adair went outside overland, Messrs. Stolder and Annett intend going outside next spring. Mr. Alex. Allan and partner and one west-shore native went in to cape Perry to do a little prospecting in that vicinity.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—The auxiliary schooner *Alaska,* of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, D. Sweeney in charge, arrived here on July 13, from Baillie island, where this schooner had been wintering, and reported the death of the schooner's chief engineer, D. W. Blue, of Nome, Alaska, at Baillie island on May 2; buried at Cape Bathurst (scurvy and pneumonia). Two natives, Palaiyak and Ikey, in the employment of the expedition, made a trip from Dr. Anderson's camp at Cockburn point early in the spring to Baillie island and accompanied the *Alaska* to Herschel island. These natives reported Dr. Anderson and party in good health. Mr. Stefansson, commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, arrived from Banks island on August 16 on board the auxiliary schooner *Polar Bear,* Capt. L. L. Lane; this vessel was chartered by Mr. Stefansson for the round trip from Banks island to Herschel and return. Later on the steamer *Polar Bear* and all the trading outfit, provisions, etc., was purchased from Captain Lane for use of the northern party, Canadian Arctic Expedition. Mr. Stefansson also purchased the schooner *Gladiator* and outfit from Captain F. Wolki, and a large quantity of provisions, etc., from the Hudson's Bay Company, both at Herschel and Baillie island. An outfit of 60 tons, provisions, etc., arrived for the expedition per the schooner *Ruby,* most of which was taken to the different camps by the schooners *Polar Bear* and *Alaska.* On August 23, Mr. Stefansson left for Banks island with the *Polar Bear* loaded with provisions, fuel, etc., with a crew of seven white men and six natives, also eight Eskimo women, hired as seamstresses, for the northern party. Mr. Stefansson's intentions for the coming winter are to explore the new land and make a trip out on the ice, to the north-west of Prince Patrick island. He stated when he left that the entire expedition would likely be going outside in the summer of 1916. The schooners *Polar Bear* and *North Star* are wintering at the northwest of Norway island, the schooner *Mary Sachs* and the launch *Edna* at Cape Kellet, and the schooner *Alaska* with the southern party at Cockburn point, Dolphin, and Union straits.

Patrols.—Inspector Phillips, Corporal Johnson, and Constable Parsons patrolled to Fort McPherson in the spring, with the dogs and whaleboat. Inspector Phillips, Corporal Bruce, and Constable Parsons returned from Fort McPherson with the mail in July. Corporal Johnson was relieved by Corporal Bruce, W.V., and proceeded to division headquarters at Athabaska. Corporal Bruce made a patrol to Cockburn point, Dolphin, and Union straits on board the Canadian Arctic Expedition's schooner *Alaska* for the purpose of investigating into the deaths of two priests, supposed to have been murdered by Eskimos, in the neighbourhood of Bear lake, and to communicate, if possible, with Inspector LeNauze.

Corporal Bruce is wintering at the expedition camp at Cockburn point, and will return to Herschel island this coming summer.

Constable Parsons made a patrol to Baillie island, Banks island, and return on the schooner *Polar Bear* for the purpose of collecting customs on all dutiable goods, landed or traded with the natives, and keep a lookout for Mr. Stefansson and party. Constable Lamont and Constable Parsons, accompanied by interpreter and native Sayoak, patrolled to Shingle point, No. 3 cabin, and return, for the purpose of rebuilding No. 3 shelter cabin, and catching fish for the winter's supply of dog-feed. Constable Lamont made a patrol to Rampart House, and return with the mail.

McPherson Patrols.—Constables Doake and Cornelieus made a patrol to rebuild No. 4 cabin at the head of Moose river in July, with whaleboat. Sergt.

Edgenton and Constable Doake to Red river in August, visiting Indians and purchasing dried fish with whaleboat. Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Doake to Trail Creek cabin, caching provisions and dog-feed at the patrol cabin for the use of the Dawson patrol.

Sergt. Edgenton and Constable Doake to Fort Good Hope, 240 miles south with dogs in January, for the purpose of visiting Indians. All Indians travelling and trapping, have been visited this year.

General Remarks.—Corpl. Johnson and Const. Long of this sub-district were transferred to Athabaska last July. Corpl. Bruce and Const. Cornelius arrived on the *McKenzie River* in July. Insp. Le Nauze arrived on the *McKenzie River* and left on the same for Fort Norman, accompanied by Interpreter "Ilavinirk" and family. Acting Asst. Surgeon Doyle arrived here last July on the *McKenzie River*. Dr. Doyle has attended to the natives at McPherson and Red River, and visited the natives at Herschell Island during the summer.

The weather was exceptionally fine along the coast throughout the spring and summer, but since winter has set in, very heavy winds have prevailed along the coast.

The N.C.O's and men have performed their duties well and cheerfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, Insp.,
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
August 4, 1916.

"N" Division, Athabaska.
The Officer Commanding,
N. Division R. W. M. Police,
Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1916.

Customs.—Nil.

Crime.—Nil.

Game.—At Herschell island very few seal were killed during the winter, owing to lack of open water. Caribou and mountain sheep were plentiful. The natives killed enough for their use. Only three polar bear were killed during the winter.

At Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River the natives killed enough moose and caribou for their use. Fish, ptarmigan, and rabbits were plentiful in the Mackenzie River Delta.

Buildings.—At Herschell island the buildings are in fair condition. The barrack building requires sheeting and painting on the outside. The storehouse known as the bone-room also requires painting.

At Fort McPherson the buildings are new. The kitchen which was a lean-to was pulled down this spring, as the weight was causing the main building to settle; a new cottage roof was constructed in its place, which is more serviceable and a great improvement to the building in appearance.

Dogs.—Ten dogs are on charge at Fort McPherson detachment, all in good condition; and at Herschell island, eight dogs, all in good condition. At the latter detachment two dogs were destroyed on account of old age. Two will be required to complete the teams for the coming winter.

Transport.—All the transport in the sub-district is in good condition with the exception of one whaleboat which was condemned in 1914, and not yet struck off.

Fur.—The fur catch in the district has been very low, and from reports brought in this condition has been general all along the coast.

Arms and accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements are in good serviceable condition.

Health.—With the exception of Reg. No. 5369, Const. Cornelius, who was off duty for six weeks suffering with a severe attack of pneumonia, the health of the members of this sub-district has been excellent.

Natives.—The natives of this district are well supplied with food and are in good health.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—No word has been received from this expedition since last report.

Patrols.—Inspt. Phillips, Const. Lamont, and Interpreter Chichigalook, Fort McPherson to Herschell Island, Const. Parsons and Interpreter Chichigalook to north of Moore River and return. Inspt. Phillips and M. J. Parsons, Herschell Island to Fort McPherson. Sergt. Dempster and guide, Herschell Island to Rampart House. Frequent patrols are made to the Arctic Red River.

General.—Const. Parsons has taken his discharge, his time having expired, and is still residing at Herschell Island. The balance of the winter has been unusually rough, numerous blizzards from the southwest have been experienced at times lasting from five to six days without a halt. The natives inform me that it has been the severest winter encountered for a number of years. No complaint of any description has been made. The members of the sub-district perform their duties well and cheerfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, INSPT.,
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

APPENDIX M.

SURGEON T. A. MORRISON, REGINA.

REGINA, October 2, 1916.

To The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M.P.,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ended September 30, 1916:—

The number of cases treated was 943, which, compared with last year, shows a decrease of 1,006.

The deaths number 7, an increase of 2 over the previous year; the causes were as follows: 3 from pneumonia, 1 from septicaemia, 1 from nephritis, 1 from peritonitis, and 1 suicidal.

General diseases.—There were 6 cases of eruptive fevers, 5 of measles, and 1 of chickenpox, influenza furnished 211 cases, while enteric fever and dysentry contributed 4 and 3 cases, respectively. Rheumatism accounted for 12 cases, pneumonia and debility supplied 4 each, gonorrhea and parasitic diseases 2 each, septic diseases and tuberculosis 1 each.

Local diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system: There were 13 cases distributed as follows: headache 2, sciatica 3, neuralgia 6, and 1 each of temporary insanity and herpes zooster. Diseases of the circulatory system: there were 11 cases of varx. Diseases of the respiratory system: there were 210 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 43 of tonsilitis, 2 of asthma, 22 of bronchitis and 1 laryngitis. Diseases of the urinary system: 4 cases in all, 2 of nephritis, and 1 each of cystitis and urinary fistula. Diseases of the generative system: cases numbered six, 2 orchitis, 3 varicocele, and 1 stricture. Diseases of the digestive system: 132 cases, of these there were 14 cases of appendicitis, 36 affections of the mouth and throat, 10 cases of biliousness, 2 of gastric ulcer, 3 of jaundice, 19 of diarrhea, 8 of hemmorrhoids, 4 of hernia, 20 of indigestion, 4 of colic, 6 of gastritis, and 1 each of enteritis constipation, and foreign body in the asophagus. Diseases of the lymphatic system: gave 5 cases of inflamed glands, and 1 case each of lipoma, and cystic tumor. Diseases of the organs of locomotion furnished 40 cases, myalgia 26, lumbago 11, synovitis 2, and torticolis 1. Diseases of the eye and eyelids provided 5 cases of conjunctivitis, and 1 each of stye, injury, and snow-blindness, while the other organs of special senses numbered 5 cases, 3 aural and 2 nasal.

Diseases of the connective tissues supplied 22 cases of abscess and one case of cellulitis.

Diseases of the skin were accounted for by 18 cases of boils, 18 of eczema, 1 of scabies, 1 of dernatitis, and 4 of ingrowing toe-nails.

Injuries.—There were 170 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions; fractures numbered 11, none of them being of a very serious nature; dislocations 3, 2 of the shoulder and 1 of the cartilage of the knee-joint. Nineteen cases of frost-bite.

Poisons.—One case of ptomaine poisoning was reported.

Surgical Operations.—There were 9 major operations performed during the year, 7 for appendicitis and 2 for duodenal ulcer. Of the most important minor operations, there were 3 for varicose veins, 1 for tubercular testicles, 2 for hemorrhoids, 2 for removal of tonsils, 1 for united fracture of the clavicle, and 1 for amputation of a toe.

Invaliding.—Four men were invalided during the year, namely, one for nervous debility with a high blood pressure, one for subacute rheumatism, one for loss of lung power, who had been engaged as a trumpeter, and one for chronic indigestion and nervous debility.

Recruiting.—One hundred and eleven applicants were accepted, 235 were re-engaged, and 25 were re-engaged after leaving.

Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of the force for the year has been very satisfactory. There were only four cases of enteric fever, each from a different locality. A number of men in some of the divisions took advantage of the advice, that all members of the force receive a prophylactic dose of typhoid vaccine. Reports from the divisions show the sanitary condition to have been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. MORRISON,

Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 18, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the houour to submit herewith my report for the year ended September 30, 1916.

During the year the general health of the horses has been satisfactory. There have been no cases reported of what may be correctly termed contagious or infectious diseases, indicating that the efforts put forth by the Department of Agriculture in stamping out such diseases as glanders and mange are showing good results, and fully justify any expenditure made with this end in view. I mention this matter for the reason that it is the first time in my thirty years' experience that we have not had one or more cases of either of the above-mentioned diseases among the horses of the force.

There have been a few outbreaks of influenza of a rather severe type; in no case, however, have we lost a horse.

Several cases of swamp fever have been reported from outlying points, resulting in the death of two of the affected animals.

Early in the summer a report was received from Insp. French, then stationed at Le Pas, conveying the information that a number of train dogs in that district were dying from some unknown disease. The symptoms presented by the affected animals as described in the report were so vague that it was impossible to base a correct diagnosis upon them, yet sufficient to cause a suspicion that the trouble was due to some internal parasite. With a view of obtaining further light upon the subject, it was advised that a post mortem examination be made should the opportunity again offer. In the course of a few weeks a further report was received conveying the information that an examination had been made upon the body of a dog which had evidently died from the same cause as the others.

The examination revealed the presence of a large worm in the abdominal cavity. The worm was forwarded here for identification, and proved to be a specimen of the *Eustrongylus Gigas* measuring 30 inches in length. This worm infests a number of fish-eating animals, and is rarely found in the horse or ox. It is usually found in the kidney of its host, destroying the tissue of that organ. Animals acting as host to this worm sometimes present symptoms similar to those of rabies, so that it is quite possible that this may account for the so-called outbreaks of this disease among train dogs in the north we occasionally hear of.

Owing to the fact that a large number of men took their discharge from the force, principally for the purpose of joining the overseas battalions, we were left with a surplus number of horses, and as feed of all kinds commands a high price it was decided that it would be more economical to dispose of a number than to carry them

over until such time as they might be again required; consequently, the old and least useful were cast and sold. The number sold from each division being as follows:—

"A" Division,	Maple Creek	13
"B" "	Dawson, Y.T.	2
"C" "	Battleford	18
"D" "	Macleod	11
"E" "	Calgary	16
"F" "	Prince Albert	18
"G" "	Edmonton	21
"K" "	Lethbridge	19
"N" "	Athabasca Landing	5
"Dp" "	Regina	32
	Total	155
Pack ponies		2
Transferred to Militia Department		2
	Grand total	159

Three horses were purchased during the year, the average price paid being $175. Those sold realized an average of $63.75.

HORSES DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	Division.	Why destroyed.	Place.	Date.
226	"A"	Unfit for further service	Maple Creek	Aug. 15, '16
2896	"B"	Broken leg	Whitehorse	Sept. 2, '15
382	"B"	Internal injuries	Dawson	Oct. 11, '15
2903	"B"	Pneumonia	Dawson	Feb. 26, '16
980	"E"	Septicemia	Strathmore	Jan. 10, '16
2532	"E"	Unfit for further service	Calgary	May 15, '16
453	"G"	Lacerated wounds	Nemayo	May 25, '16
362	"N"	Unfit for further service	Athabasca	July 27, '16
2602	Depot	Old age	Regina	May 17, '16
686	"	Incurable fistula	"	May 17, '16
861	"	Rupture suspensory ligament	"	Sept. 17, '16
269	"	Rupture suspensory ligament	"	Sept. 17, '16
956	"	Diabetes	"	Aug. 15, '16

HORSES DIED.

Reg. No.	Division.	Cause of Death.	Place.	Date.
776	"C"	Congestion of lungs	Turtleford	Dec. 2, '15
2963	"C"	Heart disease	Battleford	Feb. 8, '16
540	"C"	Enteritis	Battleford	July 23, '16
982	"E"	Pneumonia	Rocky Mountain House	Oct. 17, '15
436	"E"	Enteritis	Parvella	April 16, '16
210	"F"	Swamp fever	Melfort	Nov. 14, '15
1068	"K"	Obstruction of bowel	Coutts	Feb. 1, '16
237	"K"	Colic	Coutts	Sept. 27, '15
1193	"N"	Swamp fever	Smoky River	May 8, '16
1225	Depot	Colic	Regina	Jan. 24, '16
1094	"	Drowned	Poplar Creek	April 13, '16
2572	"	Result of accident	Regina	May 18, '16
964	"	Obstruction of bowel	Regina	Dec. 15, '16
1031	"	Burned to death	Imperial	May 26, '16

Cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	14
" respiratory system	54
" tegumentary system	8
" muscular system	72
" osseous system	10
" plantar system	41
" digestive system	49
" lymphatic system	4
" urinary system	8
Parasitic diseases	10
Wounds punctured	19
" lacerated	42
" incised	19
" contused	51
Abcesses	16
Tumours	8

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX 0.

REPORTS REGARDING THE GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL AND THE ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF REVEREND FATHERS LE ROUX AND ROUVIER.

(I) Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Fort Norman to Dease Bay, Great Bear Lake.

Winter Headquarters, Dease Bay, December 6, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabasca.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Fort Norman at 11.30 a.m. on July 23 inst., with York boat for Great Bear lake in search of the missing priests, Rev. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux.

Our route was the ascent of the Bear river, a distance of 90 miles and then across the Great Bear lake to the far northeastern extremity, where I propose to establish winter quarters.

I had already sent the bulk of our supplies on ahead by scow with nine Indians, who were to track the scow as far as the Great Bear lake.

My party consists of the following members: Reg. No. 4794 Const. Withers, D.; Reg. No. 6296 Const. Wight, J. E. F.; Spl. Const. Eskimo Ilaviuik, with his wife Mamayuk and his daughter Nagosak; guides, Spl. Const. D'Arcy Arden and myself.

The Rev. Father Frapsance from the Roman Catholic Mission accompanied the patrol as guest. Mr. Proctor, agent for the N. T. Company, Fort Norman, who was en route to the Bear Lake settlement; two of his men came with us for several days and they were of considerable help.

Mr. Tim Gaudet, agent of the Hudson's Bay Co., kindly sent one of his men with me to help us for two days. The day was all that could be desired, and the Rev. Fathers Ducot and Hassias came down to the beach to wish us "bon voyage." Our York boat was fairly heavily loaded, as we had all our personal baggage and some freight, and two canoes. Our dogs followed along the shore; we rode the half-mile down the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Bear river, where we landed, got our tracking lines ready, had lunch and started up the river at 1 p.m. The going at first was fine but we soon got into shoal water and trackers and crew had to take to the water.

We camped at 6.30 p.m., having made 7 miles. It rained heavily that night, in fact every night till we got above the rapids.

On the 24th the going was bad all the day and we could only make 10 miles; all hands were waist deep in the cold water all day, and further up we ran into mudslides which gave the trackers a mud bath for variety.

On the 26th we arrived at the foot of the rapids below Mount Charles, there we were obliged to unload the York boat and take all our stuff up to the head of the rapids by canoe, a distance of about 10 miles. Arden and an Indian, Ilivinick, and myself took through two loads that evening. It was cold and was pouring rain and we were in the ice-cold water till 10 p.m., when we reached where the Indians were camped with the scow. They had all unloaded a part of the scow and had taken up loads in their birch-bark canoes.

On the 28th we pulled the York boat right through the rapids after a hard struggle.

On the 29th inst. we met an old white trapper named Stohe coming down stream with two Indians. He told us the ice only left the lake on July 17, and he had been held up sixty-three days with an east wind. Mr. Proctor and his men left us that evening to push on to the settlement, and fortunately sent me down two Indians he met to help us with the York boat. The river got worse as we proceeded, and Arden and I with the Indians put in two days with the canoes and then came back and went ahead with the York boat.

On August 1, we took four days to get around one mile. The channel was twisting all over the river, the edges were too shallow for the boat, and we were obliged to cross and recross, poling along the edges of the swift channel.

The last 6 miles up to the lake was fine going but very swift, and we reached the entrance of the river at 1 a.m. on August 4. The Bear is a fine river for canoes, but at the lower stage of water we found it at, it was a hard job to get a York boat up with a 4-inch keel. The Indians did much better with the scow owing to its light draught. The channel is very deep everywhere except in the rapids, where it widens out and runs between boulders. It is a very pretty river, but there is no striking scenery except at mount Charles, which is a high rocky peak of the Franklin mountains on the north bank of the river. The rapids are merely swift shoal water, and not dangerous when the ice has melted from the shoals. The current is very swift and the water so clear that bottom can be seen for 40 feet down. Animal and bird life seems very scarce and only a very few moose tracks were seen. Grayling were plentiful; especially above the rapids where the creeks run into the main stream they can be easily caught by rod or net. Blueberries in profusion everywhere, and a few wild red currants. There is no valuable timber to speak of along the shores, the spruce being chiefly small and knotty; fairly good birch is to be found in places above the rapids; there is very little poplar.

The distance from the lake to the mouth is about 90 miles and could be run easily in one day with canoe. The country seems much burnt over, and is mostly muskeg. The only successful way to get freight up the Bear river is in a light-draught scow. Indians can be engaged for this work for $15 for the trip and their rations. We rowed 4 miles across the lake in a rain storm, and pitchd camp in Sir John Franklin's Little lake opposite the site of old Fort Franklin. This is a splendid harbour, in fact the only one for many miles. Here we found the Indians encamped with the scow; all our supplies were dry and in good shape; nothing was missing.

I had been informed at Fort Norman that the Bear Lake Indians had a York boat in the lake and that they would take across some freight for me if I wanted them to. Our own York boat could not hold all our freight with all dogs, sleighs and ourselves, so when I heard at Bear lake that the Indians' York boat was pulled out at the far end of Dease Pass bay and they did not intend to bring it in to where we were I was confronted with the proposition of trying to make two trips with our boat. Fortunately two white trappers named Sloan and Harrison had preceded us to the lake with a small home-made schooner *Wild Duck,* and were lying at present in Little lake. I offered them the freight and they accepted and I arranged with them to take our freight to Dease river at 3 cents per pound.

The next day we fixed up the York boat seaworthily, made spars, loaded up the *Wild Duck,* and waited for a favourable wind. The Bear Lake Indian settlement is about 2 miles down the coast from Little lake; it is built on an exposed place close to the shore, and boasts of about 20 shacks. This is locally known as the Fishery, and is the only permanent settlement of the Bear Lake Indians. It is a fine fishery for trout and herring, and the Fort Norman fish are got from here. I took statements from all Indians here who knew anything concerning the missing priests.

At last, on August 12, we got a light southwest wind, and started on our long voyage across Great Bear lake. We sailed 15 miles and anchored for head wind at

3.30 p.m.; the next day was dead calm and we rowed 15 miles to a harbour near Fort point that Arden knew of, and spent the next day wind-bound. We got away at 5 a.m. in a strong fair wind which dropped dead after we got 4 miles out and we rowed ashore into Fox point, where there is a good harbour.

On the 16th it was very rough and squally and was so rough even in the harbour that some of us were sick in the boat; we decided that it was too rough to tackle it, and on the 18th we made 20 miles to another harbour in Russel bay.

This is the finest harbour on the lake; there is a large island marked on the map here, which in reality is a peninsula, between two long deep bays. Indians make a quarter of a mile portage over the northwest part of this to avoid the lake shore. The bays run inland for about 5 miles, and are deep and wide enough to give anchorage to a fleet of battleships; it is a beautiful spot, the water is as clear as crystal and teeming with fish; sandy beaches run sheer down, and the shores are all lined with dark green spruce.

On the 19th we were off again at 3 a.m. and made about 55 miles in 12 hours; the wind changed as we were at the head of Deer Pass bay; we rowed and anchored, and the next day we crossed the west side of the Gross Cop (big point) in a howling gale with a side wind; we found shelter here behind a point, and found Sloan and Harrison with a broken rudder; they had crossed in a gale ahead of us and had had a hard time. On the 21st it was calm again, and Arden took us to the only harbour on the coast, about 6 miles down. It is not a good harbour but there is a shingle beach and a tiny bay and the rest of the coast is open and rocky.

The *Jupiter* of G. M. Douglas lies beached here, where she was beached in a storm by Mr. Hornby.

We were held up here for eight solid days with a northeast wind, the days of which a howling gale blew so that we could not even get out to our boats, which rode out at their home-made anchors in good style. I had a night watch on and all hands ready to roll out if one of them had dragged and broken loose and beached. The white-topped breakers roared into our little bay; they had a 200-mile sweep from McTavish bay, and if it was not for a small rock-bar outside the bay the boats would have surely swamped and beached.

We had snow on the 23rd and a heavy frost on the 24th; the flies had all now disappeared. The storm calmed down on the 26th, but the wind still blew hard from the northeast; at last, on the 28th, we rowed 10 miles round the extremity of the Gross Cop and found a tiny harbour where we had to partly unload to get into, an impossible place if rough. We had the misfortune to break a rudder getting in, and Havinek and myself left that night by canoe for the *Jupiter*, and took one from her. I trust the author of "Lands Forlorn" will take a lenient view of the theft. We got back to camp at 3.30 a.m., having made the 20 miles in five hours. Dawn saw us up every morning all ready for a wind which did not come till September 1, when we made the long crossing to cape McDonald in twelve and a half hours. This is a most exposed point, bare as the barren lands, and 10 miles away from the timber line. From here our progress was fairly steady, and we got good harbours and camps all along Dease bay.

On the 5th we made the Narezzo islands, whose appearance is quite striking after so much bare and flat coast. It was very cold at nights now. We were now only 25 miles from the mouth of the Dease river.

On the 6th we arrived at Big island and met the two Indians, Harry and Ferdinand, who had come across by Smith bay in their canoes and had been hunting caribou successfully on the island.

On the 7th inst. it was cold with a scurry of snow and a biting northeast wind.

On the 8th we tracked along the shore of the island and arrived at the cache opposite the priest's house that Arden had made the previous fall; three-quarters of a mile from the main land.

We had now practically arrived at our destination, and could move anywhere here in safety. I let Messrs. Sloan and Harrison unload here and paid them off by an order on the Hudson's Bay Co. The freight was in good order and they had put through their contract well. They left soon on their long voyage back, and intended to winter somewhere on McTavish bay.

I now had to decide where to establish winter quarters. I had the choice of two places, the priest's place just opposite on the northeast shore, and a place on the Dease river where G. M. Douglas and party spent the winter of 1911-12.

On the 9th, with Arden and Ilavinik, I started for Dease river by canoe, but could not make it, owing to a storm; it was just as well, as we found out later that the river was frozen solid and we could not have got up the two miles to Hodgson's point. The Rev. Father Frapsance kindly placed the priests' houses at our disposal, and I decided to establish here, chiefly on account of it being a good fishing place and only 8 miles from the extreme end of the lake. We moved across on the 11th, observed Sunday routine for the first time on the 12th, and on the 13th moved everything across and packed our freight up the hill.

I was now at liberty to take stock and get ready to start overland across the Barrens to the cabin where the missing priests had started from on their projected journey to the sea coast. The voyage across Great Bear lake was about 350 miles, and was very interesting and at times exciting. It is a vast inland sea and has every appearance of enormous depth. The scarcity of good harbours along the coasts we sailed, is the chief drawback to successful navigation in open boats; dangerous storms rise quickly, and the lake is so deep and bays so open and long that the rollers have a great sweep and are of such a great size that open boats are liable to be swamped. The prevailing winds, especially in the fall, are from the northeast. The water is very clear and cold and splendid for drinking, and very soft. The coast line is low, rocky and bare, except at the western end, where the spruce comes down to the water's edge. To run ashore anywhere on the northwest coast would be certain loss, as the rocks stretch far out. High spruce-covered hills rise up from the Gross Cop (Big Point, as it is known locally), but along the coast the country is flat and bare, intersected with lake, and is 4 miles from the timber-line. Cape McDonell, locally known as Caribou point, is a very bare and rocky stretch of coast, not a tree within 10 miles, and even willows are scarce. There seems very little drift wood along the lake, but this is not to be wondered at, considering only three small rivers empty into it.

Dease bay is very shoal in places on the southeast coast. Rocky bars extend far out and show up in the deepest spots. This shore of the bay needs careful navigation. This is a beautiful bay with good harbours and camps all the way along. Inland is well timbered in spots, and the country is of undulating character with small rocky hills and many low-lying lakes. The Narezzo islands rise sheer out of the lake about 60 miles down the bay and present a striking appearance with their dark basalt sides rising sheer out of the water. The largest is well timbered and has a good harbour on the north side; they appear to be of volcanic origin, for there is evidently an old crater in the largest one. From the highest point of this island Dease bay can be seen for a radius of 30 miles, and also a very great number of islands belonging to this group, some high, some low-lying and barren. Big island is 12 miles long and thickly timbered; all timber seen was of no commercial value, and, unfortunately, there is no birch in these parts. Great Dease lake abounds in fish, lake trout being the chief variety. Our nets never failed us, and we caught enough for ourselves and the dogs all the way. The average trout is about 8 pounds, but we caught them up to 18 pounds, and have since caught two 28 pounds each. White fish were scarce till we got into Dease bay, and there we caught a lot of the finest I have ever seen, averaging 5 pounds each. Geese and ducks were not plentiful, and not to be wondered at as there are very few marshy feeding places. Young ducks were very backward. I noticed two young broods of black ducks as late as August 28. Ptarmigan, both of the rock and the

willow species, were seen in small numbers on the barren points. Of deer we saw none, but fresh moose tracks were seen on the Gross Cop, and a few caribou tracks in cape McDonell. Many gulls and white geese (wavies) were observed flying south on September 5.

Great Bear lake will bear much interesting exploration, and it has never been surveyed to any extent, J. M. Bell, M.A., in 1900 being the only Dominion explorer of recent years to travel its shores. Smith bay has never been completely travelled, and I understand that it runs inland a long way west; it is known chiefly as Good Hope on account of the Fort Good Hope Indians frequenting its shores. A thoroughly sea-going craft, such as a 50-foot schooner well decked in and proper anchors, is the only safe way of taking supplies across the lake. One that would ride out a storm on a kedge if caught and could sail in any wind. With a York boat one is dependent on certain winds, and it is not wise to take chances. Canoes not too heavily loaded could traverse the coasts successfully.

We did not meet with any ice on our voyage.

Approximately there is good navigation on the lake from about July 15 to October 15; a schooner could be taken absolutely empty up the Dease river and supplies could be brought up by scow.

All hands worked cheerfully and well from start to finish of our voyage; the Eskimo family are quite good travellers and give no worry. Arden proved himself a complete pilot, expert canoe man, and a fine sailor full of resources.

The Rev. Father Frapsance, by his unfailing good nature and cheerfulness at all times, has earned the unstinted admiration of us all.

My diary will show our progress and incidents from day to day, and I enclose a separate report of my trip to lake Rouvier.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE,
Inspector, in charge of Patrol.

(II) INSPECTOR C. D. LA NAUZE—DEASE BAY TO MISSING PRIESTS' CABIN ON LAKE ROUVIER.

"N" Division, Athabaska.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,
DEASE BAY, N. W.T., December 17, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left my base on Dease bay on September 19 on patrol to lake Rouvier where the missing priests had established a mission to the Coppermine Eskimo. The party consisted of special constable Ilavinek, Indian Harry as guide, and myself. The Rev. Father Frapsance and Mr. D'Arcey Arden also accompanied the party.

Winter had already set in in these parts and we were obliged to travel overland with pack dogs. We carried about seven days' rations and our camping equipment, rifles, etc., and we were all fairly heavily packed.

Our destination lay about 70 miles northeast in the barren lands, and we proceeded along the southeast shore of Dease Bay and then northeast through the bush, passing through a low-lying country of low ridges, swamps, and many small lakes, with small spruce everywhere. We arrived at the edge of the Barren lands at 2 p.m., on the following day and upon climbing a ridge a fine view lay before us.

To the southwest the hollow of the Dease valley could be plainly seen with the river winding through dark-green spruce. To the north a high bare range of mountains could be seen a long way off. Dease bay and its islands could be seen a long way off and they lay behind us and to the east and the northeast the barren lands stretched away in gently rolling hills not unlike the Saskatchewan prairies.

We were facing a high rocky hill, and on its slopes could be seen a herd of eighteen caribou quietly grazing. We pushed on and, tying up our dogs, struck off to hunt and killed three of the herd.

We made camp by a clump of spruce beside a small lake, and the following day cached our meat and killed eight more deer. We were in the Eskimo hunting grounds of 1914 and deer were viewed everywhere in small herds, but of the Eskimo we did not see any during the whole trip.

Continuing our journey we travelled over rocky hills with low-lying valleys between, and killed and cached three more deer as we went along. The Dease valley was on our left and it throws out arms of spruce far into the barrens, as far as Big Stick island, and one can always strike one of these arms or islands for a camp while travelling in these parts. The Dease river was entirely frozen over, and must have been frozen early in September. All inland lakes were solid enough to cross, and as not much snow had fallen we had good walking. On the 24th we camped on an island of small spruce overlooking the northeast branch of the Dease river. It was somewhere here that Stefansson camped in 1910-11 and his house was found by Constable Wight on patrol through here later on.

The 25th was bitterly cold, with rain and driving snow. We were just breaking camp when I observed two moose come out of the valley and travel southeast across the barrens. Ilavinik had never seen a moose before and he was anxious for the chase so he and Harry set out and returned in three hours packing a big moose rib. They had killed both which proved to be two old bulls. The weather held us in camp the rest of that day, and the next morning we cached our meat in a strong stone cache, and proceeded over rolling hills towards Big Stick island on one of the most beautiful days I have ever seen.

Upon reaching the top of a high hill another fine panorama lay before us. This was the valley of the Big Stick island known to the Eskimo as the sled-making place according to Stefansson. A veritable oasis of tall dark spruce about two miles long nestled at the foot of a high rocky hill and to the north Turquoise blue lakes lay tucked away among the frowning hills. To the east, bold, undulating, grassy plains stretched as far as the eye could see, and small bands of caribou were everywhere. The brilliant sunshine had almost dried up the snow and rain of yesterday and the creeks were running water on the top of the ice. I killed two deer at 2 p.m., while the others went on to the island, and Ilavinek, hearing my shots, came over and helped me pack part of the meat into camp, where I cached some for our return. On the 27th we crossed Big Stick island and travelled for several hours over granite hills. At 2 p.m. we ascended a mountain of about 1,500 feet, and another valley lay before us with lake Rouvier stretching far away in the distance. We descended to the valley and passed a fairly recent Eskimo cache and some Eskimo tracks.

We were now in a regular "kopje-like" country, with stones placed on end by Eskimo which is one of their deer-hunting devices.

Evidently they must drive the deer amongst these kopjes and ambush them there. The country was now much barer and wilder in appearance, and there were absolutely no trees. We viewed a clump of small spruce far away on the southwest end of the lake Rouvier and we headed for these, but camped short when it got dark, where we found some stunted, gnarled spruce.

On the 28th we crossed lake Rouvier on the ice, which was glare and very slippery. This lake has been named lake Rouvier by C. M. Douglas, the author of Lands Forlorn in honour of the missing priest Father Rouvier, who established the mission there in 1911. It is a large body of water about 4 miles long and wide, and seems to

be in reality two lakes, as a sandbar runs straight across the middle between two points about quarter of a mile apart. It just looks like a natural bridge, and it is 6 feet wide. Possibly it may be covered in high water, but it is a strange phenomenon.

The priests' cabin is built in a small clump of dry spruce at the extreme end of the lake to the northeast. At 11 a.m. we arrived at this tiny cabin we had come so far to find, and found everything in ruins and not a sign or clue to show the whereabouts of the missing priests. The season was already far advanced and so I decided to turn back from here. We had seen no caribou, either, for the last few days. We made the 30 miles to Big Stick island in one day's hard march, and then continued quietly on our way back to our base. Arden went ahead from here and I sent Indian Harry back with Father Frapsance, who was anxious to return. Ilavinek hunted meat for the coming winter and killed ten more deer.

On October 2 we must have seen over 400 caribou travelling in large bands to the northeast; many bulls were now seen, as previous to this we had only seen cows and calves. We were living on straight meat and tea and thrived on the diet. We built caches with infinite labour out of large stonepiles, by excavating a hole and placing the meat inside and covering with boulders we could hardly lift.

In November Constables Wight and Ilavinek patrolled these parts and found all the caches destroyed by wolverines, of which the country abounds. We only saved a hide and a quarter of our moose.

We returned to our base in a heavy snowstorm on October 4th inst., having travelled over 180 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obelient servant,

C. D. La NAUZE,
Inspector in charge of Patrol.

(III) Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Brief summary of work performed by his patrol, giving solution of mystery of missing Priests.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, ISLAND N.E. MOUTH OF COPPERMINE RIVER, CORONATION GULF, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, MAY 23, 1916.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police
Athabaska.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that we have at last solved the mystery of the missing priests.

At present I can only give you the briefest of summary of our work, as I have a murderer on my hands while I am writing this, and I am conveying him to a place of safety with all speed.

I have instructed Constable Wight to tell you the full details in case he should reach headquarters before me. As already reported in my reports to you of my probable plans, I left Great Bear lake on March 29, accompanied by Special Ilavinik and Constable Wight.

We arrived at the mouth of the Coppermine river on April 30 and on May 2 I met Corporal Bruce 35 miles east of the Coppermine river mouth; he informed me of his instructions, but had no news of the missing priests. He had made two attempts to connect with me and not seeing or hearing anything of me or my party, concluded the priests might still be alive. By his great tact, none of the natives were suspicious

of his presence in the gulf, and he had much valuable information for me, knew the country, and knew practically all the Eskimos. Joining my party he acted as guide, and in an Eskimo village off cape Lambert in the Dolphin and Union straits the mystery of the missing priests was revealed to us. The priests were murdered near the Bloody falls about November, 1913, on their return to Great Bear lake, and their murderers were at large. Here and at the next two villages we got irrefutable evidence of the murder, and I made a base of operations at the southern headquarters of the Canadian Arctic Expedition at Bernard Harbour in the straits. On May 15 we arrested the murderer Sinissiak on South Victoria Land. I left him at Bernard harbour in care of Corporal Bruce where he made a complete statement of his guilt to me at his preliminary hearing. To-day we have just arrested the second murderer, Uluksak, on an island northeast of the Coppermine in the gulf. I regret I cannot carry out the commissioner's instructions and convey the murderers to Fort Norman. The Canadian Arctic Expedition have placed the ss. *Alaska* at our disposal so I am conveying the prisoners to there where I will assist Corporal Bruce in his arduous duty of guarding two murderers. Then I will leave the prisoners at Herschel island and report to headquarters as soon as possible, going out via Nome and Vancouver. Special Ilavinik's work on the case is worthy of the highest praise, and we have secured one Eskimo out of a hundred in him. I give him all credit for his painstaking and straightforward interpreting. I have taken the liberty of retaining his services for the case. Constable Wight has instructions to proceed to Great Bear lake with instructions to Constable Withers to get the party to Fort Norman. I cannot speak too highly of the loyal support of all my men.

We got important information on the Radford-Street murder, but I am short-handed now and it is too late to try and connect with Inspector Beyts.

Trusting the exigencies of the situation will excuse my short report for the present.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

(IV).—REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. D. LA NAUZE—PATROL FROM DEASE BAY TO MOUTH OF COPPERMINE RIVER, CONNECTING WITH CORPORAL BRUCE, AND FINAL ARREST OF BOTH MURDERERS.

BERNARD HARBOUR,

DOLPHIN AND UNION STRAITS, NW.T., June 7, 1916.

"N" Division, Athabaska.

CRIME REPORT "RE" MURDER OF THE MISSING PRIESTS, REV. FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

As stated in my report *re* probable movements of patrol, I left our base on Great Bear lake on March 29, accompanied by Reg. No. 6296, Const. Wight, J.E.F., Special Const. Ilavinik (Eskimo) and two toboggans, with four dogs to each. Mr. D'Arcy Arden accompanied the patrol as far as Coronation gulf.

Travelling in a general northeasterly direction, we arrived at the mouth of the Coppermine river on April 30. No signs that we could attribute to the missing priests were met with en route, although between hunting and prospecting for our route we covered a lot of country. The few old cuttings and camps we did find were carefully examined.

Upon arrival at the mouth of the Coppermine we found a fresh sled track going east, and following it arrived at a small Eskimo village named Kugaryuak at 8 p.m. on

May 1, where we were accorded a hearty welcome. Some of the Eskimos here had been seen by Arden in 1914 and recognized him. We learned from them that there was a ship three days' travel to the westward, and that two white men were camped a few miles across the bay from their camp.

The Eskimos were anxious to know if we had come to trade, I informed them and all other Eskimos we met on our patrol that we had been sent to visit them by "The Big White Chief." That we were the men who looked after the people, and told them what was right and wrong, and that they must not steal or rob caches, etc. This and all other matters were painstakingly explained by Ilavinik. I did not wish at first to question the Eskimos directly as to the missing priests, but preferred, if possible, that they should give me information voluntarily, as I did not want to arouse their suspicions. We had arrived now amongst them at a time when we could meet them all; we had a fair supply of provisions, and deer were plentiful, so I had no desire to rush matters. Moreover, there were white men ahead of us who undoubtedly must be members of the Canadian Arctic expedition.

Camping with these Eskimos that night, the following morning, Const. Wight, Mr. Arden, and myself set out to look for the white men, accompanied by two young Eskimos who came along voluntarily as guides. I left Special Constable Ilavinik at the camp to try and gain some information, if possible.

At 3 p.m. we came upon Mr. K. G. Chipman's camp of the Canadian Arctic expedition, who was mapping the coast east, and accompanying him was Reg. No. 4600, Corporal Bruce, W.V., of the Herschell Island detachment. This was indeed a pleasant surprise, for as stated in my report of March I had no definite or official news of any parties being in Coronation gulf. If I had received word from Inspector Phillips I could have pushed through to the gulf much quicker and connected with the expedition, but as proceedings eventually turned out it was all for the best.

Corporal Bruce informed me of his instructions, and told me he had made an attempt to connect with me, accompanied by Dr. Anderson, in February, who also wished to go to Great Bear lake. His report on this trip shows the difficulties they encountered, although I have no doubt this efficient N.C.O. would have got through had he an equipment like ours.

Corporal Bruce had therefore been working in the dark, by not seeing or hearing anything of my party, or getting any information *re* the missing priests on the coast he had thought the priests might have been safe on Bear lake, and that I had possibly turned back. However, he had the good judgment not to excite any suspicions amongst the natives; he had quietly purchased all church articles found in their possession, and knew the majority of them personally; and, moreover, knew the country and the places where the natives were to be found. Now, in my investigations among the Bear Lake Indians I had learnt that two brothers named "Home and Hebo" were to accompany the priests on their projected voyage to the coast. Corporal Bruce knew of these men, as from one named Kormik he had purchased some church articles, and although the names were slightly different I was convinced they were the same men. Hupo had also been seen by him with many white men's effects.

As regards the priests' ·44 rifle seen in the possession of the Eskimos by the Indians, Corporal Bruce had no clue, as the Eskimos had several ·44 calibre rifles in their possession.

The Eskimo who had been seen wearing the priest's cassock which the Indians called "Illoogaa" was identified by Corporal Bruce as one "Uluksak" whom he knew of well, and Corporal Bruce had taken a cassock from this man's cache.

I therefore decided to proceed west, as was my original intention, and to visit all Eskimos en route and to find the men Corporal Bruce could identify.

Mr. Arden joined Mr. Chipman at this point, which was about 35 miles east of the Coppermine river mouth.

On May 4 we left Mr. Chipman's camp for the west, and Corporal Bruce joining my party acted as guide. I stopped over at the Eskimo camp where I had left Ilavinik on May 5 to prepare for our trip across the gulf and to try and gain some information from the Eskimos. Ilavinik had meanwhile gained some information *re* the people's hunting grounds, their trips to Bear lake, etc. Here I gained some information *re* the burning of the priests' house on lake Imaerinik, from an old Eskimo named "Koglouga," whose statement I attach.

All statements taken have been written in the vernacular and attached to this crime report. They are all told voluntarily without questioning except as to the dates, of which the Eskimo mind seems to have very little conception. In this work of taking statements Ilavinik has been invaluable, his interpreting was most painstaking, and he would make each Eskimo tell his own story.

On May 6 we left the Kugaryuak and struck northwest across the gulf, and at 5 p.m. came upon a large Eskimo village named Iuuaireneruit, situated on the ice between two islands. Here we were accorded another hearty welcome, and we camped. The people here seemed even less inclined to talk than they did at the Kugaryuak. They said Stefansson was the first white man they had seen and that they did not stay long at "Iglupuk" this winter, meaning the Canadian Arctic Expedition's base in the Dolphin and Union straits.

One man named "Koomuck" told me he had been with Stefansson when he brought the Indians and Eskimos together, but that was all I could get out of him. I felt convinced that this man knew something about the priests, but I did not like to excite his suspicions. He said he had heard of Arden but knew of no other men on Bear lake. Afterwards I found out that this man was lying, but he told me the truth eventually.

Leaving here on May 7 we struck the mainland again at Cape Krusenstern and camped at another large Eskimo village off cape Lambert in the Dolphin and Union straits at 8 p.m.

After supper Ilavinik and I started in to talk to the people. I first asked them if they knew Great Bear lake. "O, yes," they answered, "we hunt there every year; we went there last year to look for white men but could not find any."

We had met two brothers here named Nachin and Ekkeshuina whom Ilavinik had heard of previously from Stefansson's man, Natkusiak; they had also heard of Ilvanik from him, so to Ilavinik it was like meeting friends. Nachin and his wife had nursed Natkusiak on the Dismal lakes when he had burnt his face badly with powder. They seemed to me to be very straightforward people, and had fine open countenances. I told them we had found an Eskimo cache south of Imaerinek last fall but had found no Eskimos. Nachin and his brother promptly said: "That was our cache, we were hunting northwest of there at the time."

Ilavinik thought he could find out something from these people so said we would go to their house and we were escorted to a small snow hut in the middle of the village. I then asked them if they knew of any white man who had been to Imaerinik. Oh, yes, they had met several. I then sat back and let Ilavinik do the talking. I heard him question them closely and I could see him trembling. I saw that something was happening, but I never moved, and in about five minutes he turned to me and said "I got him, the priests were killed by Husky, all right; these men very, very sorry." And indeed they appeared to be; they both had covered their faces with their hands, and there was a dead silence in the igloo.

I told Ilavinik to go ahead while I went out for Corpl. Bruce and when we got back Ilavinik said "Now you write down these two names Uluksak and Sinnisiak, you got that? Now I find out some more." Meanwhile several other Eskimos had entered the igloo and while Ilvanik was talking to Ekkeshuina an elderly man named Koeha was joining in in the conversation in the usual Eskimo manner. Ilavinik ordered only one man to speak at once, and they said Koeha had better speak as he knew all.

Without any hesitation Koeha gave a clear and concise account of the whole affair as he had heard it, and it was 4 a.m. when he had finished with his statement, which I inclose.

From what information we could gather here and at other villages it had been a cruel and bloody murder.

The priests had accompanied the Eskimos to the coast about November, 1913. They had only stopped a few days at the mouth of the Coppermine, and had started back alone. Two nights after they had left, two men named Sinnisiak and Uluksak started to follow them, telling the people they were going to help the people still on the road from Dismal lakes. A few nights after they returned carrying the priests' rifles, and had told the people they had murdered the priests near the Bloody Falls.

The man Uluksak had told the tale of the murder to all present, and said he had been urged to assist in the crime by the man Sinnisiak. Father LeRoux had been stabbed in the back by Sinnisiak and finished off by Uluksak, and Father Rouvier had made a dash for the sled where his rifle was. Sinnisiak evidently was too quick for him and he started to run away when he was shot by Sinnisiak. Kocha, with three others, had then visited the scene of the murder and had found Father LeRoux lying dead beside the sled. Father Ronvier's body was not seen by these people.

The act was evidently greatly regretted by the Eskimos; they all stated that the priests were very good white men, "For they used to bring us powder and lead and taught us how to catch fish with nets."

Upon being asked why they did not tell of this before, they said that they were afraid; they wanted to tell it to Arden and Hodgson but no one they met there could understand their language. They had heard of Havinik from Natkusiak, and were not afraid now. They had carried this in their heads a long time. They were afraid to tell it to the men at the Igloopuk as there were so many there, and Hornby had told some of them if they killed white men the white men would kill them all.

We spent the next day at this camp getting more information and while here the Eskimo Uluksak (Mayuk) arrived and gave some more important information on the case.

Learning that the Eskimos, Kormik and Hupo, were at the next village west we started for there on May 9, and here the statements taken at cape Lambert were fully corroborated.

I now had the evidence; the next step was to arrest the murderers. Sinnisiak was supposed to be somewhere near Victoria Land on the ice, and Uluksak east of the Coppermine. Uluksak (Mayuk) volunteered to act as guide in search of Sinnisiak, whom rumour had to be a bad character, and I engaged him on the spot.

On May 10 we arrived at Bernard harbour, the southern headquarters of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Capt. Sweeney, master of the ss. *Alaska* was in charge in the absence of Dr. Anderson. He gave us every possible assistance.

On May 11, Corporal Bruce laid information before me against Sinnisiak and Uluksak on two charges of murder each, and on May 12 we started for Victoria Land to effect the arrest of the principal murderer, Sinnisiak. The weather, however got so foggy that we could not see more than a few yards ahead of us; our guide seemed doubtful, and I was obliged to return on the 13th inst. and prepare for a longer trip.

On the 14th inst. we started again, and this time had favourable conditions. East of the Liston and Sutton islands we found a fairly recently deserted snow village that our guide had wanted to find on the previous trip and, following the trail from that north, we passed two more deserted villages before we camped at midnight. The last village had been quite recently vacated, and I was afraid our man might have got news and fled. However, starting again the next morning we had not gone more than a few miles when we saw the coast of Victoria Land quite plainly. The trail still led north, and at 1 p.m. we viewed a village of skin tents just off the shore. Arriving there we were met by about forty people who were in the usual state of Eskimo excitement upon the arrival of strangers.

After the excitement was over I asked Uluksak if he saw our man; he said: "No, but I saw his wife." And while the majority of the people were examining our outfit in charge of Constable Wight, Uluksak and Ilavinik, followed by Corporal Bruce and myself, went around the village, and our guide led us to a canvas tent. We entered and our man was sitting down engaged in the manufacture of a bow. He appeared to be stunned with fear, and I learnt afterwards that he expected to be stabbed right then. He told me his name according to their custom, and he was formally arrested and searched by Corporal Bruce. Hidden under the deer skins at his back was a loaded .22 automatic rifle and two large knives.

Ilavinik told me afterwards that the first words he said to Uluksak was, "What do you men want?" Uluksak said, "The white men here want you to go with them." Sinnisiak said, "If the white men kill me I will make medicine and the ship will go down in the ice and all will be drowned."

Meanwhile a good many men had crowded into the tent and were watching the proceedings. I explained to the prisoner that he had nothing to be afraid of and that we were not looking for trouble but he must come quietly. He would not come at first but sat there trembling. Then, strange to relate, the other Eskimos grasping the situation, said, "Yes, you must go with the white man, do what he tells you." After a few minutes he said he would go. So as not to excite the prisoner or the people too much I told him he could take his wife and effects along, and after this we had no more trouble and got the prisoner quietly away from the camp. After we got out on the ice a few miles I told him to leave his effects with another family who shared his sled, as they were travelling too slow for us. Uluksak lent the other Eskimo his dogs.

At this camp I secured a valuable piece of evidence in the actual .44 rifle belonging to Father Rouvier. Our guide Uluksak knew it was in this camp as it had been traded around several times since Hormik got it. Of course I had to purchase it and gave a new 30.30 rifle in its place I got from the Canadian Arctic Expedition. The rifle is an octagonal-barreled short rifle, .44 calibre, which exactly answers the description given by the Indian Harry.

The prisoner was very nervous; we travelled all afternoon and night and got back to Bernard harbour at 6.30 a.m. on the 16th inst. Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist, Canadian Arctic Expedition, had meantime arrived from a trip westwards. He rendered us great assistance.

Taking turns on guard we endeavoured to get the prisoner to lie down and sleep, but he would not, and we learned from Mr. Jenness that he was afraid of being stabbed while he slept. Eventually he slept from sheer weariness.

The prisoner up to this time had made no statement whatever, being carefully warned not to.

On the 17th inst. I took his preliminary hearing, Corporal Bruce and Special Constable Ilavinik gave evidence for the prosecution, it being impossible to get the other witnesses together at the time.

The evidence having been given and carefully explained to the prisoner I read the usual warning to him and had it explained to him carefully twice. He said, "I want to speak," and fortwith made a complete confession of his guilt.

He stated that he had been the chief instigator of the crime, that they had murdered the priests in self-defence because the priests had threatened them with their rifles and beaten them, and he thought that he had better kill the priests before they killed them. The details of the murder were most revolting and can be read in his own statement, a copy of which I attach.

I committed Sinnisiak for trial, on two charges of murder. I was now obliged to leave Corporal Bruce alone in charge of him while Constable Wight and myself had no time to lose to get east again on the chance of finding the second murderer, Uluksak.

I had information from an old Eskino that Uluksak intended to hunt that summer in the Dismal Lake district, and that I would probably find him at the mouth of the Coppermine when Eskimos gather before going inland.

If we were successful I intended to return to Bernard harbour with the second prisoner and take advantage of a safe place to guard them.

Accordingly, Mr. Jenness kindly lent me his own Eskimo boy "Patsy" and his sled and team of dogs as I could return to Bernard Harbour and not have to take my own men back again at this already late season. Patsy also knew Uluksak well enough to identify him.

On the 17th inst., Constable Wight, Special Constable Ilavinik, Patsy, and myself again struck out for the mouth of the Coppermine river and, after a weary trip through water and snow, arrived there on the 21st inst. and found that no Eskimos had arrived as yet. However, from the top of the island in the mouth Patsy located through the glasses six sleds far out on the ice and travelling towards us very slowly. Six hours later the sleds had disappeared behind an island but another sled was seen coming towards us which eventually arrived at 5 p.m. on the 22nd inst. This proved to be the Eskimo Angebrunna and his wife, an important witness that I had not yet interviewed, and he informed us that Uluksak was on the island that we had seen the first six sleds go behind. This was indeed fortunate.

After taking Angebrunna's statement, I left him in charge of most of our outfit and two dogs and with Patsy and his sled. Constable Wight and Ilavinik and one of our sleds set out for the island which lay about ten miles north-east out in the gulf.

Long before we reached the island we located the skin tents of the Eskimos and while we were yet far away the "Peace Sign" of holding up hands was greatly in evidence amongst a group of Eskimos standing on the high rocks. As we got closer the sign was shown by all the people accompanied by much springing up and down and not until we had answered the sign in the same manner did they run down and meet us, all except the man Uluksak, who hung back. He was immediately recognized by Patsy and as Constable Wight and myself approached him he ran forward holding up his hands and saying "Goana Goana" (Thank you. I'm glad.)

I asked him if he knew what we had come for "Oh, yes, he knew well; were we going to kill him? The other two white men hit me over the head, will you do this?" I told him carefully that he had nothing to fear and he was formally arrested by Constable Wight. We explained that he had to come with us, "Oh, yes" he said he would come, he would go wherever we wanted him to go, but his wife was making him water boots, and would we wait until they were finished?

He seemed a very different character from Sinnisiak, and the only weapon he had was a bow and a few arrows. I decided to wait here and write my last reports to send out by Constable Wight, who would then return to Great Bear lake and visit the scene of the murder *en route*.

We had no trouble with the prisoner's wife, although she seemed greatly upset. A present of a small silk tent, a cup, and a box of matches cheered her up greatly. I also told the people they would some day be rewarded if they helped her, as she was then pregnant and could not do much for herself.

Most of these people were the same as we had met at Inuaireneruit, and the man Koomuck was amongst them. They did not try to hinder us in any way, and treated us with the greatest hospitality.

Koomuck confirmed the statements as to Uluksak's coming back from the murder, and said he took the cartridges from him.

After giving Constable Wight his instructions, I left with Patsy and the prisoner in the afternoon of the 23rd inst, for Bernard harbour, while Constable Wight and Ilavinik were to wait at the mouth of the Coppermine until the Eskimos arrived, who could guide them to the scene of the murder. My party would then proceed to Fort Norman as early as possible and I would help Corporal Bruce guard the prisoners at Bernard harbour and then go out by Herschell island on the ss. *Alaska*. On May 26, I arrived back at Bernard harbour with the second prisoner Uluksak. On this trip the Eskimo Patsy was invaluable. The prisoner gave no trouble *en route* and was cheerful and willing.

It was indeed a relief to get back to Bernard harbor, having now so far accomplished our mission and to have Corporal Bruce there. He with the help of Mr. Jenness had tactfully shipped Sinnisiak's wife back to Victoria Land with a few small presents. We had now simply to guard our prisoners and wait for the ice to go out.

On the 29th inst., I gave Uluksak his preliminary hearing, and Corporal Bruce gave evidence for the prosecution. Upon being warned twice and very carefully in the usual manner the accused said, "I want to talk," and he made a complete confession of his guilt. The details of the murder were practically identical to the statement of Sinnisiak. Both statements were written down in the vernacular without any prompting. During the proceedings the prisoner was very nervous and was shivering and shaking. When the proceedings were over he regained his customary spirits.

I committed Uluksak for trial on two charges of murder.

I judged it best from all points of view to take the prisoners out by the Herschell Island route. There was always the danger of losing them on the long trip overland to Great Bear lake, probably accompanied by the large number of Eskimos who frequent that country. Moreover, they still had a dread of the Indians and asked me if I was going to take them into the Indian country. Of course, had we not connected with the Canadian Arctic Expedition, I would have tried to take them out via Great Bear lake, but when the expedition put their whole services at our disposal I thought it was wise to accept. By keeping the prisoners at Herschell island they would still be amongst their own people and, to a certain extent, in their own country.

Still I regret very much not carrying out the commissioner's instructions; possibly I could report to headquarters quicker by going out via Fort Norman, leaving Constable Wight to help Corporal Bruce at Bernard harbour. Constable Wight, however, is the best sailor of my party to take it back to Fort Norman, while I myself feel I should take the responsibility of the prisoners until safely delivered at Herschell island.

As regards the case, we have had extraordinary good fortune. Within twenty-seven days after our arrival in Coronation gulf the whole mystery of the missing priests has been cleared up and their two murderers under arrest and in a place of safety.

I have had no previous experience amongst Eskimos, but had been told beforehand that they would be very hard people to get information out of and that they would be possibly hostile. I attribute our success to good fortune, the loyal support of my men, the painstaking interest Ilavinik displayed in working on the case, the intelligence of the people we were dealing with and, finally, the spontaneous help of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

No doubt our work was greatly facilitated by the presence of the expedition in Coronation gulf.

The finding of Sinnisiak on the coast of Victoria Land was a stroke of good fortune. Mr. Jenness, who spent all of last summer with the Eskimo in Victoria Land, told me that usually they were a long way inland by that time.

Uluksak might just as well have been on the Kent peninsula as he came from Bathurst inlet and had been living east since the murder had been committed.

As I have only been a month among the Eskimos of Coronation gulf I cannot give an expert opinion of them, but I find them intelligent, straightforward, and hospitable, and I went about my business in the usual manner and did not try to deceive them as to our motives.

I believe, and it is the belief of others that know the Eskimos better than I do, that the murderers fully expected to be killed by us on the spot and that the others would not have raised a hand to stop us.

Amongst these people, what one knows is known by all, and once we had got the story of the murder everyone seemed to know about it. In getting information they all crowd around and listen attentively and help the speaker along with his story.

Public opinion in Coronation gulf is against the murderer Sinnisiak; all say he is a bad man, and that the other man Uluksak was led by him.

The unfortunate priests may have been the victims of a premeditated murder for the possession of their rifles and ammunition, or may have brought on the crime by their own untactfulness. We have only the murderers own statements as to the latter, and the unfortunate victims will never tell on this earth of the former. The evidence shows that the priests evidently left the mouth of the river in a hurry when it was late in the then already short days. They had had some trouble with the Eskimo Kormik over the rifle and Koeha and his wife both state that Kormik wanted to kill the priests. Uluksak also made this statement at his preliminary hearing. These were the only voluntary statements I got regarding this affair. However, Kormik has rather a bad reputation, and has not a prepossessing appearance. He was the man in the possession of most of the church property obtained by Corporal Bruce, and gave me a straightforward statement *re* the murder. Kormik also acknowledges taking the rifle afterward from Uluksak.

I have not deceived the murderers in any way, I have had it carefully explained to them that it is not for me to judge them but that the Big White Chief must decide what he will do with them. But it is hard for them to grasp the meaning of this, in their life they have no chief, everyone is equal, and their word "Ishumatak" for chief latterly translated means "the thinker," the man who does the deciding or thinking for the party.

As regards their religion, they have none, although the unfortunate priests were among them for three summers, all that they say of them is "they were very good white men, they brought us powder and lead and fish lines, we were very very sorry they were killed."

With regards to the theft of the priests' property. I did nothing in the matter but warn all the Eskimos carefully that this would not be tolerated in the future. They made no secret about taking the stuff either from the unfortunate priests' sled or from the houses on Bear lake. They produced the stuff they had left and showed it to me; they simply said, "The men were dead, we took their stuff before someone else would get it; we know now that we must not steal any white man stuff."

In conclusion, I might mention we were dealing with a still practically primitive people, a people who six years ago were discovered living in what might be termed a stone age, and hidden away in the vast sub-arctic spaces of the Northland of Canada.

C. D. La NAUZE,
Inspector I/C of Patrol.

V.—Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Forwarding Statements taken from "Copper" Eskimos, before the Arrest of Prisoners.

"N" Division,
Athabaska.

Great Bear Lake Patrol.
Bernard Harbour, N.W.T., June 9, 1916.

RE THE MURDER OF THE MISSING PRIESTS, THE REV. FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division,
Athabaska.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose all the statements taken from the Copper Eskimos in connection with the murder of the missing priests.

All these statements were taken, before we arrested the murderers, from the Eskimos camped between Cape Lambert and Bernard Harbour.

It will be seen that we had secured strong circumstantial evidence before we effected their arrest, and had a good case even if the murderers had not confessed to their guilt at their preliminary hearings.

As these people have no conception of writing I did not get them to make their marks on papers. What they told me was the truth, and they all told me the same story and said, "We will always speak the same."

I could have taken more corroborative statements from the men's wives and other Eskimos, but I was in too great a hurry to effect the arrest of the murderers at the time, as we had no time to lose.

The statements are the result of many hours' painstaking interpreting, for which I give Special Constable Ilavinik all credit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. La NAUZE.
Inspector I/C of Patrol.

Hupo (Eskimo) states as follows:—

There were three white men who lived in a house on Imaerinik, we called one of them Ilogoak, Father Le Roux, and the other Kuleavik, Father Rouvier. The other white man named Nornyboona (Hornby), started back for Bear lake in the fall. My Brother Kormick was hunting for Ilogoak.

Ilogoak talked to me in the summer and told me he wanted to see the coast. Ilogoak was about the same size as you, and had a small moustache and beard. Kuleavik had a short beard and was about the size of Ilavinik.

These two men were telling us about the land above the skies. They showed us coloured pictures of Heaven, and they said that after we died we would go there. They used to sing just like the Eskimos when they make medicine. They held our hands and taught us to make the sign of the Cross, and they put a little bread sometimes in my mouth.

The white men could talk our language well. They were not sick when they came with us, and came with my Brother Kormik's sled to the coast and lived in his tent. We travelled across the Barren lands as it was shorter than going by the woods. There were many sleds with us, including Koomuck, Neocktellik, Kingoralik, Uluksak, and Sinnisiak.

There were many families and tents for each family travelling with us.

We camped one night in the Coppermine river and the next day reached the coast and camped on an island in the mouth. We met other people who had reached the coast already when we got there, including Kocha, Itegitak, and Kitoroon. The two white men stayed some time with us, I do not know how many, my head is not good to remember. We did not have much dog feed as we were so slow coming to the coast.

I went fishing, and when I came back I saw that the white men had already started back up the river, and I saw them a little way off. I never saw the two white men again. The next day I started with my wife Choviluk to hunt caribou. I came back some time afterwards and there were many people and everybody was talking. The people told me that the two white men had been killed by Uluksuk and Sinnisiak. I was very sorry and I did not sleep all that night. Sinnisiak had the white man's rifle in his hand, and I took it from him by strength, I did not like to see this man with the good white man's stuff. I talked to him and I made him cry. I asked Sinnisiak, "Why

did you kill the two white men," and he said, "They were going to kill me, Ilogoak had his hand on a knife all the time, I was afraid, and I killed him."

It was in the morning that I took the rifle from Sinnisiak. I would have killed him if I had not got it from him, and then I thought I would not kill him as someone would kill my brother then. Sinnisiak wanted to kill Hornybaena in the summertime. Sinnisiak and Kosuktuk went to Bear lake with Hornybaena. Hornybaena dropped a sealskin line and Sinnisiak picked it up and wanted to keep it. Hornybaena saw him with it and took it back from him, and Sinnisiak wanted to kill him.

Sinnisiak is a bad man, everyone says so and he told me lies.

The white men were killed three years ago in the short days of the first winter. They told me they only came to see the coast and after they would come around by the sea in a big boat and bring plenty of stuff.

I traded the rifle after my heart felt better.

I took much stuff from the white men's houses at Bear lake last summer, and I will show it to you. Hornybæna bought a bow and arrows from me.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter,*

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

In charge of patrol.

NOTE.—This man gave a very direct statement and prduced many articles that he had taken from the houses at Bear lake, I warned him carefully as to future thefts and told him not to sell any of the stuff as I might want it some day.

I was not in the position to take any of the stolen articles then and they were quite open about the theft. He is also well known by the Bear Lake Indians. His old father, Ajune, was also at this camp which corroborates the Indian woman Aranmore's statement that the two Eskimos who were to accompany the priests had an old father. His voluntary description of the unfortunate priests show how much the Eskimo grasped the meaning of their teaching. I could get no trace whatever of any diary or pocket book often seen in the possession of the priests. The Eskimos stated they had sometimes seen the priests writing, but had not taken any of these books. Kormiek upon being asked for any books immediately said he had one; he had found it in their house and produced an ancient "Red Book" magazine.

C. D. LA NAUZE,

Inspector.

Uluksak, alias Mayuk, states as follows:—

I knew the two white men very well who lived at Imaerinik and at Great Bear lake, and they told me to go east and get musk-ox skins for them. They told me they might visit the coast. I went east and hunted that summer, and came to east of the Coppermine river in the winter. I wanted to see the white men again and I had musk-ox skins. Here the people told me that Uluksuk and Sinnisiak had killed the two white men Ilogoak (Father le Roux) and Kuleavik (Father Rouvier). I was very sorry. When the sun was high up and the snow was a little wet I went to Bear lake with my two wives and father. I stopped there a long time near the house but did not see any people. I had traded my rifle east, so I had no rifle, and I knew the white men had another rifle so I went to their house on Bear lake and took it. I found the bolt broken and I mended it and I took cartridges also and clothing and matches.

I have the rifle now in my camp and will give it to you if you want it; I do not need it now. When the hair of the caribou falls out I went back to Dismal lake and there I met Chomik who had a kyak there. Later on we went back to Bear lake and met two white men, named Hibo (Hodgson) and Arlee, Mr. D'Arcy Arden. I wanted

to tell Hibo and Arlee about the priests being dead, but I could not make them understand. Arlee wanted to go with me to the coast and I did not want him to go, as I was afraid he might be killed too.

I never told anyone about this before, although I was asked. I was afraid, I am not afraid of Andese (Dr. Anderson) but I was afraid if I told him he would tell the other white men and they would kill us all. Horny-beena (Hornby) had told me once that if the Eskimos killed one white man the white men would come and kill every one of the Eskimos.

I took plenty of clothing from the white men's house on Great Bear lake, I thought that if I did not take it some other Eskimos or Indians would take it. I finished the cartridges, and now I load them up.

I found the place where the two white men were killed after looking a long time with my father and wives. First I found the sled and then I found a man's jaw bone close to it. My father was very sorry and put it away on a high place. The other body was a little way off in a creek. I saw some clothing, the mud had covered it up. The bones may be there now; I know the place and I will take you to it.

Williken (Mr. Wilkins, Canadian Arctic Expedition) told me three white men and one Eskimo were coming from Bear lake. I am not afraid now, Natkusiak had told me of Ilavinik. I carry this in my head for a long time, and now I am not talking foolish.

The two white men had ·44 calibre rifles; one had a round barrel and the other was octagon. The octagon-barrelled rifle I think is in Victoria Land where Sinnisiak is; my cousin has it now.

Not long ago I saw Sinnisiak's camp a long way out on the ice with my telescope. I will go with you and help you to get him; he wanted to kill me once. I know Uluksuk, he is east now.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*
C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of patrol.

NOTE.—This man's statement entirely clears up the theft of the priests' effects at Great Bear lake. The rifle he has is an 8m. Mauser which Arden saw with him in 1914, and noticed the bolt had been repaired by him. His must have been the sled track seen by Arden in the spring of 1914. This man is the notorious "Illoogaa" which all the Bear Lake Indians speak about. He had two wives at the time, but now has three. He it was who was seen wearing the priests' cassock which he told me he had got from the house on Great Bear lake. He is about the smartest of the Eskimo and has been of some use to the Canadian Arctic Expedition, although they state he is a shifty character and have no great confidence in him. He, however, was very useful in guiding me to Sinnisiak's camp, which he did quite voluntarily and seemed hugely delighted when we got him safely away. He said at the time if Sinnisiak wanted to fight, "I will help you." He also secured for me the priests ·44 calibre rifle, and identified it. This man is useful and will speak when he knows it will pay him, as his business instincts are more strongly developed than the other Eskimos.

He also accompanied Constable Wight to the scene of the murder. Further notes on this man accompany my crime report on the Radford and Street murder.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of Patrol.

Koeha (Eskimo) states as follows:—

The two white men that were killed came with us in the fall to the mouth of the Coppermine river. They came from the Imaerinil across the barren grounds with a sled, and they reached the coast when the ice was not yet strong.

The two white men were Kuleavik, Father Rouvier, and Ilogoak, Father Le Roux. Kuleavik had a short black beard about three inches long, and he was not much shorter than Ilavinik, and about one foot shorter than you are.

Ilogoak was more bigger than the other man; he had a small moustache and a small beard.

Both men wore long black coats buttoned down in front to the feet; both men could talk good in our language; when we talked together we could understand them.

Eight tents went to the coast with the priests, including Kormik, Hupo, Uluksuk, Sinnisiak, Angebrunna, Koomuk, and Adjune.

A white man named Hornybeena (Hornby) went back to Bear lake and Ilogoak and Kuleavik came this way with the people. I was ahead of these people with my wife Arannahea.

The white men stayed with us for five nights. They lived in the tent with Kormik. Kormik took the priests' rifle and hid it in a corner of the tent. Ilogoak found the rifle and got very angry with Kormik. Kormik got very angry and I watched him, he wanted to kill the white man. I am speaking the truth and am not talking foolish. I did not want to see the good white men killed, and I helped them to get away. I helped them to load up the sled. I held Kormik close to the door of the tent by force and after that I told Kormik's mother Kigeuna, "You hold you son; I go outside." I stood outside the door, I hurried up the priests to pack their sled and they were talking together quickly. Neochtellig helped me to get the white men started, and I started with them pulling the sled in the harness. The white men had two dogs of their own and one they got from me and one from Noweina.

I went up the river with them as far as I could see the tops of the tents behind. Then I said to the two white men, "there are no trees here and you go as far as you can, and after that you can travel easy; I like you and I do not want any one to hurt you." Ilogoak was running ahead of the sled and Kuleavik was driving the sled. He shook hands with me. The sun was very low when the white men left, and there was not much daylight at that time.

In two nights after the white men left two men named Uluksuk and Sinnisiak left to go after them; some people knew that they started as they said they were going to help some people coming from Bear lake; they took dogs and no sled. These men caught up with the priests and stayed with them for one day. The next day Uluksuk and Sinnisiak started ahead and the white men stayed in camp; the two white men had no tent; it was cold weather.

The two Eskimos came back the same night and camped with the white men again. The next morning the white men started and Uluksuk and Sinnisiak went with them.

They went to a place near Bloody Falls where there is a creek and two small lakes on the west bank of the Coppermine river. They were all walking along, Sinnisiak took a knife, and stabbed Ilogoak in the back. Kuleavik started to run away and Sinnisiak told Uluksuk, "you finish this man, I will shoot the other". Sinnisiak grabbed the white man's rifle and shot Kuleavik. Sinnisiak never wanted to kill the white men for their stuff, and the white men never troubled any of the Eskimos.

Sinnisiak and Uluksuk each took a rifle and came back to the mouth of the river; I saw them with the rifles.

I asked Uluksuk, "what did you kill the white men for," and he said, "I did not want to kill them; Sinnisiak told me to kill them." I asked him if he eat any part of the man, the same as he would do if he killed a caribou, and he said, "I eat some of his guts."

The two men that killed the good white men do not belong to my people. All the Coppermine River people are very very sorry.

Uluksuk and Sinnisiak came back in the night; I think they were away five nights.

After this five people went up after the priests' stuff, named Kormik, Toopek, Kallun, Angebrunna, and Kinorlik. There were two men and three women. They

started for the place but turned back as they could not get there, then four of us started to go for the place; there was Kormik, Angebrunna, Toopek, and myself. I was very very sorry that the two white men had been killed, and I wanted to go and see them. I wanted to go and get my dog which the two men who had killed the priests had left behind. When we got to the place I saw one man dead lying by the sled, it was Ilogoak, and I cried. I did not see Kuleavik; the snow had covered Ilogoak's face all but his nose; he was lying on his back beside the sled, with his head up. The man that had killed him and cut up his breast and all inside was cut up with a knife.

I did not see the other white man, Uluksuk told me he had run away and Sinnisiak shot him and cut off his neck and one leg and his breast with an axe. We eat a little of the white man's food. I went to get my dog and to see what way they killed the white men. I look for a long time to tell this to some one, for some one to speak for me, and now I speak.

I took the two dogs and a small pot about five inches high and one pair of white man's boots and a small cod line, and I put these inside the pot. The other stuff, Kormik, Angebrunna, and Toopek took.

They took all the clothing, shirts, and pants. Kormik told me I had better take some more stuff; I was afraid. I liked Kuleavik very much, I was afraid of the white men finding this out. The white men were very good to us and gave us ammunition, cod line, and gilling twine.

The white men had an Eskimo sled that they got from Uluksuk. I know the place well; I will take you to the place. I do not think the bodies would be there, some animals might have taken them, but I know the place well and I will take you there.

I kept the little pot a long time and only lately gave it away to Kiocanna who is in Victoria Land. I wore the boots until I threw them away. The sled was left with the dead men. None of us saw the other dead man. Sinnisiak and Uluksuk told all the people that they had killed the white men, and how they had done it. The white men had two rifles and one double-barrelled muzzle-loading gun.

Sinnisiak went back to Victoria Land. Uluksuk lives eastward.

I stopped the next winter eastward; winter came and I came here.

Summer came again and I went to Imearinik and now summer is coming again. After this the people did not like to see Uluksuk and Sinnisiak with the good white men's stuff, and Hupo took the rifle away from Sinnisiak by force and made him cry. Kormik took the rifle away from Uluksuk. The rifle was traded many times. I do not know where the rifle is now.

Kormik has two tongues, I will go with you when you go to see him, and listen if he speaks the truth. He speaks lies.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector,*

In charge of Patrol.

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*

NOTE.—I consider this man one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution. He seemed to want to help us in every way, and spoke in a very straightforward manner. He is quite an elderly man. When I went on to the next camp to interview Kormik he came along, and during the time I was taking Kormik's statement we observed him watching Kormik closely.

He volunteered to accompany me to Victoria Land, and afterwards guided Constable Wight to the scene of the murder.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Koglugouga (Eskimo) states as follows:—

I know lake Imsinik, a man named Anowtellek had made fire in a house there to dry some meat in the fall of 1914. The man went away and other Eskimos told him afterwards that the house was burnt down and Anowtellek was very sorry for this.

Kormik and Hupo, who are brothers, told me this, and not Anowtellek. I think Anowtellek is in Victoria Land now.

Two summers before this happened I saw a white man named Hornybenna (evidently Hornby) very sick at Imerinik, I tried to help him and he got better and went south. After that an Indian woman told me two white men with long beards were going to look for huskies, but I did not see them.

The two white men came to the coast in the winter to this place, when "Joke" (Joe Bernard) was here with a ship.

I have made five trips to Bear lake.

Witness and Interpreter: ILAVINIK.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Note.—This was the first statement taken by the patrol from Eskimos, Father Frapsance told me at one time that Hornby was very ill once at Imaerinik, and Father Le Roux nursed him.

The two white men who came to the Kugaryut were Stefansson and Dr. Anderson in April, 1911, who visited Capt. Joe Bernard, who wintered there in 1910-11 with his schooner *Teddy Bear.*

It seemed to me while at this camp that the people knew something of the priests but were afraid to tell it; however, here I did not do any direct questioning.

The old man this statement was taken from was honest and hospitable; he looked after a cache for us that we left here.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Ikey (Angoticiak) Eskimo states as follows:—

On April 26, 1916, I saw an Eskimo named Kattak in Artic sound; he had a long white surplice the same as the missionaries wear to the westward in Alaska. He told me he had got it from Victoria Land that winter from another Eskimo named Anowtellek. His brother Kautak was also with him.

Note.—This must be one of the Church shirts as interpreted by Ilavinik that Sinnisiak said in his statement Kormik had sold to Anowtellek.

Anowtellek sold it to Kattak who was seen by Mr. Johansen in Victoria Land and afterwards down in the Artic sound by Ikey. This goes to show the range of the Eskimos, and how property travels.

Ikey made no attempt to get the shirt.

These are the two men mentioned by Uluksuk (Mayuk) who accompanied Radford and Street from Anniaksiorvik to Koguit.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Ohoviluk (Eskimo), wife of Hupo, states as follows:—

I came to the coast three winters ago with my husband. The two white men, Ilogoak (Father LeRoux) and Kuleavik (Father Rouvier), came with us from Imaerinik. What my husband has told you about them is correct.

The white men only stopped a few days at the coast with us, I fixed their boots, and their mittens when they got there, and frequently sewed for them.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*

Note.—An intelligent woman who had a better idea of the time than her husband. She, of course, was present when I took the statement from Hupo.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Kallun (Eskimo), wife of Kormik, states as follows:—

I was with my husband all the time and what he has spoken to you is true. Anowtellek told me he was making dry meat at the house at Imaerinik, he said he lit a fire and kept the fire there all the time, and after he left he took away the ashes. Afterwards the house was burnt.

This happened two winters ago.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*

Note.—An intelligent woman, though she did not strike me as being honest. She was better than her husband on dates. I did not happen to run across Anowtellek on our travels, so could not interview him.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Statement of Uluksuk alias Avingak:—

I was at the mouth of the Coppermine river after the lakes froze over. We were fishing there, Kormik and the two white men Ilogoak, the Rev. Father Le Roux, and Kuleavik (the Rev. Father Rouvier) had one camp between them.

Kormik wanted to kill the two white men because they were angry with him as he had put away their rifle, and his wife had put away some of the white man's food.

After the white men left to go up the river, Sinnisiak and I followed their trail; we wanted to get to the people who were behind. It was three days after the priests had left that we met them on the river.

The tall white man Ilogoak said to me, "If you will help us I will give you traps; we want you to go with us as far as the trees."

On the first day the priests were not angry with us, we camped with them one night and we did not reach the trees, we made a small snow house for the priests. The next day the priests were angry and said, "if you will take us to the woods we will give you traps." We started, I was ahead pulling the sled. Sinisiak was close to the sled and the two white men were behind.

I wanted to speak, Ilogoak put his hand over my mouth. I wanted to talk of my wife sowing clothes for Ilogoak in the fall, Kuleavik gave Ilogoak a rifle and a knife and Ilogoak pointed the gun at us. I was afraid and I was crying.

Every time I wanted to talk, Ilogoak came and put his hand over my mouth.

We went on and Sinnisiak said to me, "We ought to kill these white men before they kill us", and I said, "They can kill me if they want to, I don't want to kill any people." Sinnisiak then said, "I will kill one of them anyway, you had better try and be strong too." Ilogoak turned round and Sinnisiak stabbed him from behind in the back. Ilogoak then hit me with a stick and I stabbed him twice with a knife and he dropped down.

I took the rifle from on top of the sled and threw it down on the snow. The other white man Kuleavik started to run away and Sinnisiak picked up the rifle and missed him the first shot. The second shot he wounded him and the priest sat down.

Sinnisiak dropped the rifle and took an axe and a knife, I had a knife and we ran after him. When we got up to Kuleavik, Sinnisiak told me to stab him again, I did not want to stab him first, then Sinnisiak told me again to stab him and I stabbed him again in the side and the blood came out and he was not yet dead. I did not stab him again and Sinnisiak took the axe and chopped his neck and killed him. Sinnisiak said to me "You had better cut him open." I did not want to. He told me again and I cut open his belly and we eat a piece of the liver each. We then left Kuleavik on the top of the snow and went back to the other man Ilogoak and I cut him open when Sinnisiak told me to. We eat a small peace of his liver also.

I wanted to throw the rifles away and Sinnisiak said, "Take one, and I will take one."

We took three boxes of cartridges each. We then went back to the mouth of the river where the other people were. We took nothing from the sled except the rifles and the cartridges. We got back to the camp when it was night time; Sinnisiak went to Kormiks tent, I went to my tent.

I told the people we had killed the two white men and that I did not want to, but Sinnisiak had killed them first.

Kormik and his wife Hoaha and Angebrunna then went to get the priests' stuff. They came back the same night with the stuff.

The people took the rifles and cartridges from me.

I have no more to speak about.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector, J.P.*

Statement of Sinnisiak.—Sinnisiak states as follows :—

I was stopping at the mouth of the Coppermine river and was going fishing one morning. A lot of people were going fishing. When the sun had not gone down I returned to camp and saw that the two priests had started back up the river. They had four dogs; I saw no other men.

I slept one night. Next morning I started with one dog to help people coming from the south. All day I walked along and then I left the river and travelled on land; I was following the priests trail. I met the priests near a lake; when I was close to them, one man came to meet me.

The man Ilogoak, the big man, came to me and told me to come over to the camp. Ilogoak said, " If you help me pull the sled, I will pay you in traps." We moved off the same day I arrived to be near wood, Uluksuk was with me and we pulled the sled. We could not make the trees; it was hard work and we made camp.

The next day we started back and the priests were going ahead, it started to storm and we lost the road. After that the dogs smelt something and Uluksuk went to see what it was and I stayed behind. Uluksuk found that it was a cache of the priests and told me to come over. As soon as we came there the priests came back, Ilogoak was carrying a rifle; he was mad with us when we had started back from their camp, and I could not understand his talk.

I asked Ilogoak if he was going to kill me, and he nodded his head.

Ilogoak said, "come over to the sled," and he pushed me with his hand.

The priests wanted to start again and he pushed me again and wanted me to put on the harness and then he took his rifle out on top of the sled, I was scared and I started to pull.

We went a little way and Uluksuk and I started to talk and Ilogoak put his hand on my mouth. Ilogoak was very mad and was pushing me. I was thinking hard and crying and very scared and the frost was in my boots and I was cold. I wanted to go back, but I was afraid. Ilogoak would not let us. Every time the sled stuck, Ilogoak would pull out the rifle. I got hot inside my body and every time Ilogoak pulled out the rifle I was very much afraid.

I said to Uluksuk, "I think they will kill us; I can't get back now, I was thinking I will not see my people any more, I will try and kill him, I was pulling ahead of the dogs. We came to a small hill, I took off the harness quick and ran to one side and Ilogoak ran after me and pushed me back to the sled. I took off my belt and told Ilogoak I was going to relieve myself as I did not want to go to the sled. After that I ran behind the sled, I did not want to relieve myself. Then Ilogoak turned round and saw me, he looked away from me and I stabbed him in the back with a knife. I then told Uluksuk, "You take the rifle." Ilogoak ran ahead of the sled and Uluksuk went after him. The other white man wanted to come back to the sled; I had the knife in my hand and he went away again.

Uluksuk and Ilogoak were wrestling for the rifle, and after that Ulusuk finished up Ilogoak. I did not see Uluksuk finish him. The other man ran away when he saw Ilogoak die, I asked Uluksuk, "Is he dead?" and he said, "yes, already." I then said to Uluksuk, "give me the rifle." He gave it to me; the first time I shot I did not hit him, the second time I got him. The priest sat down when the bullet hit him. I went after him with a knife, when I was close to him he got up again; both of us were together, I had the knife in my hand, and I went after him when he got up again.

Uluksuk told me, "Go ahead and put the knife in him," I said to Uluksuk, "Go ahead you. I fixed the other man already." The father fell down on his back. Uluksuk struck first with the knife and did not strike him; the second time he got him. The priest lay down and was breathing a little, when I struck him across the face with an axe I was carrying; I cut his legs with the axe; I killed him dead.

One man is in the creek, the first one along side the sled.

After they were dead I said to Uluksuk, "Before when white men were killed they used to cut off some and eat some." Uluksuk cut up Ilogoak belly; I turned around, Uluksuk gave me a little piece of the liver, I eat it; Uluksuk eat too.

We covered up both bodies with snow when we started to go back.

We took a rifle and cartridges. We took three bags of cartridges, we started back in the night time. We camped that night. Next morning we got back to camp as soon as it was light. I went to Kormik's tent; Kormik was sleeping and I woke hime up. I told him I killed these two fellows already; I can't remember what Kormik said.

Kormik, Kocha, Angebrunna Kallun, and Kingordlik went to get the priests' stuff, they started in the morning and came back the same night. Kormik had two church shirts and some clothing; I can't remember the other things.

Kormik sold the two church shirts to Natallik; I do not know what he got for them.

I can't tell any more, If I knew more I would tell you, I can't remember any more. Kormik wanted to kill Ilogoak for his rifle. Ilogoak was mad with him and would not stop any more, so he left the camp.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*
C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corporal.*

"N" Division. Great Bear Lake Patrol,
Cape Lambert, N.W.T., May 8, 1916.

CRIME REPORT *re* MURDER OF THE MISSING PRIESTS, REV. FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

Chomik Eskimo, states as follows :—

A long time ago I carried a letter for the white man "Joke" (Capt. Joe Bernard) and gave it to the Indian Towier at Bear lake. I traded with white men who stopped at Bear lake. I also knew a white man named "Hornybeena" (Hornby) who stopped at Imaerinik. We were afraid of Hornybeena because he might think that we had killed the two white men and then he would kill us.

In the fall the two white men Ilogoak (Father Le Roux) and Kuelavik (Father (Rouvier) went with many people to the sea. Hupo and Kormik were with them and many other sleds. I was behind with a heavy load and hunted east of Dismal lakes, with Ekkeshuina Nachin. We left Imaerinik before the snow came. We travelled very slowly to the coast and the people had left the mouth of the river when we got there. We followed their trail east and got to Kogaryuk, where there were many people. They told us that Uluksak and Sinnisiak had murdered Ilogoak and Kuelavik. Uluksuk and Sinnisiak were there and Uluksuk told every one what had happened and said Sinnisiak had told him, "Come on, you had better kill these men." Sinnisiak said nothing. I was afraid to tell any white man before. I was afraid they would kill us. I saw Uluksuk eastward where I was stopping this winter. I do not know where he is now. We were all very sorry for the two good white men, they used to bring us powder and lead.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.* C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Note.—A very honest man who has a good reputation with the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and is commonly known as Bernard's man, as he worked for Capt. Bernard, who spent two winters in the straits with his schooner *Teddy Bear*. He is the man who carried the letter which eventually reached the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Norman and suggested a mission being established in the gulf.

Ekkeshuina, Nachin, their wives, and Chomik's wife corroborated his statement, as they were all present at the time.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector,*
In charge of Patrol.

"N" Division, Athabaska.

Great Bear Lake Patrol,
Cape Lambert, Dolphin and Union Straits, May 8, 1916.

CRIME REPORT *re* MURDER OF THE MISSING PRIESTS, REV. FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

Arannahea, Eskimo, wife of Koeha, states as follows:—

Three winters ago I was at the mouth of the Coppermine river, and what Koeha says is true.

A man named Kormik wanted to kill the two white men and I and my husband stopped them. I saw the white men's sled loaded up and ready to start. The white men had been living in Kormik's tent.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corporal.* C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Note.—A most amusing and intelligent woman. I could have secured a longer statement from her had I had the time.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of Patrol.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, ISLAND AT MOUTH OF COPPERMINE RIVER.

CRIME REPORT *re* MURDER OF THE MISSING PRIESTS, REV. FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

May 22, 1916.

Eskimo Angcbrunna states as follows:—

I knew the two white men well, named Ilogoak (Father Le Roux) and Kuleavik (Father Rouvier), and they were good friends of mine.

Three winters ago they came right to this place where we are now from Imaerinik with many Eskimos. The white men and Kormik had one tent. I cannot remember the people who came with them. I went ahead of the white men.

The two white men stopped five days and five nights with us. The sun was very low at that time, and the ice was not yet strong for spearing seals.

It was one night after the two white men left to go back south that the two men Uluksuk and Sinnisiak went after them. They said they were going to help the people coming from the Dismal lakes. It was in the night they started, and I did not see them go.

I cannot remember in how many days Sinnisiak and Uluksuk came back. I cannot tell you straight. When I woke up in the morning the people told me Sinnisiak and Uluksuk had murdered the two white men. We were all very sorry. Sinnisiak and Uluksuk had the priests' two rifles. In the afternoon the people took the rifles away from them. The people were very sorry and did not like to see the two men with the good white men's rifles. Sinnisiak cried when the rifle was taken away from him. Sinnisiak and Uluksuk took the two white men's powder and cartridges.

After this I went with Kocha, Kormik, and Kallun to get the white men's stuff. The same day as we left we got to the place where the dead men were. It was the other side of Bloody Falls on the west bank of the river. I know the place and can show it to you. I do not think there would be any of the white men's bones there as the animals would have eaten them.

I saw the dead man Ilogoak lying by the sled. There was blood on his body. I did not look very close. There was snow on his body.

I took two small pots and some matches from the sled. The same evening we came back to the mouth of the river.

Last summer I saw the sled and the lower jaw of Ilogoak. I do not know where the other body is.

C. D. LA NAUZE,
Inspector.

ILAVINIK.
Witness and Interpreter.

NOTE.—This young man gave a straightforward statement, but I do not think he would have if he had not known we knew all about it. He was camped at Kugaryuk when we arrived there on May 2. Like the other Eskimos he was very weak as regards time.

It is curious to note that this statement was taken on the identical island where the unfortunate priests camped with the Eskimos before starting back on their fatal trip.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector,*
In charge of Patrol.

(VI) Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Ragarding rifle secured at Eskimo "Sinnissiak's camp.

Bernard Harbour, N.W.T., June 7, 1916.

crime *Re* the murder of the missing priests the rev. fathers le roux and rouvier.

While in Victoria Land on May 15 my guide, Uluksuk Mayuk, secured for me an octagon-barrelled .44 calibre rifle at the camp we arrested the murderer Sinnisiak.

Regarding the rifle, Uluksuk Mayuk made the following statement:—

That is the white man's rifle who used to live on lake Imaerinik. I know the rifle well. It was traded for by the Eskimo Ikpukkuak on behalf of Kirkpuk his adopted son to the Eskimo Kormik for a telescope that came from the east, and I took it from Kirkpuk's tent and left my own 30.30 rifle in its place.

ILAVINIK, *Interpreter.*
C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Witness: W. V. BRUCE, *Corporal.*

Note.—I have no doubt that this is the rifle mentioned by Indian Harry and by the Bear Lake Indians; it answers to the descriptions, and I have little doubt that this is the rifle that Sinnisiak shot Father Rouvier with. It is a ·44 octagon-barrelled rifle, Winchester No. 42551.

I of course had to purchase the rifle from the Eskimo Kirkpuk who states he got it from Kormik, and as Uluksuk Mayuk gave Kirkpuk his own rifle in exchange, the Canadian Arctic Expedition let me have a 30·30 rifle to give to him. It is shown on the expedition's acount of our supplies.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*

(VII).—Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Health of the Eskimo Prisoners "Sinnisiak" and "Uluksuk."

"N" Division,
Athabaska.

Great Bear Lake Patrol,

Herschel Island, Y.T., August 1, 1916.

Re murder of missing priests, the rev. fathers rouvier and le roux.

With further reference to my crime report of June 7, Corpl. Bruce and myself, taking turns on guard, looked after the prisoners from May 26, until we landed them both safely at Herschel Island on July 28.

The account for $10 for J. Sullivan was when he was relieving Corporal Bruce on guard of "Sinnisiak" while I was away east in search of the second murderer Uluksuk. The prisoners have been carefully handled and I am glad to have to inform you that we have never put handcuff or leg iron on them, even at the time of their arrest.

The prisoners are now in good health and are cheerful and willing and are quick to pick up our ways. "Sinnisiak" is inclined to be nervous, but "Uluksuk" does not seem to worry in the least.

I have no fear of them trying to escape now.

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of Great Bear Lake Patrol.

(VIII).—Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Forwarding Original Depositions of the Preliminary Hearings of the two Eskimo Prisoners, "Sinnisiak and "Uluksak."

Herschel Island, Y.T., August 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you the original depositions of the preliminary hearings of the two murderers Uluksuk and Sinnisiak.

I presume you will forward them to the proper authorities, as I do not know the correct person to send them to.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of Patrol.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT.

Northwest Canada Territories.

The information and complaint of W. V. Bruce, Corpl. R.N.W.M. Police, Herschel Island, Y.T., taken this eleventh day of May in the year 1916, A.D., before the undersigned C. D. La Nauze. inspector of the R.N.W.M. Police, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, in and for the said territories, who saith that Sinnisiak, a "Copper" Eskimo of Coronation gulf, Northwst Territories, did on ar about November, in the year 1913, A.D., at or near the Coppermine river, wilfully murder one the Rev. Father Le Roux, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by stabbing him with a knife (sec. 259a, C.C.).

Sworn before me the day and year first mentioned above at Bernard Harbour, Northwest Territories.

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl, R.N.W.M.P.*

C. D. La NAUZE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.*

Note:— A similar information and complaint was laid against Sinnisiak for the murder of Rev. Father Rouvier by shooting him with a rifle.

WARRANT TO APPREHEND.

Canada,
Northwest Territories.

To all or any of the Peace Officers in the said Territories:

Whereas Sinnisiak, "Copper" Eskimo of Coronation gulf, N.W.T., has this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, inspector, Royal N. W.M. Police, a justice of the peace in and for the said territories, for that he about November, A.D. 1913, at or near the Coppermine river, in the Northwest Territories, did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Le Roux, by stabbing him with a knife.

These are therefore to command you, in His Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Sinnisiak, and to bring him before me (or some other justice of the peace in and for the said territories) to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of May, A.D. 1916, at Bernard Harbour, in the Territories aforesaid.

C. D. LA NAUZE, [Seal.]

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.

(Certificate of execution of within warrant to be endorsed here).

Executed the 15th day of May, A.D. 1916, at Victoria Land, in the Northwest Territories.

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl. R.N.W.M.P.*

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

Preliminary Inquiry—Indictable Offence.

Canada.
North West Territories.

Sinnisiak stands before me the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Territories aforesaid, this 17th day of May in the year 1916, for that he the said Sinnisiak in the month of November, A.D. 1913, at or near the Coppermine river in the North West Territories, did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Le Roux, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by stabbing him with a knife.

And the said charge being read to the said Sinnisiak, "Copper" Eskimo of Coronation gulf, is now addressed by me as follows: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you at your trial. You must clearly understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to you to make any admission or confession of guilt, but what ever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whereupon the said Sinnisiak says as follows (in statement attached).

Taken before me at Bernard Harbour, Dolphin and Union straits, in the said territories, the day and year first above mentioned.

C. D. LA NAUZE, [Seal.]

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.

The accused being duly warned in the usual manner makes the following statement:—

"I was stopping at the mouth of the Coppermine river and was going fishing one morning. A lot of people were going fishing. When the sun had not gone down I returned to camp and saw that the two priests had started back up the river. They had four dogs. I saw no other men.

I slept one night. Next morning I started with one dog to help people coming from the south. All day I walked along and then I left the river and travelled on the land. I was following the priests' trail. I met the priests near a lake; when I was close to them one man came to meet me. The man Ilogoak the big man came to me and told me to come over to the camp. Ilogoak said to me, "If you help me pull the sled I will pay you in traps." We moved off the same day I arrived, to be near wood. Uluksuk was with me and we pulled the sled. We could not make the trees; it was hard work and we made camp.

The next day we started back and the priests were going ahead; it started to storm and we lost the road. After that the dogs smelt something and Uluksuk went to see what it was and I stayed behind. Uluksuk found it was a cache of the priests and told me to come over. As soon as we got there the priests came back. Ilogoak was carrying a rifle. He was mad with us when we started back from their camp, and I could not understand his talk. I asked Ilogoak if he was going to kill me and he nodded his head. Ilogoak said, "come over to the sled" and pushed me with his hand. The priests wanted to start again and he pushed me again and wanted me to put on the harness, and then he took his rifle out on top of the sled. I was scared and I started to pull.

We went a little way and Uluksuk and I started to talk and Ilogoak put his hand on my mouth. Ilogoak was very mad and was pushing me. I was thinking hard and crying and very scared and the frost was in my boots and I was cold. I wanted to go back, I was afraid. Ilogoak would not let us. Everytime the sled stuck Ilogoak would pull out the rifle.

I got hot inside my body and every time Ilogoak pulled out the rifle I was very much afraid. I said to Uluksuk, "I think they will kill us, I can't get back now." I was thinking I will not see my people any more, I will try and kill him. I was pulling ahead of the dogs. We came to a small hill. I took off the harness quick and ran to one side and Ilogoak ran after me and he pushed me back to the sled. I took off my belt and told Ilogoak I was going to "relieve myself," as I did not want to go to the sled. After that I ran behind the sled. I did not want to "relieve myself." Then Ilogoak turned around and saw me, he looked away from me and I stabbed him in the back with a knife. I then told Uluksuk "You take the rifle." Ilogoak ran ahead of the sled and Uluksuk went after him. The other white man wanted to come back to the sled; I had the knife in my hand and he went away again. Uluksuk and Ilogoak were wrestling for the rifle, and after that Uluksuk finished up Ilogoak. I did not see Uluksuk finish up Ilogoak. The other man ran away when he saw Ilogoak die; I asked Uluksuk is he dead, and he said yes already. I then said to Uluksuk, "Give me the rifle." He gave it to me. The first time I shot I did not hit him, the second time I got him. The priest sat down when the bullet struck him, I went after him with the knife; when I was close to him he got up again; both of us were together. I had the knife in my hand and I went after him when he got up again. Uluksuk told me, "Go ahead and put the knife in him." The priest fell down on his back. I said to Uluksuk, "Go ahead you I fixed the other man already." Uluksuk struck first with the knife and did not strike him the second time he got him. The priest lay down and was breathing a little and I struck him, with an axe I was carrying, across the face. I cut his legs with the axe. I killed him dead. The man is in a creek, the first one alongside the sled. After they were dead I said to Uluksuk, before when white men were killed, they used to cut off some and eat some. Uluksuk cut up Ilogoak's belly; I turned around. Uluksuk gave me a little piece of the liver. I eat it, Uluksuk eat it too. We covered up both bodies with snow when we started to go back. We each took a rifle and cartridges. We took three bags of cartridges each. We started back in the night time We camped that night. Next morning we got back to camp as soon as it was light. I went into Kormik's tent. Kormik was sleeping and I woke him up. I told him I've kill those two fellows already. I can't remember what Kormik said. Kormik, Kochu, Angibrunna, Kallum Kingordlih went to get the priests' stuff. They started in the morning and came back the same night. Kormik had two church shirts and some

clothing. I can't remember the other things. Kormik sold the two church shirts to A. Nautallik. I do not know what he got for them. I can't tell any more. If so I knew more I would tell you. I can't remember any more.

Witness and Interpreter.

Witness: W. V. Bruce, *Corporal.*

Interpreter: Ilavinik.

C. D. La NAUZE, *J.P.*

Kormik wanted to kill Ilogoak for his rifle. Ilogoak was mad with him and would not stop any more, so he left his camp.

Interpreter: Ilavinik.

Witness: W.V. Bruce, *Corporal.*

C. D. La NAUZE, *J.P.*

Wyndham Valentine Bruce, being sworn, saith:—

I am a corporal of the R.N.W.M. Police. In August, 1915, I was detailed by Inspector Phillips, of Herschell island, to investigate the disappearance of the missing priests.

Since coming into Coronation gulf, I have found numerous articles in the possession of the Copper Eskimo, and the property of the Church of Rome. They were: the mass regalia of the priests, obtained from one Kormik on March 24, 1916; two breviaries from one Hupo on March 27, 1916; one large crucifix from one Uluksuk in December, 1915; and numerous other articles.

On May 2, 1916, I met Inspector La Nauze, Constable Wight, and Interpreter Ilavinik in Coronation gulf, and accompanied them to cape Lambert, finding a native village there; while there, one Ko-a-la stated through the Police Interpreter Ilavinik to Inspector La Nauze and myself, that the prisoner, about November, 1913, killed two priests whom the prisoner had accompanied from near Great Bear lake, killing one the Rev. Father LeRoux by stabbing him, and one the Rev. Father Rouvier by shooting him with a rifle. Ko-a-la further stated at that time that the accused, together with another man, one Uluksuk, left their camp and returned again five days later in the night time, stating to him and the others at the camp that they had killed the two priests. The prisoner was in the possession of the priests' rifle.

Ko-a-la a few days later, in company with Kormik and his wife, Kallum Angibrunna, viewed or saw the body of one man lying by a sled with knife thrusts in the body, the others, Ko-a-la stated, saw some clothes sticking through the snow in a creek nearby, evidently on the body of another man.

The following Eskimos, Kormik, Oahoamih, Uluksuk, Ekheahuina, Nachin, Arnahiah, and Hupo, all spoke through the Interpreter Ilavinik about the same two men having committed the murder. Kormik stated also through the same source to myself and Inspector La Nauze on May 9, 1916, that he had seen the bodies of the two priests, one with knife wounds and the other lying in a creek a long time afterwards.

Kormik corroborated Ko-a-la's statement, and states that he took a .44 rifle from the accused when he returned and told him about the murder. On May 15, at Victoria Land, I arrested the prisoner and obtained at the same village from one Kirkpak a .44 rifle Winchester, which I produce No. 42551.

One Uluksuk on May 17 told me that one Ikpuknak traded this rifle on behalf of Kirkpak from one Kormik for a telescope some time ago.

WYNDHAM VALENTINE BRUCE.

C. D. La NAUZE, *J.P.*

Ilavinik states as follows, being duly sworn:—

I am police interpreter. I came from Great Bear lake with Inspector La Nauze and Constable Wight and met Corporal Bruce on May 2.

I went with the party to Cape Lambert, and arrived there on May 7.

While I was there I interpreted for Inspector La Nauze and Corporal Bruce. I first asked Ekheahuina, "Did anybody see two white men with beards?" and after he said, "What do you mean?" I said again, "Long coat they wore, they had crosses hanging from neck." He said, "Yes he come down mouth of Coppermine river, the two white men, Husky kill him." After that Ko-a-La came in and told the story.

I interpreted all the statements taken in connection with the murder of the priests and corroborate what Corporal Bruce says.

ILAVINIK.
C. D. LA NAUZE, *J.P.*

MINUTES.

Court opened 4.15 p.m., May 17, 1916.

Special Constable Ilavinik, sworn in as interpreter between Eskimo and English and English and Eskimo.

Court adjourned for two hours from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

9.30 p.m. Accused committed for trial on two charges of murder, i.e., the murder of the Rev. Father Le Roux and the Rev. Father Rouvier.

9.35 p.m. Court closed.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *J.P.*

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

(*Preliminary Inquiry, Indictable Offence.*)

Canada,
Northwest Territories.

To all or any of the Peace Officers in the said Territories, and to the Keeper of the R.N.W.M.P. guard-room at Herschell Island, Yukon Territory.

Whereas Sinnisiak was this day charged before me the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories, on the oath of W. V. Bruce, Corporal, R.N.W.M. Police, Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, and others, for that he the said Sinnisiak in the month of November, A.D. 1913, at or near the Coppermine river, in the Northwest Territories, did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Rouvier, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by shooting him with a rifle.

These are therefore to command you the said peace officers to take the said Sinnisiak and him safely to convey to the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Herschel Island, Yukon Territory aforesaid, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this precept:

And I do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said guard-room to receive the said Sinnisiak into your custody in the said guard-room and there keep safely him until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord 1916, at Bernard Harbour, in the Territories aforesaid.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector,*
R.N.W.M. Police,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.

NOTE.—A similar warrant of commitment for "Sinnisiak" was also issued on account of the murder of Rev. Father Le Roux by stabbing him with a knife.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT.

Canada,
Northwest Territories.

The information and complaint of W. V. Bruce, Corpl. R.N.W.M. Police, Herschel Island, Y.T., taken this eleventh day of May, in the year 1916 A.D., before the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, Inspector of the R.N.W.M. Police, one of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories, who saith that Uluksuk, alias Avingak, a Copper Eskimo of Coronation gulf, N.W.T., did on or about November, 1913 A.D., at or near Coppermine river, wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Le Roux, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by stabbing him with a knife. (Sec. 259a C.C.)

Sworn before me the day and year first mentioned above at Bernard Harbour, Northwest Territories.

W. V. BRUCE, *Corporal,*
R.N.W.M.P.

C. D. LA NAUZE,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.

WARRANT TO APPREHEND.

Canada,
North West Territories.

To all or any of the Peace Officers in the said Territories:—

Whereas Uluksuk, alias Avingak, "Copper" Eskimo of Coronation gulf, N.W.T., has this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned C. D. La Nauze, inspector Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories, for that he in or about November, A.D. 1913, at or near the Coppermine river in the Northwest Territories, did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Le Roux, by stabbing him with a knife.

These are therefore to command you, in His Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Uluksuk, alias Avingak, and to bring him before me (or some other Justice of the Peace in and for the said territories) to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this eleventh day of May, A.D. 1916, at Bernard Harbour in the Territories aforesaid.

C. D. La NAUZE, [Seal.]
A Justice of the Peace in and for the
North West Territories.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT.

Canada,
North West Territories.

The information and complaint of C. V. Bruce, Corporal, Royal North West Mounted Police, Herschel Island, Y.T., taken this eleventh day of May, in the year 1916 A.D., before the undersigned C. D. La Nauze, Inspector of the Royal North West Mounted Police, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said territories, who saith that Uluksuk, alias Avingak, a "Copper" Eskimo of Coronation gulf, N.W.T., did on or about November, 1913 A.D., at or near the Coppermine river, wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Rouvier, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman N.W.T., by shooting him with a riffe (Sec. 259a. C.C.)

Sworn before me the day and year first mentioned above at Bernard Harbour, N.W.T.

W. V. BRUCE,
Corporal, R.N.W.M.P.

C. D. La NAUZE,
A Justice of the Peace in and for
The North West Territories.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

(Preliminary Inquiry, Indictable Offence.)

Canada,
Northwest Territories.

Uluksuk, alias Avingak, stands before me, the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, a justice of the peace in and for the territories aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year 1916, for that he, the said Uluksuk, alias Avingak, in the month of November, 1913, A.D., at or near the Coppermine river, in the Northwest Territories, did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father Le Roux, a Roman Catholic Missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by stabbing him with a knife.

And the said charge having been read to the said Uluksuk, alias Avingak, and the witnesses for the prosecution, W. V. Bruce, corporal R.N.W.M. Police, Herschel Island, N.W.T., being severally examined in his presence, the said Uluksuk, alias Avingak, is now addressed by me as follows: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you at your trial. You must clearly understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to induce you to make any admission or confession of guilt, but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whereupon the said Uluksuk, alias Avingak, says as follows (statement attached):

Taken before me at Bernard Harbour, Dolphin and Union Straits, in the said territories, the day and year first mentioned above.

C. D. La NAUZE,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.

Uluksuk Avingak says as follows:—

I was at the mouth of the Coppermine river after the lakes froze over. We were fishing there. Kormik and the two white men Ilogoak (Rev. Father Le Roux) and Kuleavih (the Rev. Father Rouvier) had one camp between them. Kormik wanted to kill the two white men because they were angry with him as he had put away their rifle and his wife had put away some of their white man's food. After the white men left to go up the river, Sinnisiak and I followed their trail, we wanted to get to the people who were behind. It was three days after the priests had left that we met them on the river. The tall white man "Ilogoak" said to me, "If you will help us I will give you traps, we want you to go with us as far as the trees."

On the first day the priests were not angry with us, we camped with them one night and we did not reach the trees. We made a small snow-house for the priests.

The next day the priests were angry and said, "If you take us to the woods we will give you traps." We started and I was ahead pulling the sled. Sinnisiak was close to the sled and the two white men behind. I wanted to speak and Ilegoak put his hand over my mouth. I wanted to tell of my wife sewing clothes for Ilogoak in the fall. Kuleavih gave Ilogoak a rifle and a knife and Ilogoak pointed the gun at us. I was afraid and I was crying. Every time I wanted to talk Ilogoak came and put his hand over my mouth.

We went on and Sinnisiak said to me, "We ought to kill these white men before they kill us," and I said, "They can kill me if they want to, I don't want to kill any people." Sinnisiak then said, "I will kill one of them anyway, you had better try and

be strong too." Ilogoak turned around and Sinnisiak stabbed him from behind in the back. Ilogoak then hit me with a stick and I stabbed him twice with a knife and he dropped down. I took the rifle from on top of the sled and threw it down in the snow. The other white man Kuleavik started to run away and Sinnisiak picked up the rifle and missed him the first shot. The second shot he wounded him and the priest sat down. Sinnisiak dropped the rifle and took an axe and a knife. I had a knife and we ran after him. When we got up to Kuleavik, Sinnisiak told me to stab him again. I did not want to stab him first, then Sinnisiak told me again to stab him and I stabbed him again in the side and the blood came out and he was not yet dead. I did not stab him again and Sinnisiak took the axe and chopped his neck and killed him.

Sinnisiak said to me, "You had better cut him open." I did not want to. He told me again and I cut open his belly and we ate a piece of the liver each.

We then left Kuleavik on top of the snow and went back to the other man Ilogoak and I cut him open when Sinnisiak told me to. We eat a small piece of his liver also.

I wanted to throw the rifles away and Sinnisiak said, "You take one and I will take one." We took three boxes of cartridges each. We then went back to the mouth of the river where the other people were. We took nothing from the sled except the rifles and cartridges. We got back to the camp when it was night time. Sinnisiak went to Kormik's tent. I went to my tent. I told the people we had killed the two white men, and that I did not want to but Sinnisiak had killed them first.

Kormik and his wife, Koaha and Angibrunna then went to get the priests' stuff. They came back the same night with the stuff. The people took the rifle and cartridges from me. I have no more to speak about.

PATSY, *Interpreter.*

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector, J.P.*

REX VS. ULUKSAK.

Wyndham Valentine Bruce being sworn, saith:—

I am a corporal of the R.N.W.M. Police. I met Inspector La Nauze, Constable Wight, and Interpreter Ilivinik on May 2 in Coronation gulf.

I accompanied them from there to cape Lambert, finding a native village there on May 7, inst. One of the inhabitants, "Koaha" by name, stated to Inspector La Nauze and myself through the Police Interpreter Ilivinik that the accused, together with another man one Sinnisiak had murdered two white priests near the Coppermine river about three years ago, and that the accused had driven a knife into one Ilogoak (the Rev. Father Le Roux) after he had been first stabbed by Sinnisiak, and had assisted in the murder of the other priest "Kuleavik" (the Rev. Father Rouvier).

Koaha also stated that he saw one of the bodies a few days later lying by their sled, and the Kallum, Angibrunna, and Kormik had also seen the body. The following Eskimos told Inspector La Nauze and myself through interpreter Ilavinik that the accused, together with Sinnisiak, had committed the murder; Oahoamih, Uloksak, Ekkeahuira, Nachin, Arnakeak, Hupo.

Another Eskimo, one Kormik, on May 9, 1916, stated that he had seen two dead bodies, one lying by the sled and another in a small creek-bed close by, a long time afterwards.

On May 17 one Sinnisiak at his preliminary hearing before inspector La Nauze, in answer to the same charge, stated, after having been warned, that he together with the accused had committed these murders.

WYNDHAM VALENTINE BRUCE.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *J.P.*

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T.

REX VS. ULUKSAK.

Minutes.

Court opened 9.15 a.m., May 29, 1916.

Eskimo "Patsy" sworn in as interpreter between Eskimo and English, English and Eskimo.

Evidence for the prosecution, Corporal Bruce.

10.00 a.m. Accused desires to make a statement, having been warned twice.

11.30 a.m. Accused committed for trial on two charges of murder, i.e., the murder of the Rev. Father Le Roux and the Rev. Father Rouvier.

11.35 a.m. Court closed.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *J.P.*

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

Preliminary Inquiry, Indictable Offence.

Canada,
Northwest Territories.

To all or any of the Peace Officers in the said Territories, and to the keeper of the R.N.W. M. Police guard-room at Herschell Island, Yukon Territory.

Whereas Uluksak, alias Avingak, was this day charged before me the undersigned, C. D. La Nauze, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said territories, on the oath of W. V. Bruce, corporal of the R.N.W.M. Police, Herschell Island, Yukon Territory, and others, for that he the said Uluksak alias Avingak in the month of November, A.D. 1913, at or near the Coppermine river in the Northwest Territories did wilfully murder one, the Rev. Father LeRoux, a Roman Catholic missionary of Fort Norman, N.W.T., by stabbing him with a knife.

These are therefore to command you the said Peace Officers to take the said Uluksak, alias Avingak, and him safely to convey to the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Herschell Island, Yukon Territory, aforesaid, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof together with this precept.

And I do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said R.N.W.M. Police guard-room to receive the said Uluksak, alias Avingak, into your custody in the said guard-room, and there keep safely him until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord 1916, at Bernard Harbour in the Territories aforesaid.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector, R.N.W.M. Police.*
A Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories.

NOTE.—A similar warrant of commitment for Uluksak was also issued on account of the murder of the Rev. Father Rouvier by shooting him with a rifle.

(IX) Report of Inspector C. D. La Nauze—His arrival at Herschell Island with Prisoners.

Herschell Island,
August 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division,
Athabasca.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I arrived here on July 28, accompanied by Reg. No. Corpl. Bruce per the C.G.S. *Alaska* from the Dolphin and Union straits.

I sent my party back by Fort Norman while I was obliged to come by the western route on account of my prisoners, which we have safely landed here.

It was my intention to proceed with the expedition ship to Nome and report to headquarters with all speed, but upon my arrival here I was met by Acting Asst. Surgeon Doyle, Constables Cornelius and Lamont, Ex-constable Parsons, and Mr. C. W. Dawson, all of whom informed me that I was to take over this sub-district. There was, of course, no mail for me here, as I was naturally expected to return by Fort Norman. I was of course greatly surprised, not to mention disappointed as well, but I would not feel justified in continuing my journey, as I am confident it is your wish for me to remain here.

I am therefore asking my ex kind host, Dr. Anderson, to send you a wireless message from Nome, Alaska, telling you the results of the Great Bear patrol, and my intention of staying here.

No doubt my party, upon arrival at Fort Norman, will hear this news also, and I hear one constable is to be left at Fort Norman, while I was to leave the other with Sergt. Edgenton, who is now alone at Fort McPherson. If Constable Withers opens my official mail, no doubt your orders will be carried out.

I understand the whaleboat has gone up for Special Constable Ilavinik and family, so I expect him here some time during this month.

As I have already informed you, though you will probably receive all my mail at the same time, I have retained his services in this case while I have the prisoners on our hands. He understands them well and will be useful here, and I hope this action of mine will meet with your approval. If I do not hear from you to the contrary during the winter I will retain his services.

I am sending all correspondence in connection with the murder of the missing priests per one large registered parcel in charge of Dr. Anderson; I trust it will reach you safely.

I have endeavoured to make my reports as clear as possible regarding this important case, but I fully expected to be able to tell the story of the country and its strange inhabitants to you personally.

I now possess a thorough knowledge of the conditions in those parts, and if by any chance headquarters would wish to question me upon the many important points I must have omitted to mention I will only be too willing to return in February by the Dawson patrol.

I will of course make the usual patrol to Fort McPherson in January to meet the patrol, and will there await your orders.

I was very anxious to apply for leave this coming Christmas, as my family affairs, owing to the war, are very sorrowful. However, in these stirring times duty is always first, and you may rely upon me for any duty, as I presume you are shorthanded.

The case of the missing priests is now practically out of my hands, and I have a competent staff here to guard their murderers.

I presume the Government will send in a judge to try the case; four white men have been now murdered in those parts, and authority will have to be exercised.

Referring to the trial, if we had to bring together all the witnesses, the only feasible way would be for the judge to go into Coronation gulf in a strong and comfortable ship and winter in there. These witnesses could then be got together and the case tried there. The prisoners could be picked up at Herschell Island and then brought in on the ship. Still there is always the risk of being ice-bound in those parts, as some years ships fail to reach Herschell Island.

If on the other hand, the case could be tried without witnesses the matter would be simple.

The depositions show that both of the prisoners plead "guilty" and I have absolutely no doubt that they will ever change their plea. Their own defence of being ill-treated is their strongest point, and the prosecution has no witness that will deny this.

So if this way is feasible I will take the liberty of suggesting that the judge come down to Fort McPherson in the following summer by steamer. He could then quite easily proceed to Herschell Island and try the case and then proceed to civilization either by ship or by returning by gasolene launch up the Mackenzie river, which would be a safer route. In this way endless travel and expense would be avoided.

If necessary the prisoners could be taken to Fort McPherson by our spring patrol to meet the judge, who could sit on the case there.

If, on the other extreme, that the witnesses would have to be brought to Herschell Island, the case would not be concluded for another year as it would mean a ship having to go in for them next summer and bring them out in 1918.

Trusting these suggestions of mine are not presumptuous.

I have the honour to be,
sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

(X) Inspector C. D. La Nauze—Detailed supplementary report of his patrol from Great Bear Lake to Herschell Island via the Coppermine River, South Victoria Land and the Arctic Coast, in search of Rev. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier.

Herschell Island, Y.T., August 1, 1916.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division,
Athabaska.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left our base on Dease Bay, Great Bear lake, on March 29, 1916, to continue our search for the missing priests.

My patrol consisted of Reg. No. 6296 Constable Wight, J.E.F., Special Constable, Ilavinik (Alaskan Eskimo), and two toboggans with four dogs to each.

Mr. D'Arcy Arden accompanied the patrol as far as Coronation gulf and brought his own dog team as far as lake Imaerinik (or lake Rouvier) to help with the loads. Indian Harry drove Mr. Arden's team, and I engaged Indian Ferdinand to help break trail and to accompany Indian Harry back to Great Bear lake.

We also carried an 18-foot cruiser chestnut canoe on top of a load, which I thought we might need later on the Coppermine river.

It was my object to proceed to Coronation gulf via the Dismal lakes and the Coppermine river, to get in touch with the Eskimos who inhabit the gulf, and to do all in our power to clear up the mystery of the "missing priests". We would search the country as carefully as possible en route, and stay away from our base as long as it was possible for the safety of the patrol.

We carried fish nets and a good supply of ammunition, and intended to live off the country as much as possible, building caches for our return along the route.

Leaving our base at noon we spelled at the north east end of the lake and camped at 6.15 p.m., having made about 15 miles. The day had been wonderfully brilliant and the going good. Passing through the Bear Lake woods we had to cut trail to get the canoe through; this was the only occasion we ever had to cut trail in the woods at the north east end of Bear lake, as they are so open that a toboggan can pass anywhere.

On the 30th inst. we left the Bear Lake woods and struck east across the Barren Lands. The Dease River valley was on our lefthand side, and out of which beautiful mirages radiated in the brilliant early morning sunlight. The snow on the Barrens was hard packed and afforded splendid travelling, but the country was singularly desolate of game, and not a deer track anywhere. When I passed here last October with pack dogs this stretch of country was full of big bands of deer, and now there was not even a track. We camped that afternoon on the northeast branch of Dease river, having made about 20 miles.

The 31st broke fine and clear and we proceeded up the river, passing Stefansson's old house at 9 a.m. Near Big Stick island, numerous wolf tracks were observed, and we spelled for lunch at the tree-limit northeast of Big Stick island. From here we made an 18-mile crossing of the Barren lands and arrived at lake Imaerinik (or Rouvier) at 7 p.m., having made 35 miles. The cache left here by Constable Withers on March 19 was intact, but we had just arrived in time, as there was a beaten trail made by wolverines all around it and they had already gnawed partly through the roof.

The missing priests' cabin and storehouse was in the same condition as we had seen it in September, but the Eskimo cache seen at the southeast end of lake Imaerinik (Rouvier) had been removed, evidently after we had visited the spot in late September.

On April 1 the Indians returned to Great Bear lake; we would now have to make double trips with our toboggans on account of our heavy loads and carrying the canoe.

So far we had killed no deer, and although I still had several days dried meat for ourselves and dogs, I thought it advisable to hunt for a day or two here. Accordingly Special Ilavinik struck out east and I struck out northwest. Here I came into a woefully bare and stony country without a sign of anything living, but many old deer tracks going north east. Special Ilavinik got back to camp at 9.30 p.m., having killed five deer about 12 miles east of our camp, and having seen over 200. This was splendid; the deer had evidently started their northern migration, and we hoped to travel north in their company.

On April the 2, 3, and 4, we were held up in camp by heavy snowstorms; it was fortunate, being in the only spot where wood is to be had in these parts.

The fifth broke dull and cloudy and we started out for Dismal lakes, expecting to strike them in two days' travel. Travelling east we passed a high hill at the extreme east end of lake Rouvier (Imaerinik). This hill is a conspicuous land mark for the Divide and, viewed from afar it has the appearance of two peaks. We followed a valley through high and stoney rolling hills and crossing a lake about four miles long, came to a precipitous hill, behind which Ilavinik had killed the deer. It was impossible to get the sleds up the hill, so we scaled it and packed down two deer, which was all we could carry on our loads. Wolverines had accounted for two of the deer already. Proceeding east we struck a deep creek valley, and at 4 p.m. were fortunate to find a

fair growth of small spruce on the east side of a precipitous basalt cliff which faced south. We camped here, and deer were seen to the south grazing in small bands on the rocky Barrens. There seemed a considerable difference in the climate now that we were on the north end of the Divide; it was very cold, with a biting northeast wind. The country was very undulating; in fact, slightly mountainous, but the valleys afforded a good route for our toboggans.

Owing to a regular gale from the north east we did not break camp till 9 a.m. the next day and travelling north east around the corner of the hill, we got into a bad blizzard, and could not see a yard ahead. The previous night we had viewed through the gloom what looked to be some timber in a deep valley north east and heading for this down the hill we struck a large lake which we crossed and got into a deep ravine full of fine spruce. It was a fortunate find in the blizzard; the ravine was well sheltered, and we were soon in our comfortable tent, with the storm raging around us.

The 7th broke fine and clear and we headed north west down the lake, thinking our route of the 5th inst had taken us too far east. After 7 miles we came to a distinct "Narrows" with Eskimo hunting signs of stones placed on end. I was sure we were now on the Dismal lakes, but proceeded 5 miles farther west, and viewed the lake extending far away to the south west surrounded by high rolling hills and in a singularly bare and desolate country. We were on Dismal lakes without a doubt, and if it had not been for the stormy and dull weather we should have viewed it before. The distance from lake Rouvier is only about 21 miles, while the maps we had showed it to be a far greater distance.

We returned to our old camp, hoping to strike the Kendal river the following day; here we killed two arctic hares; they are a good sized animal and excellent eating.

We were held up by a storm till 11 a.m. on the 8th, when it cleared slightly, and travelling southeast for about 8 miles we viewed the woods of the Kendal River valley. Entering a narrows about half a mile long we entered another lake about 4 miles long, and camped at 4 p.m. a half-mile down the Kendal river. It appears to be a narrow crooked stream about 50 yards wide, flowing in a southeasterly direction. It cannot be very deep, as the ice was frozen to the bottom. The woods extend about half a mile into the Barren Lands from the south bank, while from the north bank they gradually extend from one to three miles back from the river. We saw no timber of any remarkable size. Still it is a splendid camping ground, and sufficient timber could be found for building purposes.

The Dismal lakes are in reality one long lake, in which are two distinct narrows. It runs in a general northwesterly direction from the mouth of the Kendal river, and is about 35 miles in length. The lake lies in a deep depression surrounded by high rolling hills to the south, and along its north shore lies a long line of precipituous terraced cliffs.

We were again out of fresh meat, and as we had such a good camp I thought it advisable to hunt here and make dried meat, and then push on to the Coppermine. Accordingly the 9th was spent in hunting, and deer were found in hundreds on the Barrens south of the Kendal river, and were very easily approached. We killed thirteen, which was all we needed; they were chiefly cows going north to drop their young, and were in good condition.

On the 10th instant Mr. Arden and Constable Wight went back to lake Rouvier to bring across the remainder of our stuff and canoe, while Ilavinik hauled the deer we had killed the day previously. The days were now very dull, with slight snowfalls. Mr. Arden and Constable Wight did not return till the 12th instant. They had had a hard trip, as they encountered soft snow and rain on the Bear Lake end of the Divide and were both slightly snow-bound through straining their eyes in the gloom, although they both wore snow glasses. A small cache of food had been left at lake Rouvier for our return.

Special Ilavinik and I were all loaded up, waiting for a favourable day to cross over to the Coppermine river, and meantime we had been smoke-drying the meat, Indian fashion, and feeding our dogs up.

Not being able to wait for the weather to clear, we started on the 15th inst., and passing northeast through the Kendal river woods we struck due east, where we expected to find the Coppermine river. We passed through a low-lying, gently undulating plain, with the woods of the Kendal river on our right and a range of hills, with precipitous rocky sides, in places, on our left. In the middle of this plain there is a conspicuous triangular kopje, with a growth of small spruce on the top. The hills end abruptly in a precipitious peak facing south, and from this the deep valley of the Coppermine was plainly seen; to the northwest lay the Coppermine mountains, which are a series of high rocky hills. The woods extended over a mile from the river, and passing through these I noticed the depression of a small creek, which I headed for. Arriving at the creek I saw two sets of Indian tepee poles, both old, and following the creek down on a good grade struck the Coppermine river at 4.30 p.m.

It was indeed a pleasure to see a good-sized river again, and flowing as it does through the heart of the barren lands between its high spruce covered banks. Noticing a blaze on a tree, I went to look at it and found an empty cache with the following writing on it:—

"Canadian Arctic Expedition. Mail party. Fort Norman. R. M. Anderson, Arnout Castel. February 24, 1915. Returned down river March 19, 1915."

This party had evidently failed to reach Fort Norman, as we had heard no news of their arrival there last fall.

I now thought we might strike the Canadian Arctic Expedition somewhere in Coronation gulf.

We cached our load here and made open camp, as there was plenty of big dry spruce and brush, and the following day returned to the Kendal river.

I put the distance at 10 miles from the head of the Kendal river across country to the Coppermine; the distance is far shorter than one is led to expect by the maps, and it is a splendid sled route.

On the 17th we moved all our loads, including the dried meat across country to the Coppermine. No deer tracks were seen in the vicinity of the river, so I intended to push on as long as our dog feed held out.

On April 18, Ilavinik and myself, with a load, started ahead down the river. The day was actually clear and warm, and we had good going and met no rough ice. The river flowed between high hills, the west bank being well wooded all the way, and the east in places. It was alternately wide and narrow, varying from 400 to 200 yards, and in the narrow parts the snow was deep and the hauling heavy. Many fox and wolverine tracks were observed.

Willows were seen budding, and the first hawk was observed; spring was now arriving in the valley of the Coppermine. In the afternoon we got into deep soft snow and were obliged to camp, having made about 15 miles. The night was very warm, and the next morning we proceeded around a big bend of the river when we were struck by a fierce blizzard from the northeast. We had the canoe on top of the load and it swung round and knocked Ilavinik down. We were in a small canyon and no camping place in sight, so we proceeded at a great rate of speed with the wind behind us, but soon got into very rough ice. Fortunately the blizzard subsided slightly and I could locate a good camp far down on the west bank, and we managed to get through the rough ice and establish another base. Returning, we crossed the big bend overland, which avoided a considerable detour and got back to camp at 6 p.m.

On the 20th inst. we moved down to the cache I had established, and the trail I had made the previous day was hard and afforded such good travelling that we made the trip in five hours.

On Good Friday Constable Wight and Mr. Arden again started ahead with the canoe and load; the day turned out another howling blizzard from the northwest, and held Ilavinik and myself up from hunting. During the night there was a heavy fall of snow, and Constable Wight and Mr. Arden returned on the 22nd inst., having had a hard time in the blizzard. They had located a camp about 16 miles down stream and said the timber was getting much scarcer. The ice had been very rough farther down stream, and on one occasion Constable Wight, sled and dogs had fallen into a big snow-covered ice crack, and they had to unload everything to get out again.

On Easter Sunday we were all again on the trail made by Constable Wight and Mr. Arden. We passed two precipitous basaltic rocks, about 70 feet high, on the west bank of which were seen some old eagle nests; they were made of dry twigs and must have been at least 4 feet high and 3 feet in circumference. About a mile below these rocks, what appears to be a good-sized river comes in from the southeast, on the east bank, at whose mouth was a big gravel and boulder bar. Its valley is very heavily timbered, and for about 7 miles down stream from this point good timber extends from one to one and a half miles back from the river. Here the river took a decided bend to the north. The trail made by Arden and Wight left this river on the opposite bank from its mouth, and to avoid the rough ice we travelled through a well-timbered and undulating park-like country. Here I noticed one tree at least two and a half feet in circumference and about 20 feet high. Anywhere in this locality an excellent building sight could be found. It was fortunate we had a good overland trail, as the river was practically impassable, the ice being piled up in huge pressure ridges. After about 10 miles' travel the timber got smaller and was found in bluffs, the banks also changed to high gravel formation, with stunted spruce clinging to them; then the banks sloped and the river ran between a low and narrow rocky canyon.

The camp had been located in a small bluff of spruce on the Barrens overlooking the canyon, and to the north we could see a high range of rocky hills, which Ilavinik said looked like the coast range.

It had been a dull morning but turned out a beautiful afternoon, which was indeed a pleasant change, and the light was good till 9 p.m. Unfortunately, Mr. Arden developped a very bad attack of snow-blindness, and was totally blind.

On the 24th inst., Constable Wight and Ilavinik started out ranging, Constable Wight to locate the river ahead for a suitable place to build a cache, and Ilavinik to hunt northwest. I shod the toboggans with the iron runners we had carried all the way from Bear lake for spring use. Constable Wight and Ilavinik returned about 8 p.m., Constable Wight having located a cache five miles down stream, and the route ahead; Ilavinik having killed two deer. He had seen nine and they were very tame, but two were all we needed. Both were females, shortly to drop their calves.

Ilavinik had also seen the first ground squirrels of the season. I decided to cache the canoe at this spot and build a good cache at the place located by Constable Wight. Mr. Arden's eyes were still very bad but were improving under frequent applications of boracic acid solutions. A very cold south wind blew that night, and on the 25th inst. Constable Wight and myself set out to build the cache, while Ilavinik had the meat to haul which he had killed the day previously. We entered the canyon, which was about a mile in length and 60 yards wide; it was a precipitous basaltic rock, and, its sides were about 30 feet high. Hawks' and sand-martins' old nests were observed in the ledges. At the end of the canyon the river widened and ran around a huge gravel bar, the rocks changed to sandstone on the west bank, while on the east the high gravel banks continued. Two miles farther down the river ran between high red shale cliffs, about 70 feet high, and the river was about 400 yards wide. The ice was quite smooth, and the creek located by Constable Wight was about four miles down on the west bank, at whose mouth was a conspicuous red sandstone cliff. A few stunted trees were growing at its mouth, but proceeding up a few hundred yards we came to a clump of good-sized spruce. It was an ideal spot and well hidden away in a deep ravine of the

creek. I noticed some very ancient choppings here, which I could only attribute to the early explorers of this region.

We cut the logs and dug out a cache site, out of 3 feet of snow.

While returning to camp at 7 p.m. we sighted 5 deer on the east bank of the river. Ilavinik had meantime hauled the meat and had viewed the coast through his telescope from the top of one of the high ridges. On the 26th inst. we built a cache for the canoe and moved down to Wight's creek, Mr. Arden's eyes being much better.

Patches of bare ground were now appearing on the hillsides. That night it started to snow at 6 p.m. which later on turned into a howling blizzard from the northwest, which held us up in camp for 24 hours. It was fortunate our being in this sheltered creek.

On the 28th inst. we built a strong cache, leaving the majority of our stuff and about one month's provisions at this point. I expected to return here and hunt the surrounding country thoroughly when the snow left the ground in case we could get no news of the missing priests on the coast.

On the 29th inst. we started for the coast with about 200 pounds to each toboggan; it was a relief to proceed ahead without any further double tripping.

Proceeding down stream for two miles we again left the river to travel across the Barrens on the west bank towards the big ridges. The river ran between high clay banks, with many bends, and we were able to travel fairly directly across the Barrens, and thus avoided rough ice. The snow was hard packed and our toboggans, with the runners now on, slipped along easily. We came to the ridges in about 10 more miles travel. These were a line of conspicuous high hills, some of which stood apart, and stretched as far as one could see east and west across the river. Their south and eastern aspects are precipitous, and they sloped away gradually to the north. Passing through these we travelled through undulating Barrens. The river appeared to run in a deep defile, and timber was seen on the east bank; the day however was very dull and hard on the eyes. About 4 p.m. we struck the bank again, where the river ran through a crooked narrow gorge and widened out between high banks destitute of trees. We camped that night on the Barrens and using our Primus stove for the first time, suffered no great inconvenience. We pitched our tent by lashing it to the toboggans on each side and found this method quite satisfactory afterwards on the coast. Breaking camp early on the 30th inst., we headed northwest to avoid some high hills, and upon reaching an elevation we got a distinct view of the arctic coast. The blue haze over the ocean was unmistakeable; another big line of ridges lay parallel with the coast, and the river ran in an easterly direction. We soon got into a very broken up country, full of deep ravines, but Mr. Arden located a good route to the west around these, and travelling along the base of the ridges to the west, struck the mouth of the Coppermine at 5 p.m.

Here the river is about a mile in width, bounded by a precipitous diabase cliff on the west bank and by rolling hills on the east. There are two channels at the mouth, the smaller one running east and the larger one northwest. Opposite the mouth about a quarter of a mile from shore there is a large island. Islands were seen in all directions in the gulf, and the sea ice was snow covered, hard packed, and level.

We had now been a month coming from Great Bear lake to the Arctic coast, and if it had not been for the continual bad weather and the fact of our having to make double trips, we should have made the journey much quicker. The weather was most unfavourable for photography, and I had got few pictures so far. We found good timber for camping purposes all the way from Great Bear lake to within 25 miles of the Arctic coast; in fact, we made several comfortable open camps on the Coppermine while making double trips. The approximate distance travelled from our base in Dease bay to the coast is about 190 miles. We had been singularly fortunate in the matter of game, killing deer as we needed them, and we were practically dependent on the country for our dog feed and our own meat.

The Coppermine seems to be a very rough river to travel on in winter time, especially its lower reaches, but as the Barren Lands lay on either side, a good overland route could always be found. By its appearance in winter, I should judge it to be a river that would have to be navigated with great care by canoe.

Although several old camp signs were observed, we saw none that we could attribute to the missing priests.

The first thing we noticed upon our arrival on the sea ice was fresh sled tracks leading across to the island opposite the mouth of the river, and a group of deserted snow houses on the island. Going across we came upon a freshly broken camp of evidently white men, and a small cache of canned pemmican with fresh sled tracks leading east. I judged we must be close behind a travelling party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and I decided to follow their tracks the following morning. We camped at this spot, having found some driftwood.

May 1 broke fine and clear and we proceeded east, following the sled tracks which led along the coast line, which was bare and low lying. Groups of high rocky islands running east and west, with sheer cliffs facing south lay parallel to the coast, and a band of ten deer were seen far out on the ice. After about 10 miles' travel we came upon and killed four bull caribou, and renewed our stock of dog feed. These deer were poor, their skins like paper, and the marrow as blood in their bones. We delayed three hours here to skin the meat and eat lunch, and the trail led east between some high rocky islands. At 8 p.m. we struck a lot of fresh sled tracks and, rounding a precipitous cliff, saw an Eskimo village on the ice about a quarter of a mile away. We were promptly recognized as strangers, and a group of people came running out, stopped, and began jumping up and down and holding their hands above their heads. As soon as we answered this sign they advanced, and our dogs seeing the tents started to run, and we soon charged headlong into a laughing and excited group of Eskimos, who, pulling on the sleds, dragged them into camp. We were invited to camp, and, as I did not like to refuse such spontaneous hospitality, I accepted, and there was great rejoicing.

We learned that there were two white men and a western Eskimo family in a camp across the bay, and that there was a big ship about four days' travel to the westward. It was indeed a relief to have a competent interpreter with me on our first visit to a strange people.

There were about 15 Eskimos at this camp, and they were living in roomy deerskin tents, with snow sleeping benches and snow passageways.

On this occasion we did not pitch our own tent, and the women started to cook deer meat for us in a large stone pot, suspended over a seal-oil lamp. The operation was taking so long and we were getting so hungry that I got the Primus stove going and eventually, after midnight, we had supper, surrounded by the admiring populace. They were entirely clothed in deer skins, some had rifles, and the majority had a few tin kettles. We learned that this place was the Kugaryut, where Captain Bernard, the pioneer trader of Coronation gulf, wintered in 1910-11 with his schooner *Teddy Bear*. Later on we were entertained to a meal of deer meat boiled in the large stone pot over a seal-oil lamp, and then allotted places on the comfortable snow sleeping benches, and thus ended our first experience with the Coronation gulf Eskimos.

The following day I left Special Ilavinik in camp with the Eskimos, and guided voluntarily by two young Eskimos, Mr. Arden, Constable Wight and myself started out to look for the white men.

Crossing a bay about 8 miles wide, we came upon a freshly broken camp, and following the sled trail east we saw a white man ahead, traversing the coast, and were soon heartily greeted by Mr. K. G. Chipman, topographer of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. I was surprised and pleased to hear from him that Reg. No. 4600, Corporal Bruce, W.V., of the Herschell Island Detachment, was with him, and that their sled was not far ahead. Mr. Chipman was mapping the coast as far east as Cape Barrow, and had

left the southern headquarters of the expedition two weeks previously, accompanied by Corporal Bruce. Their headquarters and their ship, the *Alaska,* were situated at Bernard harbour in the Dolphin and Union straits.

We found their tent, pitched, at 3 p.m., and were met by Corporal Bruce. He informed me of his instructions from Inspector Phillips, to endeavour to connect with my patrol. No news had yet been gained of the missing priests.

On the 3rd inst. we experienced an Arctic blizzard; we had thought that the blizzards on the Coppermine had been bad, but one could not stand up in this one.

Mr. Arden left us at this point to go east with Mr. Chipman, and Corporal Bruce joining my party, acted as guide, as it was my intention to proceed west and visit the native camps Corporal Bruce knew of.

On the 4th inst. we returned to the Eskimo camp and spent the next day interviewing the people and preparing for our trip across Coronation gulf. On this occasion, upon Corporal Bruce's advice, we pitched our own tent and found it much more satisfactory than camping with the Eskimos, in spite of their hospitality. I could not gain any information *re* the missing priests at this camp.

On May 6, Corporal Bruce led us northwest across Coronation gulf. The day was wonderfully clear and warm and the travelling was splendid on the sea ice. We passed between chains of low-lying rocky islands; they are of diabase formation with precipitous sides facing east and south, and their north and western aspects are gently sloping. Coronation gulf is, in fact, full of islands, not half of which are shown in the charts. Deer tracks were numerous on the ice, going north.

About 5 p.m. we struck a large Eskimo village, situated on the ice between two islands, about six miles off Point Lockyer, its native name is Innuairnerit, which means, the place where people died. Here we were greeted by about forty people, and were accorded another equally as hearty welcome. They brought us some driftwood, which is at a premium at this time of year in Coronation gulf, and we could buy all the deer meat we wanted for a few matches. These people were still sealing and shortly after our arrival several men came into the camp, after a successful bearded seal hunt. Two bearded seals had been speared that day and the meat being divided, each man had come home with his dog dragging his share of the booty.

In spite of careful questioning we could get no information here concerning the missing priests, although I was convinced by the people's attitude that they knew something of them.

Leaving Innuairnerit the following morning we passed the tip of Point Lockyer, which is a long, low, and narrow point, back of which is a high hill. We passed three deserted snow villages, one of which had twenty-seven snow-houses, and at 5 p.m. reached the mainland again at Cape Krusenstern.

A two-mile portage over the neck of the cape is marked by a small bay, at whose entrance are low dolomite cliffs, and this portage saves a seven-mile detour around the cape. A rounded rocky hill lay to the southwest, which is known on the old charts as Mount Barrow. It is a notable landmark of this otherwise flat and dreary coast.

At 8 p.m. we came upon another large Eskimo village situated on the ice underneath Cape Lambert in the Dolphin and Union straits. Here we received another hearty welcome from about forty people, and it was about 11 p.m. when Ilavinik and I started out to get acquainted with people.

Here we met a man named Nachim and his wife Kanneak, who knew of Ilavinik from Stefansson's man Natkusiak. One indeed could not wish to meet a more pleasant and open-faced couple as these two Eskimos and this man's brother, Ekkheuina who was also present.

When in conversation with the Eskimos, all in camp crowd around and assist in the conversation; we learnt from these people that they had visited Bear lake early last summer, to look for white men, but found none there. The cache we had seen near lake Rouvier belonged to Nachim and his brother, and they had been hunting

northwest at the time we were at lake Rouvier in September, 1915. Upon being questioned they all said that they had seen several white men near Great Bear lake.

I saw at once, as did Ilavinik, that some information was to be gained here, and Ilavinik suggested that we should go to Nachim's house, and we were escorted to a small snow hut in the middle of the village.

And there in this far away spot on the Arctic coast the mystery of the missing priests was at length revealed to us.

The priests had been murdered on the Coppermine near the Bloody falls by two Eskimos named Uluksak and Sinnisiak. The murder had been committed about November, 1913, while the priests were on their way back from the coast, and the murderers were at large and somewhere in the country. History was repeating itself in the neighbourhood of the Bloody falls, for it was at this spot in 1771 that the early explorer Samuel Herne witnessed the brutal massacre of many harmless Eskimos by his uncontrollable herd of savage Indians.

Here and at the next village, 8 miles farther west, we obtained irrefutable evidence of the murder, and by May 9 I had all the most important witnesses interviewed. Our next step was to arrest the murderers.

There were two large Eskimo villages between cape Lambert and Bernard harbour, comprising about 100 people, and the usual hearty welcome was accorded to us in each. The natives were all living in deer-skin tents, and were killing seals preparatory to making caches of blubber to leave on the coast before proceeding inland on their summer hunt. All were well supplied with deer meat.

A dance was held in a huge tent on the 9th inst., the performer beating a very large skin drum about 10 feet in circumference, accompanying the beating by jumping up and down and flourishing the drum. The people crowded around, leaving a small space for the dancer, and singing in chorus, not unmusically. Women and men alike performed and joined in the singing.

At this camp I engaged an Eskimo named Uluksak Mayuk as guide to somewhere near Victoria Land where Sinnisiak was supposed to be. The other murderer Uluksuk was living far to the east.

Following the coast, which was singularly flat and dreary, we arrived at Bernard harbour, the southern headquarters of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, on May 10. It was about 25 miles west of cape Lambert, and is situated opposite the Liston and Sutton islands on the mainland. It is an excellent harbour for large schooners. The *Alaska* was wintering in the ice here, and the members of the party lived in a small house made of sods and lumber. Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was leader of the party, was away on a trip east, as well as most of the other members of the expedition, but we were heartily welcomed by Captain Sweeney, master of the *Alaska,* and Mr. Fritz Johansen, naturalist.

Captain Sweeney was in charge and placed everything at our disposal, and rendered us every assistance possible.

Deer were migrating north in small bands everywhere along the Dolphin and Union straits, and Ilavinik and Uluksak Mayuk killed six close to the harbour the same evening. The Canadian Arctic Expedition had plenty of fine seal meat for dog feed, but as our Mackenzie river dogs would have to be starved into this diet, we fed them deer meat, as they still had strenuous work ahead of them.

On the 11th instant the meat killed was hauled, outfit overhauled, and the toboggans repaired. Corporal Bruce laid information before me against Uluksuk and Sinnisiak, and I issued warrants for their arrest.

On the 12th instant, accompanied by our guide Uluksak (Mayuk) we struck northeast across to the Liston and Sutton islands. Our guide wanted to find a deserted snow village where he had seen the murderer during the winter, and we would follow the tracks from there.

The Liston and Sutton islands, whose Eskimo name is Okallit (Hare) are shown on the map as two islands. There are three distinct islands here and are low lying and of dolomite formation, with occasional cliffs. Liston island is about three miles long and half a mile wide and the other two about half this size. Their neighbourhood is a favourite Eskimo sealing ground, and I saw four huge bearded seals lying outside one hole close to here. The morning had been dull, but upon leaving the islands where we lunched we became enveloped in an impenetrable fog. Travelling a long way north we could find no sled tracks, and the fog continuing we camped on the ice that night at 10 p.m., having travelled about 30 miles.

The 13th instant was still very foggy, our guide seemed doubtful, and I thought it advisable to return and prepare for a longer trip. We got back to Bernard harbour at 4 p.m. and were on the trail again on the 14th instant. This time conditions were favourable and the old village was located with fairly fresh sled tracks leading north; following these we passed a somewhat recently deserted village, about 10 miles farther north where skin tents had been used, and at midnight we came to a freshly deserted village with a fresh trail still leading north.

I thought perhaps our man had received word and fled, and as we were all fairly tired we went into camp, intending to keep following that trail in the morning. We had not gone very far the next morning when the low stony coast of Victoria Land showed up quite plainly, and, proceeding north we soon located a village of skin tents situated on the ice just off the shore.

As we approached I saw the men and women separate into groups, the peace sign was not shown, neither did the people run out to meet us, but as we got quite close they all came running out and we were welcomed as usual. There were about forty people, and amongst them were some very fine specimens of men and women. Sinnisiak was not seen, but our guide led us to a tent where he was found sitting down engaged in the manufacture of a bow, and he was formally arrested by Corporal Bruce. The man was absolutely paralysed with fear. I explained to him and the people that he had to come with us and he did not want to come, but the usual Eskimo audience advised him to go, and did not hinder us in the least. Eventually we got the prisoner quietly away from the camp at 5 p.m.

The coast of Victoria Land where we saw it was woefully bare and stony and rolling rocky hills extended inland. It was quite cold there, and there were no signs of spring, the land being covered with deep, hard, packed snow.

These Eskimos were going to hunt and fish in the interior, as soon as they had enough blubber cached. A few of them had rifles, and others were offering everything they possessed for ours.

We travelled all that afternoon and night, and making good time arrived back at Bernard harbour at 7 a.m. on the 16th inst.

On the 17th inst. I took Sinnisiak's preliminary hearing, and he made a complete confession of his guilt. I committed him for trial on two charges of murder.

Mr. Jenness, ethnologist of the expedition, had meantime arrived from a trip west with his Eskimo boy Patsy. He had spent the previous summer alone with the Eskimos in Victoria Land, living off his rifle, and had been living with them most of the winter.

I decided to leave the prisoner Sinnisiak at Bernard Harbour in charge of Corporal Bruce, while I would proceed east with Constable Wight and Ilavinik and try to find the second murderer Uluksuk. If successful I would return to Bernard Harbour with the prisoner and take advantage of this place of safety to guard them until we could convey them via the *Alaska* to Herschell Island. From that point I would proceed direct to headquarters via Nome, Alaska, the Pacific.

As it was already late in the season I did not want to have to bring Constable Wight and Ilavinik back to Bernard Harbour, so Mr. Jenness kindly lent me his

sled, dogs, and his boy Patsy Klengenberg so as I could return to Bernard Harbour with them. I had information that Uluksak was liable to be found at that time near the mouth of the Coppermine.

On May 18 we left Bernard Harbour for the Coppermine and camped that night at cape Lambert, killing a deer en route. It started to snow that night, and we were held up in camp by a blizzard which lasted until 3 p.m. the following day. Breaking camp at 5 p.m., when it was warm, fine and clear, we spelled at cape Krusenstern at 9 p.m., and made our first camp of the season on bare ground. Owls, hawks, and deer were observed here. At this time of year we had light all night, and now the weather turned very warm.

The Eskimos had all moved off the ice by this time, and none were seen en route. The going was very heavy, and we camped beyond Innuairnerit at 7 a.m. on the 20th in wet snow. The day was very warm and we dried our footgear in the sun. Starting again at 7 p.m. we travelled through deep slush all night and after a weary and wet march arrived at the mouth of the Coppermine at 10 p.m. on the 21st inst.

We camped on the island opposite the mouth on dry bare ground, and took the opportunity of drying out all our outfit. There was no sign of Eskimos here, but from a high rock six sleds were seen at 11 p.m. far out on the ice and travelling slowly towards us. At 5 a.m. the sleds had disappeared behind a large island lying about 10 miles northeast, and another sled was seen coming from the east towards us, and close into shore. We turned in and slept and awaited developments. The day was warm and wonderfully clear, several Brant geese were seen, small birds were singing, and the sound of running water was heard at last. Spring had come with a rush to Coronation gulf.

At 5 p.m. an Eskimo, his wife, and two dogs dragging a seal-skin sled, arrived. This proved to be Angebranna an important witness that I had not yet interviewed. He told us the six sleds we had seen were camped on the island, and that the second murderer Uluksuk was amongst the party. This was indeed fortunate. Angebranna also informed us that the island we were camped on was the very place the priests had camped with the Eskimos before starting back on their fatal journey.

Leaving Angebranna in charge of most of our outfit, I took my own stuff with Patsy and his sled, and Constable Wight and Ilavinik with one toboggan, and left for the island northeast at 9 p.m. Long before we reached it the peace sign was greatly in evidence amongst a group of Eskimos standing on the high rocks. When we answered it a group of men came running down to meet us, all except the prisoner, who hung back. He was formally arrested by Constable Wight, and we had no trouble whatever. There were about 20 people here, chiefly comprised of the people we had seen at Innuairnerit. They were living in deer-skin tents and had a good supply of dried deer meat. When "the snow left the ice" they were going inland to fish at Bloody Falls, and hunt deer.

The island was named Iroktoon, and is evidently a favourite resort for the Eskimos at this season.

Constable Wight and Ilavinik were now to return to Great Bear Lake, and to visit the scene of the murder en route. From Dease Bay, Constables Withers and Wight would proceed by York boat to Fort Norman, and from there to headquarters. Special Const. Ilavinik and family would proceed from Fort Norman to Herschell Island via the Mackenzie.

I wrote a short report of our movements to the O.C. "N" Division, to be taken out by my men, and at 3 p.m. on the 23rd inst. left with Patsy and the prisoner Uluksuk for Bernard Harbour.

The weather was glorious and the travelling was better as the snow had melted to water on top of the ice.

Five miles north of Iroktoon there is a range of high islands known to the Eskimos as Nowyeat, or the Young Sea-gull islands. Here I noticed some precipitous diabase cliffs, with limestone underlying.

We got to Innuairnerit at 7 a.m. on the 24th, and had a hard time to get around some deep water in the narrow channel between the islands. We camped on the rocks here, and I shot a seal from the camp. The portage over cape Krusenstern was almost bare of snow, and a small lake was open here already, geese, swans, cranes, waders, larks, and eider ducks were seen here. Victoria Land could plainly be seen from here, and this spot is a favorite place for deer migrating south in the early winter. This spot is called Ekartulinoak by the Eskimos, which means "The Short Crossing".

We camped at cape Lambert on the 25th and had a good view of the long Lambert island. Eider ducks were in hundreds out in the open water near the island, and deer were still crossing the straits from the mainland; these were chiefly bulls with their new horns starting to grow, and I shot one from the camp for dog feed. Seals abound in this spot, and 34 were counted from the camp within a three-mile radius. Huge bearded seals lay basking on the ice. This was indeed a land of plenty at this season of the year.

The last five miles of our journey was through knee-deep water, caused by opening creeks, and we arrived back at Bernard Harbour at 7.30 p.m. on May 26 inst.

It was indeed a pleasure to get back here and hand the prisoner over to Corporal Bruce. Corporal Bruce and I had now simply to guard our prisoners till we could take them to Herschell Island via the *Alaska,* when the ice broke up.

On the 29th inst., I gave Uluksuk his preliminary hearing and committed him for trial on two charges of murder. He made a complete confession of his guilt and corroborated his accomplice's statement.

There were about 20 Eskimos camped around Bernard Harbour upon my return there, and sealing operations were finished. All the other Eskimos had moved inland to fish and hunt deer, the biggest band congregating at the mouth of the Coppermine, where I learnt that there were over a hundred gathered together from all parts of the coast.

In the summer months the Eskimos cache most of their possessions and clothes on the islands and then move slowly inland to fish and hunt deer. They are unspeakably ragged-looking in their summer dress, which consists of their worn-out clothes of the previous year. During the winter they often suffer privations on the ice during sealing operations, their dogs not being able to smell out the seal holes during the blizzards which often rage for a week on end. At several of the camps we visited I noticed several men had no seal-skin bow cases for their bows, upon being asked where was the case, they said, "We eat it last winter when we were sealing on the ice."

It is hard to realize that these people up to 1910 were a practically unknown race and living in a stone age, within comparatively easy access of civilization. For fire they used iron pyrites and tinder, seal blubber was their fuel, bows and spears their weapons of the chase, and skins their clothing. Soapstone provided their cooking pots and lamps, while native copper supplied the metal parts of their weapons.

To-day the people are not greatly altered, although the majority have rifles, metal cooking pots, and matches.

The members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition have treated them with the greatest tact, and have not spoilt them in the least, and no doubt our work in those parts was greatly facilitated by the presence of the expedition in the gulf.

I found the people, in the short time I was amongst them, to be intelligent, honourable and hospitable, kind to their children and good to their dogs; and I went about my business in the usual manner and did not deceive them as to our motives.

This summer, civilization is imminent amongst them; the Hudson's Bay Company have already despatched their schooner to open up a trading post in the Dolphin and Union straits. White trappers and traders are expected also to enter Coronation gulf this summer, and as the natives are only too anxious to learn white man's ways and habits, the advent of civilization amongst them will not tend to their betterment. Game will in course of time grow scarcer with the advent of a large supply of arms and am-

munition and the people will begin to wear white man's clothes in preference to their own sensible deer skin clothing, which cannot be excelled.

Should any epidemic ever strike these people, no doubt many deaths would result, for the people usually live in large communities. Indeed, to us, who have had the good fortune to see these people live their strenuous, healthy existence on the Arctic coast, we cannot wish them better fortune than to hope that civilization may ever be kept at arms length from them.

It has been predicted that with the advent of civilization the Eskimos will leave their snow-houses and live in tents with sheet-iron stoves, or build wood and sod houses. I do not think this is likely to happen as there is so very little driftwood in the Dolphin and Union straits and Coronation gulf that the small supply would quickly become exhausted. Their snow-houses, with the seal-oil lamp, and their roomy deer-skin tents cannot be excelled for winter and spring use, although canvas tents will be a great asset to them in their summer life inland.

As regards the resources of their vast country, fur would seem to be of the first importance. White foxes are numerous along the coast, and now that most of the natives know how to trap, a brisk fur trade will start. Wolverines and wolves are the only other animals killed along the coast, with the exception of the Barren Ground grizzley and a very occasional polar bear.

Musk-oxen, I understand, are still fairly plentiful in the vicinity of the country inland from the coast of Bathurst inlent, but along the vast stretch of country from Tree river in the east to as far west as the bonndary, the musk-ox has been an unknown animal in the last ten years. There may, however, still be a few left inland from the north shore of Great Bear lake.

Although no native copper was seen personally by my patrol, there is no doubt a vast amount of this valuable metal in the country. All the natives seen had small pieces of copper and copper implements in their possession and they are experts at hammering knives, arrow heads, etc., out of this material. From what information I could gather from them, they obtain most of their copper from that range of high hills or ridges west of the Bloody falls on the Coppermine river; this they chip off from large blocks with infinite labour, and I was informed by special Eskimos of one large block of native copper in that region, which by its description must weigh several tons. Corporal Bruce, while on patrol on the Coppermine in February, noticed the west bank of the gorge of Bloody falls impregnated with copper and iron ore. No doubt Dr. J. J. O'Neill, geologist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, will have valuable information for the Government on this subject.

Not to mention the Barren Land caribou would be to do that indispensable animal an injustice. To the traveller in these parts the Barren Land caribou is the greatest asset of the country, and is liable to be found in any part of the Barren Lands, even in the depths of winter. As a general rule the caribou migrate north in the spring, and south in the early winter. My party found deer almost whenever we needed them during our eleven months' stay in the country, and were hardly ever without fresh meat from September to July. While travelling north in April and when we were on the coast in May, caribou were seen everywhere going north to Victoria Land; and in the Dolphin and Union straits and on Coronation gulf, deer tracks covered the sea ice. The vast tundras of Victoria Land must pasture thousands of these animals, and as the few Eskimos who inhabit its shores do not hunt to any great distance inland, the northern part of that island must still be a great game sanctuary. When the sea ice freezes over the deer start their southerly migration from Victoria Land, and cross the straits and gulf in small bands, striking the mainland again from about Cockburn point in the west to as far east as is known. Many cows must drop their calves inland, as in the vicinity of Great Bear lake in September, we saw many hundred cows with calves, and in the summertime along the Arctic coast, caribou were seen regularly.

Owing to their great numbers and their vast range, the Barren Land caribou does not yet stand in any great danger of extermination; and as the Eskimos are not at all

wasteful in their habits, the importation of rifles will not greatly tend to diminish the number of deer.

Small bird life is very abundant in Coronation gulf and the Dolphin and Union straits, during the spring and summer months; the visitors coming from as far south as Patagonia. Game birds are not plentiful, as the great goose flight passes further west, but eider ducks are plentiful in the straits from early in the spring, and ptarmigan are usually to be found in the fall and winter.

June broke cold and stormy with snow, which weather lasted until the 15th inst., when the month ended in clear warm days. The sun blazed down day and night and signs were hopeful for an early break up.

On the previous year the expedition schooner *North Star* had not been able to leave the harbour until August 9, and Captain Sweeney prophesied that he would get out about the middle of July this year.

On June the 6th inst., Dr. R. M. Anderson, leader of the southern party, Dr. J. J. O'Neill, geologist, and Mr. J. Cox, topographer, returned by sled from Bathurst inlet after an extended trip in that region. The party had met Constable Wight at the mouth of the Coppermine, and Mr. Chipman had accompanied Mr. D'Arey Arden back to Great Bear lake in the hope of reaching Fort Norman in time to catch the first trip of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer.

Dr. Anderson approved of Captain Sweeney's action in giving the prisoners and myself accommodation, and made me feel as if I was one of their party, as indeed did all the members of the expedition.

Dr. Anderson had got to within 35 miles of Great Bear lake in March, 1915, but meeting very deep snow he was obliged to turn back, as his presence was needed on the coast that spring. He had travelled all the way by sled from Cape Bathurst. This trip accounted for the empty cache we had found on the Coppermine in April.

On June 15, Mr. George Wilkins, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition's northern party, arrived at Bernard harbour. Mr. Wilkins had travelled by sled from Point Armstrong in the Prince of Wales straits, which lies on the northwest coast of Victoria and opposite Banks Land. Mr. Stefansson's new ship, the *Polar Bear*, had wintered at this point, and Mr. Wilkins made the trip to Bernard harbour in two weeks. In Minto inlet he met 150 Eskimos sealing and hunting polar bear on the ice, preparatory to moving inland for the summer.

Mr. Wilkins informed me that, this spring, Mr. Stefansson was conducting an exploration trip of the northwestern coast of the new land which lies north of Prince Patrick's Land, intending to pass the summer on one of the northern islands and making connection with the *Polar Bear* in the fall. The *Polar Bear* proposes to push northeast from the Prince of Wales straits to Melville island, where she proposes to winter in Winter harbour, where previous explorers have safely wintered. From that point in the following spring Mr. Stefansson proposes to make another ice trip across the Beaufort sea to the northwest.

Musk oxen and caribou had been found by the northern party on Melville island in large quantities.

Mr. Wilkins had left Bernard harbour the previous summer with the schooner *North Star*, and had proceeded to Banks Land. On August 22 he was beset with ice en route to Melville island to connect with Mr. Stefansson, and found the ice solid to the north and west. He then went into winter quarters near Cape Alfred on September 10. At Christmas he got news of the *Polar Bear* and travelled by sled across Banks Land to Cape Kellet, where the expedition schooner *Mary Sachs* is wintering. From there he went to Cape Armstrong, and from that point to Melville island, and from Melville island via Point Armstrong to Bernard harbour. Mr. Wilkins is one of the most capable travellers that has ever been in these parts; he is also official photographer to the expedition.

By June 25, the Eskimos who were living around the harbour moved to a creek 6 miles east to intercept the annual run of salmon trout. Stone fish traps were constructed and the fish driven into these and speared. In this manner several thousand of the finest trout, averaging about eight pounds in weight, were killed and dried in the warm sun.

The snow had now left the Barrens, and small and beautiful wild flowers covered the tundra. Small birds were nesting everywhere, the inland lakes were free of ice, and the short, though beautiful, summer of the northland had commenced.

By July 8, the harbour was free of ice and the days were very warm. Mosquitoes were quite numerous for a few days, but did not cause the intense annoyance as they do in the wooded country. Open leads were now commencing to open up, but in the straits the ice appeared to be a solid mass, a mile out from shore.

The *Alaska* had a full load of valuable zoological, ethnological and geological specimens collected by the members of the expedition, which they had been busy packing up since their return. A year's supplies were also taken on board in the event of the ship being ice-bound on her way out.

Captain Sweeney was all ready by July 10, and waiting for an opportunity to get out of the harbour before the winds would jam the mouth full of ice.

On a beautiful calm evening on July 13, the *Alaska* started on her long voyage. Sweeney piloted her safely through the very narrow entrance of the inner harbour, and after forcing her way through the loose ice cakes at the mouth, we steamed west down a lead close in to shore, and were held up by ice 3 miles west of the harbour.

On the 14th inst. a strong westerly wind blew all day and night and the loose ice started to move past slowly west. It was a fine sight to see the huge masses move slowly past, leaving the open ocean behind them. We had just got out of the harbour mouth in time as it was now jammed full by big ice cakes. The appearance of the ice out in the straits began to alter greatly under the powerful wind, and by 8 a.m. of the 15th inst. we had a free passage to Cockburn point, which lies 10 miles west of the harbour. By 5 p.m. the ocean appeared free of ice to the west and after heading through half a mile of ice and following up leads we got into the open ocean at 6 p.m. The westerly wind was still blowing a gale and after we left the ice we got into a regular ocean roll, and the sea was quite rough.

Owing to the proximity of the magnetic pole, the compass cannot be depended on in these waters and the navigator is obliged to steer either by the sun or by landmarks. Other navigators have had trouble in these waters with the compass, and we had an experience of this on the *Alaska*.

During the night a thick fog sprang up which lasted until the 16th inst., and the *Alaska* had to be steered by compass. The compass, however, had turned right round and when the sun came out for an instant at 10 a.m., Sweeney found we were off the coast of Victoria Land and heading east into Coronation gulf. The course was quickly altered and that night we passed Cape Bexley and were held up by a solid mass of impenetrable ice in Stapleton bay on the 17th inst. This big field of old ice appeared to stretch right across the straits, and the *Alaska* was headed into shore to see if she could be worked through the loose ice along the coast. This, however, was impossible, and we anchored close to shore to a large grounded ice cake. The coast line is low and of dolomite formation which extended to about two miles back from the water, before the barrens and rolling tundra commence.

The water was deep almost up to the shore and bearded and common seals were very plentiful. The fine weather now changed to dull and cloudy days, with snow and rain. It was inexpressibly dreary along that barren coast, and we were quite surrounded by ice. The ice was continually on the move and we had to change anchorage many times to avoid being crushed.

No doubt many Eskimos used to frequent this coast in former years, as we found many old stone caches and tent places, and one old grave with a complete set of weapons was discovered. Probably it was somewhere in this region that the western Eskimos used to meet the eastern, before the advent of the whalers in the Beaufort sea.

At last, on July 22, leads started to open up, and Captain Sweeney, pushing the Alaska through the ice, got into open water again at 7 p.m. and travelled through loose ice all night.

The 23rd inst. broke fine and clear and we had a splendid run along the coast which, as we got farther west got higher, and the Barren Lands appeared quite mountainous in places. We arrived at Cape Parry at 8 a.m. on the 24th inst., where Mr. Cox went ashore to take an observation. Cape Parry is really the tip of a great peninsula cut up by deep bays which are very little shown on the present charts.

We had a fine passage across the deep Franklin bay, and had a good view of the Smoking mountains from the ship. These are a series of high shale cliffs running sheerup from the water's edge, in which the shale has been burning in different places for many years. Fifteen places, at which the smoke was curling slowly from, were counted from the ship.

At 10 p.m. that night we arrived at the first settlement of "civilization." This was the Baillie island, Hudson Bay Company's post, situated on a sand spit between cape Bathurst and the Baillie islands. There is a good harbour here at which the whalers have wintered in previous years, and the *Alaska* in 1914-15.

It is a dreary and desolate wind-swept spot, and the gravel spit it is built on is only about 100 yards wide. In big storms the waves partly cover the spit. There is no fresh water on the sand-spit, and if no ice comes ashore, water has to be hauled by whale boat a distance of four miles. There were about ten families of Eskimos camped here, living on seals and herrings, which were very numerous. Fur had not been very plentyful during the winter. Several Indians from Fort Good Hope had visited this post during the winter, having come from the upper Anderson river, where they had been hunting. They traded a good many marten, and I would not be surprised if they traded regularly with this post, as the price of goods is so much lower on the coast than on the Mackenzie river. Evidently these Indians have not the dread of the Eskimos like the Indians of Great Bear lake have.

A heavy storm from the northwest struck cape Bathurst at 11 p.m. that night and raged all the next day. We were indeed fortunate to be in a good harbour.

We took the prisoners ashore at this point, so as to break them gradually into western civilization. At first they were rather nervous and the Eskimo children ran away from them, but upon seal meat and fish being produced, the prisoners were promptly reassured of no evil intent, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy their visit amongst their civilized brothers.

Leaving Baillie island at 7 p.m. on the 26th inst. we were soon out of sight of land and heading W.S.W. for Herschell island. Two Bow-head whales were seen spouting within a quarter of a mile from the ship, and a large polar bear was nearly run down the same evening.

The ocean was full of loose ice, but it was so scattered that the *Alaska* was able to travel at full speed. The compass is evidently more reliable in these waters, for we did not sight land again until off King point at noon on the 28th, and three hours later we dropped anchor in the good harbour of Herschell island.

It was a great relief to have our prisoners at last at a police post. Their conduct had been excellent, and it is indeed surprising how quickly these primitive people have adapted themselves to our ways.

Upon meeting the Herschell island Eskimos, the striking contrast between them and the Eskimos of Coronation gulf was at once noticed. We had left behind us a strong and healthy race of people who lived a strenuous though independent life in

the hitherto unexploited Arctic regions. At Herschell island we were confronted with a people, both physically inferior and entirely dependent on the supplies of civilization. An epidemic of influenza was raging on the island, and Dr. Doyle had many patients on his hands.

I found Reg. No. 5548, Constable Lamont, in charge of the detachment. Acting Asst. Surgeon Doyle with Reg. No. 5396, Constable Cornelius had not long arrived from Fort MacPherson detachment with the mail.

As I was expected to return via Fort Norman my mail was of course directed to that point, and I received none here. However, Dr. Doyle and the men informed me that orders were awaiting me at Fort Norman to proceed to this point and take charge of the Mackenzie River sub-district, so consequently the Great Bear Lake patrol has ended at this point.

I would especially bring to your notice, Reg. No. 6296, Constable Wight, J.E.F., and also Reg. No. 4600, Corporal Bruce, W.V., who joined my party in Coronation gulf. The loyal support afforded me at all times by these men have made the patrol a pleasure as well as a success.

The conduct of Special Constable Ilavinik is also worthy of the highest praise. By his painstaking interpreting and the interest he has displayed in working on the case, he has proved himself to be a native who can be thoroughly relied upon.

To Dr. Anderson and all members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, I owe my heartfelt thanks for their great hospitality to the Patrol. Approximate mileage travelled since departure from Great Bear Lake, 1,400 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of Patrol.

(XI) Corporal W. V. Bruce—Information obtained by him regarding the disappearance of the two Priests.

"N" Division,
Athabasca.

Canadian Arctic Expedition,
Bernard Harbour, Jan. 1, 1916.

CRIME REPORT *re* THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TWO PRIESTS, FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

On September 9, 1915, I found that Uluksak, the Eskimo seen by the members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, wearing a priest's cassock and in the possession of a crucifix in the spring of 1915, had a cache in the vicinity of the expedition's camp. The cache was built on a small rocky island in the outer harbour of Bernard Harbour, N.W.T. The same morning, accompanied by Mr. F. Johanson, naturalist, C.A.E., I landed on the island and searched the cache. The cache contained about ten deer skin bags and bundles, several boxes, hides, pots, tins, etc., together with native sealing and hunting spears. One bundle opened contained the following:—

1 priest's cassock, marked "R. Père Rouvier" on inside of the collar in indelible pencil.

1 dark blue blanket capote, tarten pockets on inside, two rosettes at back, braided with brown braid or tape.

1 ripsaw, Henry Disston, new.

1 cross-cut saw, Welland Vale Mfg. Co., lance tooth; the rest of the contents of the bundle were native clothes and deer skins.

One box was marked "Hodgson" in stencil, and painted over this in red was the name "Arden". This box contained:—

1 French R.C. bible lesson book, with coloured prints.
1 powder horn, old fashioned.
1 bar of lead.
1 small brass R.C. communion plaque.

Another box contained empty tins, needles, and beads, together with a few native charms.

I took possession of the cassock and the brass plaque, and returned the other things to the cache, leaving the cache in much the same condition that I found it.

On October the 28th and 29th I was in a Coppermine Eskimo village on an island in Coronation gulf, and while there I visited the snow-house of one Kormik; this man had in his possession a "Psalterium Breviarii Romani" (Prima Editio Post Typicam.), and several old evidently discarded note books with but few entries, the entries consisting of a few Eskimo words with the French equivalent. This man also had two cheap coloured prints, one of Our Saviour and one of the Virgin Mary, and some linen handkerchiefs, initialled with an H in the corner; he mentioned the name of "Hornby" in connection with the last named articles but stated that another white man had given him the books and pictures.

At this same time one, Uluksak, was in the village so I visited his deer-skin tent; on entering he immediately invited me to sit on the sleeping platform at his side; in a few minutes he got up and hammered a few nails in the wooden supports above the seal oil lamp, on which he hung a few cups; he then drove a nail in the support immediately above the sleeping platform and hung thereon a crucifix, still attached to which was the long black silken cord with which the priests hang them around their necks, and suspended over the two arms of the crucifix were two rosaries, one of ebony and the other of alabaster. I made no remark at this time, but later in the day when he became more communicative I asked permission to examine the crucifix and the other civilized articles in his possession; he seemed quite pleased and showed me all that he had with him; he also stated that he had two more big caches of goods, one near the expedition's camp and another somewhere inland. The crucifix he stated had been given him by a white man near a big lake; I made the motion of a man praying and he nodded his head; he mentioned Hornby's name in connection with several articles, also Joe Bernard's, who had spent several winters in this vicinity; he also showed me articles which he had obtained from the Canadian Arctic Expedition in the spring. This man was very proud of his possessions and made no effort to hide anything; I had him come over to my tent that night for supper, and the way in which he handled a knife and fork showed plainly that he had been in white man's company before.

This man, Uluksak, is an "Angatkok" or "Shaman" and is considered by the natives to be one of the best; he has more command over the spirits, they say. He is intelligent and prepossessing in appearance, and is well liked by all the natives.

Uluksak arrived at the expedition's camp on November 15 with several other families, and remained until December 15, 1915; while he was here, Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist, C.A.E., obtained from him for me the crucifix and rosaries, paying two boxes of 44.40 cartridges for the same on November the 30th. On December 11 Mr. Jenness also obtained for me from the same man for one box of 44.40 cartridges, the French R.C. Bible lesson-book with coloured prints, entitled "La Religion en Tableaux", which I saw in this man's cache on September 9, 1915, and a Latin breviary, on the fly-leaf of which is the following inscription:—

"G. Le Roux,
Oblat de Marie Immaculée".

Mr. D. Jenness, who is well known, and trusted by these natives, has made exhaustive inquiries for me in this case but can only get the same reply as to how Uluksak

came into possession of the priests' articles; Melukkattak, a woman relation of Uluksak and when living with her husband in Uluksak's tent here, states:—

"The articles were obtained by Uluksak when he was at Great Bear lake the summer before last from Indians and white men".

Kanneyak, an Eskimo girl, a daughter of the family with whom Mr. Jenness spent the summer, and whose word can be relied on, states:—

"The long black coat and cross and beads came from Great Bear lake from the Indians and white men".

The eldest wife of Uluksak, Kuilukak, stated that the things were obtained from the Indians and white men at Great Bear lake.

One of the peculiar traits of these Eskimos is that everything that is done by one is known by all, consequently, there may be some element of truth in the foregoing statements.

The following is Uluksak's statement, Mr. Jenness acting as interpreter:—

"In the summer of 1914 I was at Great Bear lake with my two wives, Kukiluka and Koptana, also Kormik and his wife Kallun: we travelled together; we also met the following Eskimos from Kent peninsula, Atkau, Nuilviana, Schinik, Kaksapira, and Killor. We met three white people, two men and a boy; one white man had his hair clipped on top of his head, but it was longer at the sides, he was tall and had a pinched-in nose at the top; there were some Indians with them also; the white men and Indians were living in a house and the Eskimos from Kent peninsula were living outside. The tall white man with the pinched-in nose wore a long black coat; this man hung some necklaces around my neck, the ones I sold to you (the two rosaries); he also gave me a "metal" (the crucifix) and told me to always keep it and to hang it up where I would see it the first thing in the morning, for it would protect me when I died; when I did die it should be placed under my head. He also told me that we were all bad people, but if we became good, when we died we would go up into the sky, and if not we would go down under the earth. This man in the summer took us away hunting for some time; he was a good hunter and got plenty of caribou; he lived in my tent and brought a stove with him so that he could keep warm when he was writing. He gave me several books and two long black coats, one has been stolen by the Eskimos this summer (evidently the cassock which I took from this man's cache—W.V.B.,Copl). I would trade it for cartridges if I had it now; the other coat I still have (the blue blanket capote). He could talk our language well. We stopped by this man until the ice was three feet thick and the snow was deep; the five Eskimos went away as soon as the snow came. When we went away the man who had been living with us gave me some tea and several other things. He also told me that he was going away the next summer, south, and that he would travel up a big river in a boat with a stove in it. This man had a cache on an island in the lake, and plenty of dried fish; he was also catching fish through the ice with nets when we left. I saw some other white men at the lake that summer. Other Eskimos had met white men at the lake before and had got guns, saws, powder, traps, and cartridges from them for musk-ox and other skins".

NOTE.—The foregoing statement is constructed from a series of disconnected statements obtained for me by the good offices of Mr. Jenness, ethnologist, C.A.E., who questioned this man in my presence. It is practically impossible to obtain any connected story, for the native mind seems to wander away to the most trivial things. Furthermore, a great difficulty is encountered in expressing in English the native equivalent, for in many cases more is implied than is actually expressed; nevertheless I am satisfied in this case that what I have given as this man's statement is correct although a lot of data in the case may have been left out, but only that in which it was impossible to arrive at a clear understanding. The native point of view is entirely different to our own, as is also their vocabulary, and I would suggest that my report

on the natives of this district be read in connection with this report, and also with any that may be submitted later.

In support of Uluksak's statement as to the time at which he left Great Bear lake, which according to his description of the ice and snow conditions would be sometime in January, 1915, Dr. R. M. Anderson, in command of the southern party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, states:—

"On February the 9th, while on a sled trip to Great Bear lake, we passed two snow-houses on the Coppermine river just below Bloody falls; they had only been vacated a few days, and had evidently been inhabited by two families of Eskimos; later on, on the 26th of February, I saw native sled tracks in the snow at the narrows of Dismal lake, several weeks old, but evidently made a considerable time after winter had set in.

"I returned from this trip to Bernard Harbour about April the 1st, and some time during this month I saw an Eskimo, one Uluksak, wearing a priest's cassock; all the members of the expedition saw him, and a few days before this they also saw him wearing a crucifix as well; I myself did not see him wearing the crucifix, but I saw one in his possession. Mr. Wilkins, the photographer, took a photo of him wearing both the cassock and the crucifix; these photos have been sent by Mr. Wilkins to the "Chronicle" in London, England".

The following is a copy of a note handed to me by Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist, C.A.E., shortly after his return to the expedition's camp at Bernard Harbour on November 13, 1915.

To Corp'l Bruce,

R.N.W.M. Police.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your inquiries concerning the Eskimo Uluksak, I have the honour to quote the following extract from my diary dated February 24, 1915:

"The house is inhabited by the 'rich man' (Uluksak) with two wives, who met white people (Melville and Hornby and a party of Indians and a French priest) on Bear lake last summer and obtained many things in trade—cartridges, a dozen packages of needles, etc.—besides what he obtained from Joe Bernard . . . Returning later to the dance house I found the 'rich-man' in the middle of afternoon tea. He had two small cups and two saucers, and tea obtained at Bear lake, and was regaling himself, his two wives, and the assembled company. . . He has a Roman breviary in Latin, a French illustrated scripture lesson-book and part of an American magazine, pipe, some plug tobacco, a ·22 rifle (Winchester, 1904), a double-barrelled Hollis fowling-piece, and I think a larger rifle."

This Eskimo came to the expedition's headquarters a few day's later. On one occasion he entered the house dressed in a priest's black cassock and wearing a small metal crucifix suspended from his neck. I understood from Palaiyak that Uluksak had been caught in the fall without warm winter clothing, and the priest had given him the cassock. Uluksak stated that he had no rifle save the .22 Winchester, and was given a .44 Winchester to hunt for the station. At the same time his wife received a 30.30 Winchester for the same purpose, as she also was reported to be a good hunter. Uluksak's father, Anerak possesses a Mauser rifle, obtained I understand from a white man at Bear lake.

D. JENNESS,

Ethnologist, C.A.E."

The following members of the southern party of the C.A.E., Messrs. K. Chipman, and R. Cox (Geographical Survey). Mr. J. J. O'Neil, Geological Survey, and Mr. F. Johansen, naturalist, all the cassock and crucifix in the possession of the Eskimo

Uluksak in the spring of 1915, at Bernard Harbour, but further than this they know nothing relating to the case.

I can get no trace of any other of the priests' articles than what I have already enumerated. The Eskimo Kormik has gone east this winter, but if he returns he will be questioned by Mr. Jenness, and I would like to state here that these Eskimos have no idea that any investigation is being carried out, for Mr. Jenness, as an ethnologist, has necessarily to ask the most pertinent questions, and they themselves are not backward in asking about ourselves and the white race in general.

The statements given by the two natives Palaiyak and Agoticiak in my crime report dated August 3, 1915, at Herschell island, as regards the following quoted from Agoticiak: "He found three white men that had been dead and had come to life again, somewhere up the Coppermine river; I don't know which place; he said he shot two of them; they were on a lake in a canoe, the other white man climbed a tree; he did not kill this man but left him. Palaiyak told me this." Agoticiak now states that Palaiyak told him that they were "spirits" instead of white men that Uluksak was supposed to have shot, and instead of " the other white man climbed a tree " it was " flew up a tree."

Mr. Jenness states that he recollects Palaiyak telling this same story as Agoticiak now has it, and that he put it down to, and still does, a purely imaginary story, and outcome of a Shamanistic performance, and further states on this date, January 10, 1916: This last week when I was at the Eskimo village on the Liston and Sutton islands, 'Uluksak' was relating to me some of the things which he said he had done and seen in some of his Shamanistic performances—such as living under water for two or three days at a time, bringing dead men to life, seeing white men with mouths on their chests, and dogs with four tails, turning men and women into wolves and musk-oxen, etc."

The crucifix is an ordinary brass-bound one of some black wood (ebony) 9 inches long by 4½ inches across the arms. Mr. Jenness obtained for me on January 6, 1916, from one Anerak, a Coppermine River Eskimo, two more black rosaries, identically the same as the black one obtained from Uluksak; this man Anerak claims to have obtained them from the Indians at Great Bear lake.

I am going on a patrol to Great Bear lake, if possible, in a few days, with Dr. Anderson, he having failed to reach that point last year owing to weather conditions. I will see Inspector La Nauze and take further instructions from him. If I fail to find him I will continue making inquiries.

The fact of the Eskimos, Uluksak and Kormik, being in the possession of a breviary and psalter, respectively, seems to me to be inexplicable, although this may be explained by some one more conversant with the ways of the Roman Catholic missions. The other articles the rosaries, crucifix, and cassock may well have been given away by the priests, seeing that the cassock is an old one and to my mind it would be impossible for the Eskimo Uluksak to have invented the story that he told seeing that the Eskimos here know so little of the white race.

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*

Regimental No. 4600.

(XII) Corporal W. V. Bruce—Further information obtained by him regarding missing priests.

Bernard Harbour, N.W.T., April 10, 1916.

CRIME REPORT *re* THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TWO PRIESTS, FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

On March 24, 1916, at Bernard Harbour, I obtained the following from one Kormik, a Copper Eskimo, who usually spends the summer in the Coppermine River region, for six boxes of 30-30 cartridges:—

2 white handkerchiefs, initialled G. R.

1 breviary.

1 prayer book (Latin).
1 crucifix (small).
2 tassels.
1 plain linen surplice.
1 lace-bound linen surplice.
2 linen mass aprons.
1 linen communion cloth.
1 linen altar cloth (cut and blood-stained).
1 mass server (carmine and gold).
1 altar cloth (carmine and gold).
1 mass vestment (carmine and gold).
1 stole (carmine and gold).

Kormik's statement: "Two summers ago I was at Great Bear lake with my wife Kallun, Uluksak was also there with his two wives Kukiluka and Koptana. We met many white men and traded a lot of things from them, the things I have traded to you; in exchange I gave them musk-ox skins, bearded seal raw-hide rope, and caribou skins. There were three white men; two, I think but I am not sure, wore long black coats and had beards, and were called Kuliaviek and Illugo; one wore a short coat and was called Isumitak. These men had a house where the river flows into the lake; one of these men one day took us across a bay in the lake in a boat; I was afraid. These men went away hunting caribou in the summer, and I did not see them after this.

"There was another white man called Arlee (Arden). I got a rifle from him, we stopped with him for a few days and were going with him to get more lead and ammunition but the journey was too far. The ice was 9 inches thick when we left the lake."

This native, in giving this statement, appeared confused, and I am convinced that he is lying, not only that but I am sure he knows far more than he would say. I have done nothing to arouse this man's suspicions, as I want to get more information from other natives before questioning them direct.

On March 27, 1916, I obtained from one Hupo, brother to Kormik, the following:—

1 breviary (*Pars Verna*).
1 breviary (*Pars Aestiva*).

Hupo states: "These books were given to me by a white man at Great Bear lake two summers ago, named Illugo. I was there with my brother Kormik; this was after Uluksak had been there.

"I was there last summer but saw no people, only the empty house."

These natives are in the possession of numerous articles which have not been obtained from the expedition, and have no doubt been stolen from the priests' cache at Great Bear lake, and as yet I have only thought it necessary to recover what I believe to be the property of the Roman Catholic Church.

It seems clear by the following statement of Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist of the expedition here, that all the property obtained by me from these natives has been stolen.

On February 17, 1916, I noted an Eskimo man, one Nokalluk, in the house of another Eskimo named Kormik at the settlement of Coppermine River Eskimos off Point Lockyer. Nokalluk was wearing a black cassock sewn down the front, and showed me besides a small crucifix, a bone Christ mounted on an ebony cross; Arvanna, a Dolphin and Union Straits Eskimo, who was accompanying me told me subsequently that Nokalluk had stolen these articles from a house at Bear Lake while the occupants were away; further, that the articles which had been obtained from Uluksak (the crucifix, etc.) but which had formerly belonged to the priests at Bear lake had been stolen by Uluksak at the same time."

D. Jenness, *Ethnologist, C.A.E.*

I have questioned none of these natives direct as yet, but have photos of all who have had in their possession any of the priests' property. I am going east in a few days with Mr. K. G. Chipman as far as Bathurst inlet, and when the natives break up their large settlements in the spring I will resort to more direct questioning.

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*,
Regtl. No. 4600.

(XIII) CONSTABLE J. E. F. WIGHT—VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE MURDER OF REVEREND FATHERS LE ROUX AND ROUVIER.

Dease Bay, Great Bear Lake Patrol,
June 20, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska.

REPORT *re* MISSING PRIESTS.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* instructions received from Inspector La Nauze on an island in Coronation gulf about ten miles from the mouth of Coppermine river.

On May 23, 1916, accompanied by Special Constable Ilivinik and dog teams Nos. 1 and 2, I returned from the island to the mouth of Coppermine river.

I camped there to await the arrival of the Eskimos from off the ice and take two, Kormik and Uluksak (Mayok) by name, to show me the place where Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux met their death.

The snow had disappeared so we spent the time in preparing to pack the dogs and ourselves for the return trip to the base at Dease bay.

The Eskimos, Kormik arrived May 28 and Uluksak arrived May 30, and on June 1, we proceeded to find where the priests were killed, after abandoning our two sleds, eight dog harness, two sled wrappers, and one deer-skin robe.

We came to the place on June 3, a.m., the place being about fifteen miles inland from the mouth of the Coppermine, and about one hundred yards from the edge of the west bank. As the day was stormy and the place too wet to camp at I spent about two hours there, then moved our outfit on about half a mile and pitched our tent.

Next day I returned to the scene of the fathers' murder and made a careful search of the place and surroundings, with the following results:—

The first objects that I saw were the two runners of a sled that the Eskimos Kormik and Uluksak said belonged to the priests. The runners were made of heavy timber about five feet long, about a foot high and two inches thick.

About three feet away from them lay the teeth from the lower jaw of a human being, still compact and in good condition. Uluksak said the teeth and sled were placed there by his father who had shifted them from the lower ground to a higher spot.

He also said the teeth belonged to Father Le Roux, who had died by the sled.

On being asked where Le Roux died he took me about twenty yards towards the river and showed me the spot which was easily recognized as a place where some body had been chewed by animals, as there were numerous very fine bone splinters strewn about.

I collected the following articles about the place: One shake buckle with part of a canvas belt, one piece of blanket, one piece of canvas, three pieces of pair of pants, one piece of sweater, one weather-worn diary (last entry about sixteenth or

seventeenth of October), pieces of literature in French language, and three empty rifle shells from a .44 Winchester.

These articles will be forwarded to headquarters with report.

I did not make a grave at the spot where the Father Le Roux died, as we had no implements to work the soil, which was frozen very hard.

I marked the place by placing a cross about two feet high and putting one sled runner at the foot of the cross; after doing so I asked to be shown where the other priest died.

Uluksuk took me about one hundred yards up the river and showed me a large clay hole and said the other priest had laid in the bottom of it.

As there was still over six feet of ice and snow in the place I was unable to get to the bottom of it, and there being no caribou in that part of the country for our dogs I could not stay there until the ice melted from the hole.

I also marked the place with a cross and placed the other sled runner at the foot of it on the west bank of the hole. The place can easily be found by any one travelling along the bank of the Coppermine at that part of it.

The photograph films of the scene and its surroundings will be forwarded to headquarters. I am inexperienced in adjusting a camera, so am not sure they will prove a success.

After placing all the articles collected in a bag I returned to camp and started for our cache about 12 miles further up the river, which I found safe, and after packing dogs and ourselves I took a course southwest to Dismal lake, at which I arrived on the 9th of June, and camped for the day to rest our dogs.

On the 10th we broke camp, a.m., and got to lake Imerak (the priests' base on the Barrens), p.m., and camped.

At 1 p.m. of the 11th we broke camp and started for our base at Dease bay, where we arrived at 7 a.m. of June 14.

The distance overland from mouth of Coppermine to Dease bay I estimated at about 160 miles.

On May 24 the Coppermine river was free of ice and throwing water on the ice in Coronation gulf freely.

On the 30th ice was clear of water and the river was flowing under the ice, and snow on land had disappeared. Travelling was wet, one being in about 4 inches of water and moss continually.

Fifteen miles from the mouth of the Coppermine river the country rises continually in ridge upon ridge of hills to Dismal lake and between the ridges are numerous small lakes and streams, which abound in trout and grayling.

The streams can be waded through easily and the ice on the lakes is good for crossing on until the middle part of June.

On the 10th June the ice on Dismal lake and lake Imerak was about two feet thick, except around the edge, which was open about 100 feet from the beach. Transportation across open space can safely be made by large pieces of ice floating about.

In travelling through the country the Dismal lake can be discerned easily by the large depression in the country about it, it being far the largest lake in that part of the Coppermine and Bear lake country.

At this time of the year the migration of the caribou to the islands in the Arctic is over, and a few remain in the country, but we were successful in procuring sufficient to feed our dogs with.

Approximate distance travelled on return to Dease bay from island at mouth of Coppermine river, 171 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. F. WIGHT,

Constable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

(XIV) Constable D. Withers—Patrol from Dease Bay to Fort Fitzgerald.

Fort Fitzgerald, August 10, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* the above.

On June 14, Constable Wight, Mr. D'Arcy Arden and Mr. Chipman, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and Special Constable Ilavinik arrived at the base, Dease bay. I then received instructions from Inspector La Nauze (who had left the police party at Bernard Harbour to accompany the expedition on the *Alaska* to civilization via Herschell island and home, and escort prisoners "Sinnisiak" and "Uluksuk" alleged murderers of the Catholic priests, Father Rouvier and Father Le Roux, to Herschell island, assisted by Corporal Bruce who had wintered with the expedition at the coast) to take charge of the Great Bear Lake patrol and report to Fort Fitzgerald for further instructions.

We immediately set to work and patched up York boat and made all preparations for an early start, and left Dease bay on Wednesday, June 20, at 2 p.m. The party consisted of myself, Constable Wight, Special Constable Ilivinik and his wife and daughter, also Indian James Soldat, employed to assist patrol across Great Bear lake. We sailed with a fine northeast wind to near Big islands, when we were held up by the ice and had to camp at 9 p.m.

On Thursday, June 29, there was a dead calm, and myself and Constable Wight paddled canoe up to point opposite Big islands about five miles, and found passage through the ice at extreme point into the bay. We returned to the boat and struck camp and rowed up to the point, where Constable Wight, in waders, broke up the ice and made a passage through, while myself and Special Constable Ilivinik and Indian Soldat poled the boat through. We camped in the bay on the other side of the point at 12 p.m.

On Friday the 30th inst., with a slight northeast wind we struck camp at 10 p.m. and rowed and sailed about five miles to next point, when we stopped again on account of the ice. Constable Wight and Special Constable Ilavinik went in canoe to point opposite and reported conditions bad, ice all jammed up in the point and no possible passage through. We camped to wait for the ice to move out.

On Saturday, July 1, there was a good northeast wind and the ice moved into the lake. We struck camp at 2 p.m. and made good time with a fair wind to Caribou point, where we camped at 9 p.m. The wind changed some after camping, blowing a regular gale from the northwest.

On Sunday, July 2, the wind was still blowing hard. Myself and Constable Wight went over to McTavish bay, about seven miles across the point to see what the conditions were there, and found passage completely blocked by ice, ice everywhere as far as could be seen through the glasses.

On Monday, July 3, it was still blowing hard from the northwest, and on Tuesday, July 4, the wind calmed down a little and settled in the west, but the ice still held firm. Mr. Arden, Mr. Chipman, and Indian Harry came into camp this evening. They were camped across the point and had been delayed there six days on account of the ice. I made arrangements to have Mr. Arden and Mr. Chipman to accompany us the remainder of the trip to Fort Norman.

On Wednesday, July 5, we struck camp at 2 p.m., and with a northeast wind sailed into McTavish bay. Big point can clearly be seen from here, and no ice to be seen except small pieces floating around.

I discharged and paid off Indian James Soldat this morning and he and Indian Harry returned to Dease bay in their own canoes.

On Thursday, July 6, with a northeast wind we crossed to Big point and had to break through the ice about five miles from shore, but found a good harbour for the boat at 9 p.m.

On Friday, July 7, a fair wind sprung up and we struck camp and rowed the boat for about six miles in an effort to get around the ice but failed on account of the ice drifting towards McTavish bay faster than we could row. We turned back and camped about a mile farther up shore than our old camp.

On Saturday, July 8, southwest wind (head wind). We stayed in camp until 9 p.m., when we had to move out as the ice was closing in on us. We rowed about six miles farther up the point and pushed the boat ashore through the ice and camped at 1.30 a.m. the 9th inst.

Sunday, July 9, was a dead calm and as far as we could see there was no ice to stop us from making Bear river; there was ice along the shore for a width of about 200 yards, but the bays all seemed to be clear.

On Monday, July 10, it was a dead calm again and we had no alternative but to remain in camp. But on Tuesday, the 11 inst,, at 1-30 a.m., a good breeze sprang up from the northeast. We got everything aboard and rowed past the edge of the ice, where we hoisted the sail for exactly twenty minutes, when the wind changed around to the south. We then rowed to Hornby's York boat at the extreme end of the point, and camped, having made about five miles.

On Wednesday, July 12, it was a dead calm, but on Thursday, July 13, we got a north wind and struck camp at 6.30 a.m. We sailed for about two hours when we ran into a head wind and had to rely on the oars to take us ashore, where we camped in Botern bay. On Friday, July 14, with an east wind we struck camp at 9 a.m., and camped about fifteen miles from extreme end of Kaharage point at 8 p.m. On Saturday, July 15, we rowed and tracked the boat to the extreme point of Botern bay, about six miles. From here it was possible to make Fox point with a favourable wind.

On Sunday, July 16, we were wind-bound but on Monday, July 17, with a northeast wind we struck camp at 6.30 a.m. and sailed to Great Bear Lake fishery, arriving there at 12 o'clock midnight. It started to rain heavily at 10 p.m., and continued all night. We received news here that the ss. *Mackenzie River* had arrived at Fort Norman and returned up river again, but that the *Northern Trader* had not yet arrived, so we had still hopes of catching the *Trader* on its return from Red river.

On Tuesday, July 18, we left Bear Lake fishery at 12 o'clock noon and rowed to the head of Bear river. We drifted and rowed down the river for about twenty miles when we struck a rocky bar; after much labour on oars and poles we got the boat afloat again only to strike another bar about 200 yards farther down the river. We threw all the dogs overboard and wrestled with the boat for about two hours, all hands in the water, but owing to the strong current could not move it. We then unloaded two loads of the heavest stuff, provisions, etc., and put it ashore with the canoe, and after a little more labour we got the boat afloat and camped at 11.30 p.m. I decided to cache all the provisions here except what we would need to finish journey down the river, as the channel was so narrow and winding, continually crossing from one side of the river to the other, that the boat was extremely difficult to handle around the sharp curves with so much weight in, and impossible to move off the bars with a crew of only five men.

I am forwarding list of provisions cached with report. We had not the time to make anything but an open cache, as we were anxious to make connections with the *Northern Trader*, if possible, and as the country is thick with bears and wolves I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to have this cache abandoned, as it could not be relied upon with any amount of certainty.

On Wednesday, July 19, with a strong south wind we struck camp at 1 p.m. and rowed down the river about 10 miles, but we had to go ashore at 3 p.m. as the wind

was too strong to steer the boat. The wind died down at 10 p.m. and we started off and camped at Wolverine river at 12.30 p.m. as it was too dark to proceed farther.

On Thursday, July 20, we struck camp at 12.15 p.m., but had to go ashore again about two miles farther down the river as the wind had got so strong it was impossible to handle the boat at all, and there was great danger of piling up on a bar and smashing up the boat.

On Friday, July 21, we struck camp at 6 a.m. and reached the head of the rapids at 12.30 p.m. After an inspection of the rapids I decided to abandon the boat here and leave Special Constable Ilavinik and his family in charge of dunnage, dogs etc., while myself, Constable Wight, Mr. Arden, and Mr. Chipman proceeded to Fort Norman, by canoe, where we arrived at 1.30 a.m. of the 22nd inst., just as the *Northern Trader* was steaming in from Fort Fitzgerald.

I hired Messrs. Morrison and Sloan with their poling boat and two canoes and four Indians to freight stuff and Special Constable Ilavinik and family from York boat to Fort Norman, and despatched them up the river the same day.

These rapids are about eight miles in length and for about six miles are absolutely nothing else but bars extending the full breadth of the river. The water here is very low and with a boat drawing about ten inches of water it is utterly impossible to bring it down, especially with an old and wornout boat. The water is very swift and once the boat struck a bar in this water that would be the finish of it.

Special Constable Ilavinik and family with freight and dogs, arrived at Fort Norman O. K. on the 26th inst. Inspector La Nauze had made arrangements last summer with Inspector Philips to have a whale boat sent to Fort Norman to take Special Constable Ilavinik and family back to Fort McPherson; this had arrived and I made arrangements for their transportation to that post, by employing two Indians to assist and act as guides through the rapids as far as the Red river as Special Constable Ilavinik was not acquainted with the Mackenzie river, and was afraid to go alone.

The *Northern Trader* arrived at Fort Norman on the evening of the 27th on her return trip to Fort Fitzgerald. Myself and Constable Wight got our dunnage aboard and left Fort Norman on the morning of the 28th, and arrived at Fort Fitzgerald on the 4th inst., 11 p. m.

The distance from the base at Dease bay to Fort Norman I estimated at 400 miles, about 100 miles being travelled on Bear river.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. WITHERS, Reg. No. 4749, *Constable.*

I/C Bear Lake Patrol

for Inspt. La Nauze, A.O.D.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR C. A. RHEAULT—FORT FITZGERALD TO FORT NORMAN AND RETURN.

Great Slave Lake Sub-District.

Fort Fitzgerald, (On Great Slave River), March 6, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Norman and return.

On the morning of December 10, 1915, accompanied by Reg. No. 4721 Corporal Walters, L.M.L., and Special Constable Laferty, H.D. (Interpreter), with two trains of dogs, I left Fort Fitzgerald on patrol with a view of inspecting the detachments down the river and visiting Indian camps with the different forts en route. We met with bad snowstorms the first few days out, which drifted the trail full so we made a new one through deep snow. At 8.30 p.m. of the following night we arrived at the camp of Chipewyan Biscaya, with whom we camped. On the 12th we met with more snow, and with the exception of a small portage we travelled on Little Bufialo river all day. I visited Indian Clawhammer's camp and found him well supplied with moose meat.

On the 13th we broke camp at 3.15 a.m. We made two portages to avoid the bad windings of the Little Buffalo. We met Indian Hilaire at our second fire; he was going in to the post with one beaver skin and three red foxes. The fox tracks seen along the river were numerous. All Indian caches on the bank of the river were intact. At 6.30 p.m. the mouth of Little Buffalo river was reached, where we camped. We left the following morning and crossed Great Slave lake in a strong blizzard, which was so bad that we could not see the lead-dog, and arrived at Fort Resolution barracks at noon the same day.

I inspected the Fort Resolution detachment, the report of which has already been forwarded to you.

I found the Indians in fair circumstances, all having made good catches of fur. Nearly every Indian had a silver fox. One of them, Michel Beaulieu, caught four silver foxes at one visit of his traps, and all good ones. No white foxes have been brought in this winter from Fond du Lac. Mr. A. Loutit, manager of Messrs. Fairweathers, Ltd., told me that, by what information he had gathered from the Indians, the eastern Eskimos pursued by Inspector Boyts in his search of the murderers of Street and Radford were working towards Great Slave lake, and on that account the Chipewyans will not now go as far inland as they used to do.

After having visited the trading posts and seen the Resolution Indians I spent my time straightening out our outfit. I found that it was no easy task to hire a foregoer for the traverse of Great Slave lake. They were killing too many silver foxes to be induced to come out on a patrol, and they did not wish to be away from the fort for the Christmas and New Year holidays. They also said that it was too cold and the days too short. It was only through the courtesy of the Roman Catholic mission that I secured one Dog Rib Indian "Joseph Abel", who was willing to come as far as Fort Rae.

On December 17, we pulled out from Fort Resolution. After leaving the Mission Snye we followed the shore of Great Slave lake pretty well. We saw nothing but the willows which border the lake shore. At 5 p.m. we set camp at Stony island.

The next day we left camp at 5.30 a.m. The day was clear, but it was intensely cold. We struck out to sea, and made the big traverse. At 10 a.m. we managed to make one of the Outside islands (passed Gros Galet), a miserable bare place. Found hardly enough dry wood to make a fire. Ate quickly and went on. In the forenoon we had to go through rough ice which was piled up high in places. In the afternoon we had glare ice. Not being used to glare ice we all had great difficulty to keep on our feet. The dogs also had a hard time, as their claws could not get a hold on such a hard surface. We could see right through the ice, which was beautifully clear. We had to stay out on the lake until 6.20 p.m., when we reached the northeast shore and camped. We passed through many islands in the afternoon; they were denuded of trees and looked bleak. I was very pleased with our foregoer; he was always cheerful and working without complaining of being overworked as so many Indians do.

At 10.15 a.m. of the 19th, I met 25 Dog Ribs, accompanied by their chief, with sled loads of fur en route to Fort Resolution. They were glad when I told them that the price of fur had gone up, and promised them that they could buy all kinds of good things at the fort. After passing Bearskin Lobstick point we entered into the north arm of Great Slave lake. There were islands everywhere, but as those were nothing but rocks, it was useless to stop to cook a meal.

The next day we made another traverse opposite the mouth of Yellowknife river. Where we would not meet "bourdillons of ice" we would have to go through deep snow which had accumulated around the islands. In the afternoon we had a snowstorm and blizzard. The foregoer and myself were running ahead, Corporal Walters and the interpreter following behind with the dogs; the blizzard increased in violence and we got separated. It looked bad at one time. It was only in the latter part of the afternoon that it cleared up, when we met again and camped.

On the 21st, there was a strong northeaster blowing. We made "Tse-Tsa's camp; he had nothing, and I gave him what surplus food we had. The bad wind later in the day changed into a blizzard. At 4.05 p.m. the site of old Fort Rae was reached. There are still the buildings left vacant by the Hudson Bay Company and Roman Catholic mission. One half-breed named Harry Laferty is the only one who lives there now. We camped with him in his cabin. After having had a good night's rest we left his place and arrived at Fort Rae on the 22nd.

At Fort Rae I engaged a Dog Rib Indian named "Pierre Migui" as forerunner on the trip across the portage. Some 200 Dog Ribs came in the fort for Christmas. Most of them had fur which they immediately traded for the usual two articles, viz.: "tea and tobacco."

Many of them could not come in as they were in straitened circumstances in the beginning of the winter; they had killed no caribou, and their dogs starved to death. All the Indians who came in paid me a special visit. I spoke to them at length, and attended to their petty complaints. They also asked me to give them the "destitute" provisions for a big feast. I again told them that these sent in by the department were only to be issued to sick, disabled, and destitute Indians. I was informed that the caribou were only at two days out of Fort Rae, so I requested the Roman Catholic missionary who looks after the destitute Indians to issue ammunition in lieu of food to destitute Indians in order to give them a chance to go hunting. Some of the Dog Rib people needed clothing badly. They are again asking for treaty. I hope that the Government will grant it to these Indians, as it will better them considerably.

On the 26th we left Fort Rae, and made Grosse Ile at 8.30 p.m. There we were hospitably received by the two reindeer herders (W. MacNeil and J. Bloomfield). I saw the only reindeer left out of the fifty brought into this country in 1911 from the

Labrador; it was in a fine condition. The herders have endeavoured to capture caribou from the Barren Lands for breeding purposes, but with no success. The Indians have refused to assist them, for they have a superstition that if they bring in to the reindeer camp some live caribou, the millions of caribou of the Barren Lands will leave the country for good. Grosse Ile, situated in the middle of the north arm of the lake is about 5 miles long by 3 miles wide. The island is covered with moss, and is big enough to keep five herds of reindeer.

On the 27th December we left the reindeer camp in the morning, and crossed over to the main land on the west side. From there we started the crossing of a 160-mile portage. The going was fair as we found a trapper's trail as far as two Mountains lake.

From the 28th there was no trail, and we all had to wear snowshoes, as we had to break trail all the way to Fort Providence. The snow was 2 feet deep all the way. It was slow travelling on account of the deep snow. The portage not having been used for quite a few years was, of course, in an awful condition. At one time the Hudson Bay Company were using it constantly to haul their dried meat and pemmican from Rae to Providence. We travelled through fairly level country covered with spruce and jack pine. Many small lakes were traversed. Lac du Detroit was passed the second day; it is a beautiful lake. The days were short, only two hours of sunlight, which compelled us to make early camps. On the 29th we traversed Birch lake the largest, 6 miles long. I had arranged with the Northern Trading Company to have a load of dog feed to meet us at Birch lake from Fort Providence. We failed to meet it in the evening, when all our dog fish were gone but twelve.

On December 30 we went through the Grand Brulé. A snowstorm made the going harder than ever. Besides the deep snow there were fallen trees everywhere in our way, which cut up the dog's feet. Fed our last fish to the dogs.

On December 30 we continued the crossing of the portage, and not having met the sled load from Providence it meant no feed for our dogs. We were beginning to run short of grub ourselves. No matter where we went we had to go over fallen timber and stumps. Lost ourselves in the Brulé in the afternoon. Spent our New Year's on the trail. When we struck a big lake which was Lion lake we knew exactly where we were. Our grub was by now gone, except a little frozen beans. We hoped to kill some game, but only saw tracks of wood caribou.

After leaving Lion lake and a brulé we crossed two small lakes, joined together by 100-yard portage. On New Year's a cold north wind made travelling unpleasant. Corporal Walters and we had our faces frostbitten. Our dogs which had been used to be fed regularly commenced to get very poor on account of having no food. On the 2nd January, 1916, we traversed three prairies, after which we followed Devil's Crooked river, and arrived at Fort Providence at seven o'clock the same evening. We gave a great feed to our dogs, and had a delicious moose-meat meal ourselves. We found that the two natives who had come out to meet us with a load of fish lost their way and returned to Providence. They came out a second time and cached the dog feed at two days out of Fort Providence at a place entirely out of the way we came, and at a place where all voyageurs never go to.

The trip across the portage was hard on us and dogs. Deep snow, trail had to be broken most of the way, and we met with cold weather. The dogs, especially our "Rover" (leader), and "Bras Fort" were in poor condition, so I decided to rest them four days.

At 5.30 a.m. on the 7th January, we left Fort Providence with Slavi Indian "William Bonnet Rouge" as forerunner. A 6-mile portage was made before we hit the Mackenzie river. Set camp at 7 p.m.. After leaving camp we travelled west, following the shore of the river. The old trail was on a slope due to ice falling with the drop of the river.

On January 9 the weather was extremely cold, 52 degrees below zero, and adding to a northwest headwind we could not keep warm. We however, made fairly good time, and arrived at Slavi Indian Hardisty's camp at 12.50, where we had our noon meal. There we took on the fish cached for my patrol. At 4 p.m. we made our camp opposite Cache island. The next day we passed L'Equerre point; there was, as usual, open water which we avoided by going through rough ice piled in places as high as 30 feet. In the afternoon we crossed the river over to the south side and commenced going through the 35-mile portage between the Mackenzie and Lizard rivers. The portage was in a bad condition, being all drifted with snow. We arrived at Fort Simpson at 5 p.m. of the 11th.

I inspected the detachment and attended to all police matters. The mail packet arrived on the 14th, which gave me an opportunity to reply to official mail before proceeeding down the lower Mackenzie. I thought best to leave Corporal Walters and S. Constable Laferty behind with the dogs. The dogs were in bad shape, and I wanted Corporal Walters to look after them. I took on instead the Fort Simpson detachment dog team, and I was fortunate enough in hiring an extra train and driver from the Northern Trading Co.

18th January, 25 degrees below. The following party left Simpson for Fort Norman: Inspector C. A. Rheault, Corporal A. H. Joy. S. Constable Berrault, interpreter, N. Lafferty, driving No. 2 train, and Slavi Indian W. Bonnetrouge as forerunner, with two trains of dogs. We followed Mackenzie river all the way down, with the exception of a small portage which was made at the site of old Fort Norman to avoid going around a long point. We made our first camp on the east side of the river opposite Two islands.

19th January, 32 degrees below zero. We had snow in the first part of the day, which changed into a strong northeast gale. We followed the shore to avoid the rough ice, and were again travelling on a slope, which is very hard on the men and dogs. In many places there were "crevasses," slightly covered with snow. These are always dangerous. The interpreter fell through one, but was fortunate enough to hang to a block of ice, otherwise he would have gone under.

20th January, 31 below zero, northwest wind. We broke camp at 4.20 a.m. In that part of the country the north winds have a big sweep on account of the river being so wide. The headwind blowing that day was so fierce that it was going through us. In the afternoon Corporal Joy, Indian Bonnetrouge and I broke through the ice and got soaked. At noon we reached Indian Bet-sa-tir's cabin opposite the mouth of North Nahanni river. We saw for the first time the north Nahanni mountains, a beautiful spectacle; we had been unable to see them before owing to the stormy weather we had. At "Bet-sa-tir's" they had almost nothing to eat: they were setting snares everywhere, but the prevailing winds had prevented them from catching any rabbits. We had a cache of seventy dog fish, and they had already eaten fifty. It was lucky we arrived, as they would have surely eaten them all. I gave them what bannock I could spare, telling them that I would send them grub from the next fort. Leaving Bet-sa-tir's place we travelled till dark, and camped.

On the 21st we still had the same head wind. As we were able to leave the side track we were able to progress more rapidly. At our noon meal I saw an old woman in a camp, the wife of Indian "Ya'se-dy," who was also starving; she had already been two days without eating. She said that her husband had been ill, and was now away hunting, and although she had been setting snares she had failed to catch any rabbits. I gave her bannock and tea and promised to send her provisions from Fort Wrigley. At 4 p.m. we arrived at Indian "Ton-Kan's" cabin, where we camped. Last fall we had cached sixty fish at his place, but on our arrival there were only ten left. I am satisfied that Ton-Kan stole our fish, on which we depended to feed our dogs. It was a serious loss to have our caches stolen. On the other hand, I could not see my way clear to take any action against those Indians for robbing our dog feed, which,

on a patrol, is very precious, for the success of all northern voyages depends on the caches being left intact, as the Indians between Providence and Wrigley had been starving, and a starving Indian will help himself out of the first cache he will lay his hands on.

On the 22nd we left Ton-Kan's camp at 3.35 a.m. It was 40° below. We reached Old Antoine's camp at 7.30 a.m. He was well supplied with moose meat, and kindly let us have some to feed our dogs, for which I gave him flour, tea and bacon. We made very good time, as the going was good, and at 6.30 p.m. we arrived at Fort Wrigley and camped at the Hudson's Bay fort. The storm we had on the way down never ceased during the time we were at Wrigley. I arranged with Willie Hope, who was returning to Fort Simpson with dog team, to take a load of provisions to Indians "Ya'se-dy" and "Bet-sa-tir," and reported the matter to the Indian agent at Fort Simpson.

At Fort Wrigley there were but four families of Slavis when we arrived. The Mountain Indians have not come in this winter, as they are taking their fur over to the Yukon. Wrigley is a lonely post. When the Indians are gone there are only the Hudson's Bay Company and Northern Trading Company fur traders left at the post. The forerunner Bonnetrouge and Laferty played out entirely on their arrival at Wrigley; they had "la maladie des raquettes." I was compelled to leave them behind, and hired in their places Indians "Nakiayia" and "Yondo," who proved to be excellent trippers.

On the morning of January 26 we left Fort Wrigley for the north. Three miles below the fort we passed "Rocher qui trempe a l'eau." The weather kept very cold during the trip. The thermometer registered 50° below. Corporal Joy froze his heel one afternoon (on the 27th). We stopped and made fire. After rubbing his heel with snow circulation came again; after changing moccasins and duffles we resumed our journey. Later the same afternoon (the 27th) we arrived at the mouth of Blackwater river, where we found two white trappers (D. Muirhead and C. Stevenson) camped in a small shack. They were delighted to see us, as they had not seen a soul since the summer of 1915. They were well supplied with provisions, and had caught all kinds of fur, especially lynxes, which are very plentiful this winter.

At 6.30 a.m. of the 28th we left the trapper's camp, crossed the Mackenzie river over to the west side. After we passed the mouth of Dahadinni river, the "bourdillons" (the half-breed word for the rough ice when it is piled very high) commenced. We had to wear snowshoes all the way to Norman. The ice was piled very high. I have never seen such an accumulation of rough ice before. In places the ice was piled as high as 60 feet. It was like climbing mountains and descending the same all day long. The "crevasses" were wide, deep, and dangerous. Some were large enough for a dog team to fall through them. We fell through them in turn, but were fortunate enough not to meet with any accident. The banks of the Mackenzie are very high between the two forts, and every time we had to noon or stop to make camp for the night, it meant climbing a high steep bank, some as high as 400 feet, and to find, on arriving at the summit, no dry wood to make fire with. The snow was very deep in the bush, 5 feet deep. The wind blowing from the southeast was blowing the dogs and loads in all directions. Two or three times I tried to stop to see where Corporal Joy was, but the wind was so bad that no stop could be made, and I had to keep on going. It was the strongest wind we had on the trip. The snow drifted by the wind prevented us from seeing any shore marks.

On the 29th and 30th January we continued fighting our way through the rough ice. The dogs' feet commenced to get sore. Dog moccasins were put on their feet and dried at every fire. On the night of the 30th January we were obliged to camp at a desolate place where we found a few sticks of wood. Being unable to dry ourselves and our clothes we soon crawled into our robes. We were freezing in the first part of the night, but at about 2 o'clock a.m. of the 31st we started to feel very warm

and comfortable. We soon discovered that our camp was on a muskeg, the fire had run away during the night and had got right under us. One of the sleeping robes and the tarpaulin were partially destroyed. We got up quickly, and at 4 o'clock a.m. we were on the move, and arrived at Fort Norman during the afternoon of 31st January, where we were courteously received by Mr. T. Gaudette, manager of the Hudson Bay Company. The missionaries were very glad to see us, since this was the first police winter patrol ever made at their fort. They stated that the passing through of the police had a wonderful effect upon the natives. I made inquiries with a view to have a police detachment stationed there, and I am forwarding you a special report in the matter.

Constable D. Withers reported to me whilst at Fort Norman. He, accompanied by Mr. D. P. Arden and Rev. Father Frapsance, O.M.I., arrived from Inspector La Nauze's camp at southeast Dease bay, Great Bear lake. They were to return to Dease bay as soon as their dogs would be rested.

At Fort Norman, as at Fort Wrigley, the Mountain Indians had failed to come in this winter. They are, I am told, taking their fur over to the Yukon, where they get goods at a cheaper price, and sell their fur at a higher price than they would at the Mackenzie river posts.

There is an old trapper named Stohr at northwest Great Bear lake. He was seen last fall and did not require any assistance, although the man is badly crippled with rheumatism. There are also two prospectors, Harrison and Sloan, at Bear bay of Great Bear lake. I apprehend no fear for these two men as to their means of making a living; they are both resourceful, and are bound to get along anywhere.

Fort Norman is one of the nicest looking posts in the far north. It is agreeably situated on the east bank of the Mackenzie just above the mouth of Great Bear river. The Rocky mountains are clearly seen on a bright day. Between the North Nahanni river and Norman the mountains can be seen all the way, which adds a great attraction to a voyage made down the Mackenzie river.

Return Journey.—After having rested our dogs properly and looked after their feet, we left Fort Norman at 6.30 a.m. of February 4 on our return journey. Met with bad snowstorms. Indian "Nakiayia," Corporal Joy and I went ahead on snowshoes breaking trail. Froze one of my toes—snowshoe string laced too tight. We were advancing very slowly on account of the very deep snow. On the afternoon of the 6th, at 4.40 p.m. we set our camp at the foot of a mountain. We dug a big hole, 5 feet deep, in the snow where we made our camp, in order to have some shelter. The same snowstorm raged on the 7th, and trail had to be broken. We saw nobody between Fort Norman and Fort Wrigley except the two white trappers at Blackwater river. The Indians will not hunt between these two forts on account of the rough ice on the river, which is said to be the worst for travelling in the north. We arrived back at Fort Wrigley on February 9, where I left Indians "Nakiayia" and "Yondo." Bonnetrouge and Laferty were now fit for travelling, so at 5.20 a.m. of February 12 we left Fort Wrigley, passed all Indian camps; all found vacant; apparently they were all away hunting, and safely arrived at Fort Simpson on the 16th.

I was glad to see that the two trains left behind were in good condition upon our return. Corporal Joy, Special Constable Berrault and their dogs remained here.

At 5 a.m. of February 18, I left for Fort Simpson, accompanied by Corporal Walters, Special Constable Laferty and Indian Bonnetrouge (forerunner) with our two trains of dogs. A phenomenal fall of snow meant that we had to break trail all the way to Fort Providence. We travelled slowly, and it was only by making long days, starting early in the morning and camping late at night, that we managed to get ahead. There was by that time more daylight, which was an advantage. The dogs had a hard pull all the way up on account of the snow. We arrived at Fort Providence during the forenoon of February 22, 1916.

From Providence we had no forerunner, so we took our turns running ahead of the dogs. We left the fort on the morning of the 24th, and had to break trail all the way to Big island (at Jackfish point) where we camped at 7.05 p.m. We only found fifteen dry willow sticks, barely enough to boil a kettle, and were unable to dry our clothes and moccasins. The next day, the 25th, the dogs were going through the crust. At DesMarias island we met His Lordship the Right Reverend Bishop Breynat, D.D., and joined party. It took us six hours to make the traverse on Great Slave lake from DesMarias island to Pointe de Roche. We arrived at Hay river on the 26th, and left on the 27th. Saw only one Indian camp "Tit-Bo" near the mouth of Buffalo river, and he had all kinds of fish. At 7.50 p.m. we reached "A" shelter cabin at Sulphur point. We left the cabin the following morning, nooned at "L'lle de l'homme mort" from 11.30 to 1.10 p.m. From there we struck out for Fort Resolution, where we arrived at 8.40 p.m. of the same night.

At Fort Resolution I confiscated and destroyed all the patent medicines, extracts, etc., found in the fur traders' stores, as per your instructions. I have reported this matter to you under separate letter.

We left Fort Resolution on March 2, and arrived back at Fort Fitzgerald at 8 o'clock p.m. of March 5, 1916.

I attach herewith a brief copy of my diary.

INDIANS.

On my arrival at Fort Simpson on January 11, 1916, I was informed that very few Indians came to the fort for Christmas and New Year's. Several families were represented by the young unmarried men, who reported to the Indian agent that most of the Indians in that district were on the point of starvation, there being practically no rabbits nor moose in the country. The Indians at Simpson seem to be catching very little fur this year; the cause, they said, was that their time was so much taken up with hunting enough to eat, that they were unable to hunt fur. Several outfits of provisions were sent out by the Indian agent to Indians in the surrounding country. But on my return to Fort Simpson from Norman on February 16, 1916, I was pleased to hear that the Indians had killed quite a few moose.

At Fort Wrigley I issued destitute rations to a sick Indian named "Ha-tse-ti". The other Indians were allright.

At Fort Norman the few Indians living at the fort were well supplied with moose meat. But the Great Bear Lake Indians had, I was informed, to be assisted by inspector La Nauze, who is stationed in their district this winter.

At Fort Resolution there were rumours that the caribou eaters of Fond du Lac, Great Slave lake, were starving to death. On the evening of the 1st March some twelve sleds arrived from Fond du Lac with loads of meat and fur, bringing in the report that the caribou eaters were all well. The caribou eaters told us that the caribou were plentiful, and that so far there had been no starvation amongst the Fond du Lac Indians.

At Fort Fitzgerald the Indians are in good circumstances this winter; they have killed a great deal of fur, especially foxes, for which they obtained big prices.

FUR, GAME AND FISH.

Between Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Providence fur has been plentiful, mainly foxes. This seems to have been an exceptional winter for the number and quality of foxes trapped. The wolves have, as usual, done carnage by eating many foxes caught in traps. During the patrol we saw fresh tracks of foxes everywhere. The price of fur having been raised, the Indians are hunting more than they did last winter.

Very few beaver skins have been brought in. Otter, mink, marten, lynx, and wolverine have been fairly plentiful. No musk-ox skins were brought in to Fort Rae when I was there. The Fort Rae Indians having lost most of their dogs were unable to go to the musk-ox country for at least this winter.

Wolves are infesting the country. We saw a few close to us during this patrol, but were unable to kill them. They are numerous all along the Mackenzie river. Now that the government has decided to pay bounty all over the Northwest Territories I expect that many will be killed, although many Indians will not molest a wolf on account of their superstition.

We saw quite a few moose and wood caribou tracks during the patrol.

Excellent fisheries were made last fall on both Great Slave and Great Bear lakes. The best fishery was made at Big island on Great Slave lake and at the mouth of Beaver river. The Roman Catholic mission alone caught 33,000 fish, the fur traders, R.N.W.M.P., Indians, and Metis catching 50,000, making at total of 83,000. Many Indians of Fort Providence fish at Big island all winter, as they are always certain to make a good living there, since fish can always be caught there in the winter months.

GENERAL.

In conclusion, I wish to draw your attention to the splendid manner Corporal A. H. Joy and Corporal L. M. L. Walters carried out their duties. The patrol was at times disagreeable, and these two men gave me every assistance possible.

I was absent from Fort Fitzgerald altogether eighty-seven days. The traverse this year across Great Slave lake to Fort Rae is approximately 200 miles. Since leaving Fort Fitzgerald, I have covered a distance of over 2,100 miles (from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Norman and return) in eighty-seven days.

The dogs are in good condition, with the exception of their feet. In a few days they will again be fit for travel.

As soon as I have attended to the office work that has accumulated during my absence, and the dogs properly rested, I will again set out on my patrol up the Great Slave and Athabaska rivers—a 560 mile journey.

It would be difficult to enumerate here all the kindness the members of this patrol and myself received during the trip, but special acknowledgment is due to the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, Northern Trading Company, Fairweathers, Ltd., and to the various Church of England and Roman Catholic missionaries throughout the country.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

CHARLES A. RHEAULT

Inspector.

In Command of R.N.W.M.P. Patrol.

APPENDIX Q.

STAFF SERGEANT C. PRIME—PRINCE ALBERT TO BEAR MOUNTAIN AND RETURN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.
February, 24, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith, report of my patrol to Bear mountain for the purpose of investigating the matter of the sudden death of James Nelson, a trapper.

On January 24, 1916, accompained by Reg. No. 6317, Constable Grant, W., I left Prince Albert with police team Reg. Nos. 486 and 489, and camp outfit for Bear Mountain.

Our course lay in a northerly direction as far as Lac La Ronge, a distance of 230 miles from Prince Albert by the winter route. From Lac La Ronge the direction is north and east to the point where the investigation was to be made.

On January 26, 1916, we arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Montreal lake, and were given a very cordial welcome by Mr. R. E. English, the Hudson's Bay factor.

When the matter of this patrol was first discussed it was concluded that the most practicable way to carry it out was to use police team as far as Montreal lake, a distance of 100 miles, and continue the journey from there to Bear mountain by dog train. This plan had to be abandoned, however, on account of it being impossible to procure dogs at Montreal lake. The only thing left then to do was to go through to the Hudson's Bay post at Lac La Ronge with horses, and secure dogs there to complete the trip to Bear mountain.

To get to Lac La Ronge it was necessary for us to travel up Montreal lake from the south to the north end, a distance of 38 miles.

My intentions were to leave Montreal lake on the morning of January 27, 1916, but during the night of January 26, it turned very stormy; the 27th, it was blowing all day and the lake appeared to be enveloped in a white mist. The lake had cleared somewhat by the 28th, although it was still blowing hard. Shortly after daylight we left the Hudson's Bay post and started on our journey up the lake, when out in the centre it reminded one very much of being out in the open sea.

I had hoped to complete the journey up the lake in one day in order that a good sheltered camping place could be found at the north end; this, however, we were unable to accomplish.

It was very hard work for the team breaking trail all the way up this lake, and as darkness approached we were still about 10 miles from the north end. The team was showing the effects of the hard day, so I decided to make for the nearest bay for shelter for the night. It was quite dark, and intensely cold by the time we located a sheltered spot, and the big camp-fire which we finally got started was certainly appreciated by both ourselves and the horses.

Our camping place was not an ideal one, and we were glad when daylight appeared so that we could resume our journey. Early the following afternoon we arrived at the north end of Montreal lake. A spot was located where a number of logs were

piled together; this made a good windbreak for the horses, so I decided to rest them here for the remainder of the day.

From the north end of Montreal lake to Lac La Ronge we passed through considerable timber. The travelling through these timbered sections was fairly good, but breaking the trail through some of the long muskegs was very hard on the horses. The snow was about four feet deep in these places. The frozen crust on the snow was not sufficiently solid to bear the horses; consequently, they were breaking through all the time.

When camp was made for the night, during the trip, everything was done in an effort to make the team as comfortable as possible, but owing to the very severe weather we were experiencing at this time, there were instances when the horses had to stand with their harness on all night, it being frozen too hard to take it off. On February 1, 1916, we arrived at Lac La Ronge, where the horses were given a well-earned rest.

Through Mr. Angus McKay, manager of the Hudson's Bay post at Lac La Ronge, I secured two trains of four dogs, and two Indian drivers at $3 per diem each. Out of this amount the Indians were to supply their own provisions and dog-feed for the journey to Bear mountain.

I decided to take two trains of dogs, as I did not want any delay on account of overloading. I was taking with me to the scene of the fatality, bedding, rifles, etc., the property of deceased and accused, in order that the cabin could be reconstructed and placed in the same order as it was at the time James Nelson met his death; also I had to consider that I had only sufficient supply of feed at Lac La Ronge to last the team for a certain length of time.

The few white people around Lac La Ronge were very pleased to see us. Mr. Angus McKay, manager of the Hudson's Bay post informed me that they had received no supplies since the winter of 1915; they had been out of sugar since October last, and their supply of tea, coal-oil, and numerous other articles was exhausted.

On February 3, I left Lac La Ronge with my two dog trains and two Indians for Bear mountain. The first night we stayed at an Indian camp where I located an Indian, Hector McKenzie, who it was necessary for me to take to Bear mountain in connection with my investigation.

This Indian is a man of fine physique. He is 60 years of age and appeared to have wonderful powers of endurance. He would snowshoe ahead of the dogs all day, and it seemed impossible to tire him out.

When travelling with these Indians one is impressed with their hardiness. The weather during this period was very severe, the thermometer registering between 20 and 50 degrees below zero most of the time.

My travelling companions had just two Hudson Bay blankets each for their bedding and did not appear to suffer any discomfort, although they slept with nothing but the sky above them.

Our course lay along a chain of lakes until the last twelve miles of our journey was reached, when we travelled through heavy timber.

The point I wished to reach was a most inaccessible place on the side of Bear mountain. It is hard to conceive what inducement there could be for a white man to pass his existence in such an isolated spot.

For the last six miles of our trip we had to snowshoe and pack what articles we required; the snow being too deep and soft on the mountain to take the dogs through to our destination, which point was reached on February 6.

I have submitted a crime report dealing with my investigation at Bear mountain; it will, therefore, be unnecessary for me to deal with these matters in this report.

On February 9, I arrived back at Lac La Ronge, having completed the 200 miles in seven days.

Before leaving Lac La Ronge on our return journey, I paid a visit to the Lac La Ronge Indian mission school, where I was the guest of the staff and the sixty-three pupils to dinner.

I was very much impressed with the splendid discipline of these children, and their appearance reflects great credit upon the Rev. Ives, the principal, Misses Davey, Stapleton, and the remainder of the mission staff.

On February 11 we left Lac La Ronge for Prince Albert, at which place we arrived on February 19.

Reg. No. 6317, Const. Grant, W., was an excellent man on the trip, always cheerful under the most trying circumstances, and his capable management and care of the horses was invaluable.

	Miles.
Mileage by team	460
Mileage by dog train	200
Total	660

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. PRIME, *Staff-Sergt.*

APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON—FORT McPHERSON TO GOOD HOPE AND RETURN.

MACKENZIE RIVER, SUB-DISTRICT.
FORT MCPHERSON, DETACHMENT.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report of a patrol made from this detachment to Good Hope and return.

Acting under instructions received from you, I left Fort McPherson detachment, at 7.30 a.m. on January 4, 1915, accompanied by Constable Doake, W. A., Indian Donald Greenland, with two dog teams and rations for twelve days, camp equipment, etc., for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Indians in this district.

We made Arctic Red river the same day and visited all the Indians there; one or two cases of old people in want at this place are being supplied with rations by the missionary who has a quantity left him every summer by the Indian Department for such cases; otherwise the Indians are in fairly good circumstances.

Three families of Indians are camped along the Mackenzie river, and are making a fairly good living, trapping fur and fishing; none of these Indians are in actual want.

The Indians who live around Good Hope in summer are trapping and trading at Anderson river, where they get a better price for their fur; a party of these Indians arrived while we were at Good Hope and reported they were doing well; there are practically no Indians living at the fort except the ones who are employed by the traders and mission, these being the Hudson's Bay Company, Northern Trading Company, and two Roman Catholic missionaries, who all reported things to be satisfactory.

Only a small amount of fur is being brought into Good Hope this winter; the Indians not bringing much in, I presume, on account of the price being paid by the traders there; instead they take their fur to Martin Anderson, who has a schooner wintering at Anderson river, where they get a better price for it.

The trip on the whole was a hard one on account of the very cold weather, strong winds and deep snow, the snow getting deeper the farther south we travelled, the Indian foregoer having to walk backwards and forward continually to allow the dogs to move at all.

Mr. Cadet, of Good Hope, who has been in the country for thirty years, informed me that it was the most snow he had seen there.

We remained at Good Hope two days resting the dogs and getting our snowshoes repaired for the return trip, the weather being warm and snowing during our stay at Good Hope.

We were twelve days reaching the fort, Good Hope, arriving there at 3 p.m. of the 15th inst., and left again at 8 a.m. of the 18th with the trail completely covered; this patrol would be better made soon after the Mackenzie freezes, then the travelling is fairly good, about the first week in December, thirteen days were taken to make the return trip; the snow was very deep and in places lots of water, necessitating long detours to prevent the dogs feet getting wet in the cold weather, the dogs having already got sore feet through the deep snow, and unable to travel very fast.

We arrived at Arctic Red river at 2 p.m. of the 29th inst., and met Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, who had been called over to attend a sick Indian; on the 30th inst. we left Red river accompanied by Dr. Doyle and Indian with dog team, and reached Fort McPherson at 8.30 p.m. of the same day. Inspector Phillips and Constable Lamont had arrived the same evening from Herschell Island. I found everything at the detachment in good order, the dogs will need a rest, their feet being in bad shape.

APPENDIX S.

CORPORAL W. V. BRUCE—BERNARD HARBOUR TO THE REA AND COPPERMINE RIVERS AND RETURN.

BERNARD HARBOUR, N. W. T.,
November 10, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my patrol from the Canadian Arctic Expedition's camp at Bernard Harbour to the Rea and Coppermine rivers, and return.

As some anxiety was felt by Mr. F. Johansen, naturalist, in charge of the camp here in the absence of Dr. Anderson, of the fate of Dr. Anderson and party, who were a month overdue, I volunteered to make a patrol to the Rae and Coppermine rivers, where they were supposed to be at the end of the summer, in search of them.

I left the expedition's camp at Bernard Harbour on October 21, taking with me a native interpreter, sled, and seven dogs and twenty days' provisions; camping within four miles of cape Lambert the same night, a distance of twenty miles. The ice so far had been smooth and safe, but on rounding cape Lambert the next day it became dangerous and I had to keep close in shore. I camped this night, the 22nd inst., at the north end of the portage across cape Krusenstern, within plain sight of Mount Barrow, having made 15 miles. The next morning a strong blizzard was blowing, and it took me 1½ hours to make the two-mile portage. I was on sea ice again at 11.30 a.m., but found the ice very rough and piled close against the cliffs, with open water immediately outside, I camped at night on the northwest shore of point Lockyer. In the morning I portaged across this point, about four miles, and on the way, on an abrupt hill lying immediately to the west, I discovered the remains of one of the old Eskimo stone houses; one room was in perfect condition, circular and dome shaped, and the remains of two larger, evidently attached to this at one time, could plainly be seen. This day I made 17 miles and camped at night on the east shore of Basil Hall's bay. The 25th instant was beautifully fine and clear, and I rounded cape Herne at 11. a.m., following the coast around and camping at night on the south shore of the large un-named bay of which cape Kendall forms the southeast point. On the 26th inst. I broke camp before dark, portaged across the end of Cape Kendall at noon, and followed the coast along the north shore of Back's inlet to within one mile of the Rea river, being forced to camp here, as night had fallen. Here I expected to meet Dr. Anderson, but on examining both shores of the river the next day for two miles from the mouth, was convinced that he had not been there this summer, so I pushed on towards the Coppermine, rounding Mackenzie point at 3 p.m., crossing Richardson's bay in deep snow, and camping within four miles of the Coppermine river at dark. There was no trace along the coast of the missing party. On the 28th inst. I made the mouth of the Coppermine river by 11 a.m., and patrolled a few miles up it looking for any sign of Dr. Anderson having been there, but found none. On looking back I saw a native snow village on the island immediately in the mouth of the river, I returned to it but found that it was deserted, with fresh sled tracks leading out into Coronation gulf; knowing that the natives never travelled far in a day, and in all probability

were known to the expedition and could give me news of the party, I followed them. The sled tracks led straight out into the gulf towards some islands about five miles northeast of the river; on approaching the first island of the group I could see people—they evidently saw my sled at the same time for about forty men came running out on to the ice towards me, with about thirty women and children in the rear, they made the peace sign by holding their hands above their heads, and I returned it; this formality through with, I was escorted to the village by the whole crowd, all talking and laughing at the same time; they were very friendly and hospitable, for as soon as I arrived at the village, they put up my tent for me, fed my dogs, brought me fresh caribou meat, took my boots away to dry, and mend, and asked me, through my interpreter, how long I would stop with them. I promised to stop over the next day if I could get firewood, which they promised to procure for me, which they did, sending a sled over to the mainland the next morning before daylight for the purpose. I went to bed early this night, but it was no use; I was informed that a dance was being held to celebrate my coming, so I had to go; I was first escorted to one of the snow-houses and there, dressed in the native costume, long-tailed Parki, deer-skin pants, boots, and all the additional fancy work, then taken to the dance hall, which was a large skin tent with a snow entrance—the dance lasted from 8 p.m. until 1 a.m. of the next morning, and from time to time I was requested to beat the big drum. I went to bed as soon as the dance was over, but was awakened about 5 a.m. by footsteps around the tent. I had my interpreter ask what was the matter, and it was only one of the natives asking whether I was ready to come and have breakast with him. I whispered to my interpreter to tell them that I was asleep, and they went away—but sleep I could not for every few minutes someone else would come with the same request. It was dark when I went out, but the natives were still there. I went down to the "head-man's" (Uluksuk's) tent and partook of a little frozen fish, but refused other things which were freely offered. I visited all the tents and snow-houses in the village, and was forced to eat a little fish at each for fear of giving offense by refusing, for on entering I was always offered the best that they had. At noon I was offered some very appetising. soup in a musk-ox horn, I drank this but afterwards found that it was made out of boiled deer meat and blood. Wherever I went all the natives were at my heels, and although their houses and tents are supposed to be warmed with seal oil lamps, I was cold; I made for my tent, where I had a camp stove and they all tried to enter with me; by doing so they would have torn it to bits, so I had to return to their snow-houses. About 5 p.m. I asked the man, Uluksuk, to supper; he was delighted; and as he seemed to have a certain amount of power over the other natives, being an "Angatkok" or "Shaman," I had him to keep them away. I also had this man question all the villagers as to any sign of Dr. Anderson and party who are all well known to most of these natives, but could get no definite news, and as these natives had been on the Coppermine river all summer, was convinced that Dr. Anderson had not been there, as intended; so I decided to return the next day. The next morning was a repetition of the previous, but I broke camp at 8 a.m., with every one assisting and, accompanied by the whole population of the village, made a start the natives dropping off one by one until the last was gone about three miles away. While I was in the village the natives were continually clamouring for cartridges; they had a few rifles of 30.30 and 44.40 calibre, mostly obtained from Jos. Bernard, Hornby, the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and the Bear Lake Indians. They also had several other articles of civilization obtained from the same sources, as well as from the Roman Catholic priests at Great Bear lake. The day I left the village I made 25 miles, crossing the bay direct to Kendall point, which I rounded at noon, camping this night at the same place of my former camp of the 25th inst. The next day there was a heavy fog, but luckily, I could just see my former sled tracks, so followed them around cape Herne and camped in Basil Hall's bay. From this point on I followed my old route back to Bernard Harbour, arriving there at 2.30 p.m., of November 4.

The coast line from Bernard Harbour to cape Lambert is composed of low land, gravel and boulders, with many unmapped bays and points; cape Lambert is a series of perpendicular limestone (dolomite) cliffs about 80 feet high coming to the water's edge for about half a mile and then receding inland, after this, one crosses a large bay surrounded by very low land, and inland, a little to the east rises a conspicuous lonely hill (mount Barrow), on the east side of which the portage crosses cape Krusenstern to Coronation gulf. There are two portages here, both starting from the same point; one short, which I travelled coming out at the southwest point of cape Krusenstern about two miles long; the other longer, about twelve miles, ending in the bay south of point Lockyer. The cliffs of cape Krusenstern are similar to those of cape Lambert, and from this point on until one reaches cape Kendall the coast line is low, the land tundra, with lower gravel ridges. Cape Herne is a long sandy point with higher hills in the background; Cape Kendall, a protruding cliff with an island outside, continued in a row of scattered islands in the east stretching far out into Coronation gulf; Kendall (cape) is columnar black basalt overlaying the common, slaty, whitish limestone, common to this district, and from here to the Rae river the coast is a long series of cliffs of the same formation. Rae river is about half a mile wide at its mouth, bordered by large sand banks; further up the river the banks are precipitous, composed of basalt and limestone. From this point to the Coppermine river, one conspicious point is passed, that is Mackenzie point, running out in two points, a shorter and a longer, and the channel between the most southern point and the east-going chains of islands stringing out into Coronation gulf is first seen when one is very close. Richardson's bay between Mackenzie point and the Coppermine river is bordered by low coastal tundra with sand dunes at the beach and higher gravel ridges parallel with the coast inland through which a few small creeks come down to the sea. Continuing along this coast one has later to round a protruding rocky point which forms the west side of the mouth of the Coppermine river; after this the west bank of the Coppermine river is a gravelly boulder ridge, steep against the river mouth, from which one has a good view of the country, the long, low, sandy spit forming the east side of the river mouth, the higher hills behind this, the two or three islands off the mouth of the river; cape Kendall can plainly be seen in the northwest, and many islands in Coronation gulf. The river mouth is very large, especially a little back of the sea coast, and the gravel islands with boulders and the cut-banks along the east and west sides, and of the sandy islands in it, show plainly. Richardson's river lies between Mackenzie point and the Rae river, opening out into the sea about four miles from the latter; its mouth is about 150 yards wide.

The natives seen by me on this patrol were "Kogluktokmiut" or Coppermine river people; the tribal name is taken from the vicinity in which they live, as is usual in most of the Eskimo tribes of this district. These people hunt caribou inland in the summer, travelling as far as Great Bear lake, coming down to the coast as soon as winter sets in, when they live on the ice by sealing; they have seen but very few white men and saw neither white men nor Indians this summer at Great Bear lake.

The customs, beliefs, and general life of these people together with any others that I may come in contact with, will be submitted in a separate report.

Seal were plentiful all along the route, and numerous caribou were seen, wolverine and white fox tracks were everywhere and a few wolves were sighted. The natives were well supplied with fish, both fresh and dried, all salmon-trout, caught in the Coppermine river.

The weather on the whole was good, the coldest being only —14° F. Most of the days were either foggy or snowing, but none were unfit to travel in.

On this patrol I followed the coast line very closely, looking for any sign of Dr. Anderson's camps or boats, none were found however. Dr. Anderson and his party arrived safely at Bernard Harbour on November 9, their boats having been frozen

in at Epworth bay, Coronation gulf. The party had not been on the Rae or Coppermine rivers at any time, but had been further along the coast to Bathurst inlet.

I had with me a copy of Dr. Rae's map, issued in 1852. This map, so the members of the expedition state, is more correct than the one issued by the Admiralty, and had no difficulty in finding my locations.

Driftwood is very scarce along the coast (a primus stove is essential) and the little that is found mostly comes from the Mackenzie river, for one finds an occasional stick of cottonwood; very little driftwood comes down the Coppermine river.

The condition of the ice varied a great deal; on my way down it was not particularly safe, but on my return it had hardened considerably; rough ice was always encountered along the protruding headlands and steep cliffs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BRUCE,
Reg. No. 4600.

APPENDIX T.

CORPORAL W. V. BRUCE—BERNARD HARBOUR TO THE LISTON AND SUTTON ISLANDS, AND A WEEK'S STAY IN ESKIMO VILLAGE.

Bernard Harbour, N.W.T.,
January 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my patrol to the Liston and Sutton Islands and a week's stay in an Eskimo village there (Copper Eskimo):—

On December 15, 1915, in company with Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and "Patsy," a half-breed Eskimo boy, as interpreter, I left for the Liston and Sutton islands, which lie midway between Bernard Harbour and Victoria Land, and on which a large Eskimo village was located, taking with us a sled, five dogs and sufficient supplies for two weeks. We left the expedition's camp at 11 a.m. and arrived at the village at 4 p.m., a distance of 16 miles. There were about 140 inhabitants in the village, and most of them had been living in the vicinity of the expedition's camp a few weeks previously, so we were known to them. On this night we slept in a snow-house with a native family of the name of "Kingordluk," with whom Mr. Jenness had spent the summer in Victoria Land, and were quite comfortable. On the following day we put up our tent, the natives building a snow-house over it for us.

Our tent was usually crowded with natives, who, although somewhat of a nuisance and dirty, were well behaved. Presents of fish, caribou and seal meat were an everyday occurrence, which necessitated us giving presents in return. We were made welcome at all the snow-houses that we visited and at the dances that were held every night in the large snow-house built for that purpose. A wrestling match was held at one of these dances, and usually when we were there a "seance" was given by one or more of the Shamans, there being seven or more in the village. In three of these "seances" one or more of our party were concerned. On the first night, the 15th inst., Mr. Jenness, Patsy and I were to be thrown over the cliffs by the spirits and killed; no reason was given for this; women were also forbidden to sew on the day following. These seances were very amusing to watch, the Shamans always going off in a supposed trance, twisting and contorting their faces at the same time, their voices very weak at first, but gaining in strength until the height of their frenzy was reached, when they would die down, and the Shaman, with a few convulsive struggles, would become his normal self again. The natives at this time of the year live by sealing, but when we were in the village seals were scarce and on some days none at all were obtained, so the Shamans were requested to find out the reason, and a "seance" was held in consequence. One Shaman stated that the seals smelt our tobacco smoke, but on Mr. Jenness telling him that the smoke would attract them he altered his opinion. Another Shaman at this time said that he saw plenty of seals coming, and that he would call them, only whoever speared them would have to give him some of the meat for so doing. The next day six seals were speared.

These people were all well, happy, and contented, and did not try to molest us in any way, and I personally think that any white man who is at all discreet need fear no danger from them. They seem to be nothing more or less than overgrown children.

The temperature all the time we were at the village averaged about 30° below zero. The weather was good on the whole, only one day being at all uncomfortable, and then a blizzard was raging from the northeast.

We left the village at 9.30 a.m. on the 23rd inst., and arrived at Bernard Harbour at 2 p.m., Mr. Jenness intending to return with "Patsy" a few days after Christmas.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BRUCE,

Corporal Regimental No. 4600.

APPENDIX U.

CORPORAL W. V. BRUCE—REPORT ON "COPPER ESKIMO."

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T.,
January 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Eskimos of this district.

For general purposes all the Eskimos from Kent peninsula in the east to cape Bexley in the west, and Victoria Land in the north, may be called "Copper Eskimos"; this is a name given to the group by Mr. Stefansson, and embraces seven or eight so-called different tribes, the individual tribal name is taken from the vicinity in which the band usually lives, but there is practically no distinction between them. The language is the same, they live together, intermarry, and each family hunts and lives in whatever vicinity it chooses; thus all these people know all of the district specified here. Big villages are established in the winter on the ice or the islands anywhere in Coronation gulf or the Dolphin and Union straits; one village in which I have just spent nine days is on the Liston and Sutton group of islands, fourteen miles northeast of Bernard Harbour, and contains about 140 people from the following districts: Coppermine, Rae River, Tree River, Bathurst Inlet, south shore of Victoria Land, and Stapylton Bay; and since I have been back here a native has appeared from the Thelon river, who claims to have traded with white men north of Hudson bay: in the spring the villages are vacated and the families separate and make their way inland for the summer, some going to Victoria Land and others to the mainland, penetrating inland as far as Great Bear lake.

These Eskimos are still living in a very primitive state, having had little or no intercourse with white men, and possess very few articles of civilization; what they have have mostly been obtained from the Canadian Arctic Expedition, although a few rifles were obtained from Joe Bernard, who wintered at this point a few years ago, and from the Indians at Great Bear lake. Bows and arrows and spears are used for hunting; fish traps are constructed in the creeks where fish abound, in the form of a series of weirs, where they can readily be speared—fish nets are not known. Caribou and seal skins are used solely for clothing, and in the manufacture of anything where we would use cloth. Copper is their chief metal, but iron and steel have been obtained by them from the wrecked ships that they have been able to find. They have two methods of making a fire, one by striking two pieces of iron pyrites together and catching the resulting spark on some inflammable material, the other by the "drill and thong" method; the last is not in use much here, but is known to them all. Their dwellings are snow-houses or skin tents in the winter, in the summer a few caribou skins are used for a wind break. Caches are made by these natives as soon as spring comes, usually on some small rocky island, so that foxes or wolves cannot get at them, returning to them from their summer's hunt inland as soon as winter sets in again. Large wooden sleds are constructed, and the runners are composed of dirt frozen on, with an outside coating of thin ice on the running surface—they are very heavy but slip along easily. All food is common property among them. When any one is sick they are supported by

the rest of the community. Old people are not deserted when infirm, but looked after and treated kindly. Children are very seldom punished, and are well treated, as are also their dogs. Girls are married before they reach puberty; a man though, has to be able to support a wife, no matter what his age is; there is no marriage ceremony; married women are usually tattooed but some maidens are also—there is no general rule; marriages are usually the choice of the contracting parties. Wives are exchanged and sometimes sold; some men have as many as three wives. Uluksuk, for instance, but this is not general, for women are in the minority and some women even have two husbands. Children are constantly being adopted and re-adopted and even in after life show great affection for their foster parents. The birth rate is low and the mortality great; Mr. D. Jenness ethnologist of the expedition here explains this by the age at which the girls are married. The Coppermine River Eskimos state that in the summer of 1913 fifteen of their number died from some unknown disease, in all probability some disease was contracted from the Bear Lake Indians. Their belief in spirits is great and there is always an "Angatkoka or Shaman" amongst them who is supposed to be able to consult one or more of them; these spirits may be divided into two classes: firstly, the spirits of the departed dead who are generally thought to be benevolent; and, secondly, purely imaginary spirits, who are, as a rule, malevolent—they are supposed to appear in any shape. Seances are always held to find out the cause of the death of any person, and for the most trivial things as well. The Shamans get their power in several ways, by buying and imparting as a rule, and some are supposed to be more proficient than others. During these séances the most impossible and improbable things are supposed to happen, and it is in this way that the most impossible tales arise, the Eskimos firmly believe them, and what is more strange the Eskimos from Herschell island and Alaska who are with the expedition believe them also and are afraid of the Shamans, although supposed to be Christianized.

These people have very few kayaks or skin-boats of any description, but they state that years ago they possessed them; one was procured by the expedition from the natives living immediately to the west of Bathurst Inlet (Pot-stone Eskimo) and one was seen in the possession of the Coppermine River Eskimo. The people from west of Kent Peninsula are said to have them.

At the present time no trade is held with the west by the "Copper Eskimos," that is west of cape Bexley.

The Coppermine River Eskimos have for the last two or three years been in the habit of trading with the Indians at Great Bear lake in the summer, generally exchanging dogs for guns; until very recently the Eskimos have been afraid of the Indians, and still are to a certain extent.

None of these natives have had much intercourse with white men—the Coppermine River Eskimo having seen the most; Joe Bernard, who trapped at the mouth of the Coppermine river the winter of 1912-13, and at Bernard Harbour in 1912-13, Hanbury on his trip through the country a few years ago, Hornby and the French priests at Great Bear lake, and Arden at the same place the summer of 1914; they know all these men by name, and expect them all to be personal friends of ours.

The Eskimos here talk about the natives east of Bathurst inlet trading with natives who themselves trade with white men farther to the south and east.

As far as I can find out these Eskimo have very few customs that conflict with our own laws, and as far as Mr. Jenness can ascertain, what we would consider a criminal offense few have been committed; the only data that I have been able to obtain so far are the following:

Children are sometimes exposed after birth if no one is found willing to adopt them; this is very rarely done, however, as the birth rate is low and the natural affection of the mothers prevents this; this custom can be accounted for by the fact that in the summer the weight of a baby adds materially to the load that they have to carry, for in order to live they have to follow the caribou, and are on the move daily.

The following are two instances of this custom: "Kaijuina, a Coppermine River Eskimo woman married to Kanujaujak, a Bathurst Inlet Eskimo (Pinnannaktok tribe) exposed her baby boy to die, as she did not want to rear it." "Niptanaciak, wife of Naneroak, both Eskimos of the Coppermine River region, exposed her baby girl to die."

Both of the above cases occurred several years ago, but within the last four years, and are the statements of the mothers of the children themselves. I might add here that pre-natal infanticide is not practised.

Murder is not frequently committed, and so Mr. Jenness states is only done on the spur of the moment in a sudden fit of anger. Blood feuds are in existence, and it is supposed to be the duty of the murdered man's relatives to kill the murderer; this duty, however, seems to lapse after a few years have passed; the following is the only case that I know of: "In the spring of 1913 a Dolphin and Union Strait Eskimo named Ekkeahoak was stabbed and killed near Lambert island by another native named Kikpuk, in consequence of a feud." Kikpuk is now somewhere in Coronation gulf, and now that such a time has elapsed no punishment will be meted out to him, so Milukkattuk, a woman, states. I have not been able to get any further details of this case.

"Uluksuk, a Coppermine River Eskimo, saw something in the possession of another Eskimo of the same band, which he coveted and tried to induce the other to trade. The man refused, whereupon Uluksuk hacked him with his knife across the wrist and side, thinking to kill him. This occurred in the summer of 1914. In February, 1915, when we visited these Eskimos, the man was often seen sitting in Uluksuk's hut as if nothing had ever happened. He had not forgotten it, however, for he told us the incident apparently with the idea that we would hold aloof from Uluksuk and trade with him."

The above is a verbatim extract from a diary of Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition here.

Theft is not common among them, and a thief is looked down upon; no punishment is meted out, however, to the thief even if found. Very little has been stolen from the expedition here and, considering the opportunities they have had far less has been stolen than if a white community were living in the same vicinity.

These natives have no conception of the white race whatever, only believing them to be as numerous as themselves, consequently they are of the opinion that every white man that they have seen are all known to each other.

They can only count up to five, and most of them only to three; after this the word signifying "many" is used. Their vocabulary is different from ours and very often more is implied than expressed, so it can be readily seen how difficult it is to get any connected statement on any given subject. They do not know what an oath means, and writing is a complete mystery to them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*
Regimental No. 4600.

APPENDIX V.

CORPORAL W. V. BRUCE—REPORT OF STAY AT BERNARD HARBOUR WITH CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T.,
January 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my stay with the southern party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition at Bernard Harbour from September 5 to December 31, 1915.

I arrived at Bernard harbour by the schooner *Alaska* on September 5, having left Herschell Island on the morning of August 22. Mr. F. Johansen, naturalist, C.A.E., was in charge of the camp on my arrival, Dr. Anderson being away, and remained in charge until his return on November 9. From October 24 to November 4, I was on patrol to the Rae and Coppermine rivers. Mr. D. Jenness, ethnologist, C.A.E., returned to the camp here on November 8, having spent the summer with some Eskimos in Victoria Land; Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Chipman, Cox, and O'Neil returned from their work in Coronation gulf on November 9 by dog sled, their launch having been frozen in at Epworth harbour a few weeks previously. From December 15 to 23 I was with Mr. Jenness in an Eskimo village on the Liston and Sutton islands, Dolphin and Union straits.

The Rev. Mr. Girling, Church of England mission, arrived at Bernard harbour on October 9, his boat, the schooner *Atkoon*, having been driven ashore in a storm near Clifton point on September 4; all his party are safe and the schooner undamaged; he returned to Clifton point on November 10. Capt. Allen of the schooner *El Sueno*, who brought supplies to the camp here this summer, is wintering at Pierce point, with four other men, trapping.

Ice started to form in the harbour here on September 20, but did not become solid until the night of October 6. Snow has been on the ground since September 10, falling many times before this date but melting away again. The lowest temperature recorded this winter so far is —37°. There has been more or less wind every day.

Game is plentiful here in seasons, but not at all times. Ptarmigan did not appear here until October 4, when large flocks were seen, all rock ptarmigan and flying southeast, evidently migrating from Victoria and Banks Land; the flight kept up for about two weeks, and but few stopped in the vicinity after. There are a few Arctic hares in the neighbourhood. No caribou were seen until November 8, when they appeared in numerous herds of various quantities; however, I never saw more than eighteen in one band and never less than three; this was a small part of the annual caribou migration from Victoria Land, the main herds passing farther to the east; the caribou did not stop long in the vicinity, but kept travelling inland, the migration kept up until November 18. Hair and bearded seal were numerous in the summer and fall, but wild-fowl were scarce. The only fish that have been caught are a species of salmon trout, caught both in the harbour and in the land-locked lakes. One polar bear was shot on December 3, and several Barren Land grizzlies were obtained by the members of the expedition in the summer. The natives of the country have a quantity of musk-ox skins obtained from the country south and southeast of Bathurst inlet.

The first Eskimos arrived here on September 5, a small band of Dolphin and Union Straits Eskimo (Nohaminnits), who stopped a week and then went inland, returning again on October 1. From November 5 to November 25 Eskimos came from Victoria Land and from the country between Bernard harbour and Bathurst inlet, there being 118 camped around the expedition on November 29. On December 1 the first family left for the Liston and Sutton islands, and by the 16th all had gone; most of them intending to return in the spring. On December 23, six Eskimos arrived from Arctic sound and the Thelon river, and left again for the islands on the 27th inst.

In closing this report I feel in duty bound, to make some expression of my gratitude to the members of the southern party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition; all the assistance possible has been given me, and I have been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy by all.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servaut,

W. V. BRUCE, *Corpl.*,
Regtl. No. 4600.

APPENDIX W.

CORPORAL W. V. BRUCE.—Attempt to take mail from Bernard Harbour to Fort Confidence.

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T., March 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my patrol, with Dr. R. M. Anderson, commander of the southern party, Canadian Arctic Expedition, in an attempt to take mail to Fort Confidence, and to connect with Inspector La Nauze at the same place.

On January 26, 1916, Dr. Anderson, myself, and one Eskimo, with a sled and eight dogs, J. Sullivan, two Eskimos with a sled and seven dogs as a support party, left the expedition camp at Bernard harbour at 9 a.m. and camped at 4.15 p.m seven miles west of cape Lambert. Wind strong from the northwest, but fair; trail good. Distance, 20 miles.

January 27 we broke camp at 8 a.m., rounded cape Lambert at 11 a.m, and camped at night one mile on the long portage across cape Krusenstern within sight of mount Barrow. Strong head wind all day from the southeast, heavy travelling on portage, no driftwood found for fire. Distance travelled, 14 miles.

January 28, broke camp at 8 a.m. and crossed the long portage across cape Krusenstern to the bay south of point Lockyer; weather bad, blizzard blowing from the southwest; camped at 4.30 p.m. No driftwood found for fire. Distance travelled, 12 miles.

January 29, broke camp at 10 a.m.; weather still bad and had to camp at 2.30 p.m. in Basil Hall's bay. Enough driftwood found for fire. Distance, 12 miles.

January 30, in camp all day; blizzard raging from the northwest. Wind dropped at 8 p.m.

January 31, broke camp at 8 a.m. and crossed Basil Hall's bay to cape Herne, and from thence took a compass course for the Coppermine river; camped on the ice at 4 p.m. Weather in morning cloudy, strong winds in afternoon, and drifting snow; blizzard at night. Had the misfortune to-day to find that all our coal-oil had leaked away that we used for the Primus stove. Distance, 16 miles. No fire at night.

February 1, in camp all day; blizzard from northwest. No fire.

February 2, blizzard dropped at 11 a.m., so broke camp at noon and travelled until 4.30 p.m., and camped on ice in centre of Backs inlet. Blizzard started again at 5 p.m. Ice rough. Distance, 8 miles. No fire.

February 3, in camp all day; strong blizzard from the west. Dr. Anderson manufactured a lamp from a pemmican can, and we used lard for fuel.

February 4, wind dropped at 2 a.m.; broke camp at 8 a.m.; passed east of MacKenzie point at 11 a.m.; weather foggy and snowing; headed for Coppermine river across Richardson's bay; a heavy blizzard from the west caught us in crossing; reached mainland near the mouth of the Coppermine river at 1 p.m., and had to camp on account of the storm. Storm so thick it was impossible to see the dogs from the sled. Wind changed from the west to the north-northwest at 7 p.m. Distance, 8 miles. Plenty of driftwood found for fire.

February 5, broke camp at 10 a.m.; weather clear and fine; proceeded two miles to the mouth of the river and camped; spent the rest of the day drying our clothes and tent and getting the toboggans ready for the trip inland.

February 6, in camp all day, drying clothes and packing toboggans that we had brought on the sleds with us for use on the land. Cached the sled here for the return trip. Wind, southwest; weather, fine.

February 7, in camp again all day, strong blizzard from the northwest; storm cleared at 7 p.m.

February 8, broke camp at 9 a.m.; weather, clear and cold. Proceeded up Coppermine river to Bloody falls, arriving there at 2 p.m.; water open at falls, but enough ice on the sides to pass safely. Snow crusted on river so far, and fairly good travelling. Proceeded two miles above falls, snow very deep and ice rough; had to double up the dogs to toboggans to make through; camped at 4 p.m. Wind, west. Distance travelled, 12 miles.

February 9, in camp all day; another blizzard from the southwest.

February 10, strong head wind in morning; broke camp at 10 a.m. and crossed river to a small creek, where there was plenty of driftwood; camped at 1 p.m. Dr. Anderson decided to give up the attempt to reach Fort Confidence as the dogs were unable to pull the toboggans and, owing to the time taken in reaching this point on account of adverse weather, would interfere with his work at Bernard harbour; deciding however, to go up as far as the first timber and collect specimens. Wind dropped at night. Distance, 3 miles.

February 11, went out hunting caribou this morning; weather too thick to see more than fifty yards; wind southeast; with drifting snow; returned to camp at noon.

February 12, in camp all day; native out hunting caribou; returned at 10 p.m., having shot six. Weather fine.

February 13, in camp all day, heavy wind from the southwest, snow drifting, too thick to bring back deer to camp. Wind dropped at night and snow fell.

February 14, native went out this a.m. to fetch in the deer, and returned at 10 p.m. Weather, foggy; wind, west.

February 15, broke camp at 8 a.m., having cached most of our load, and started up river; river too rough to travel on so climbed the east bank and continued along the bench on top, using snowshoes. Country rolling and rugged; the river flowing through precipitous banks of shale and sandstone; numerous deep coulees run into the river from both sides. Open water at the Escape rapids. We arrived at the first spruce trees on a small creek 100 yards from the river, and camped at 3.30 on top of the bench. Saw no caribou to-day, but a beautiful silver fox appeared within a few yards of us. Weather, light wind from the southwest, bright sun. Distance travelled, 14 miles.

February 16, fine clear day, shot two caribou this a.m. Walked down creek to the river in p.m.; the banks here are steep cliffs about 150 feet high, composed of sandstone, ice very rough, and the water open in places; a few scattered spruce trees can be seen on both banks. Dr. Anderson set several traps to-day. Wolves around camp all night.

February 17, light fall of snow in a.m., weather foggy. Out hunting caribou but saw none as the wolves had scared them from the vicinity; saw two silver foxes at a wolf's kill. Country very rolling and hilly, with numerous small lakes. Copper mountains very distinct on the west side of the river.

February 18, in camp all day; Dr. Anderson and native out hunting. Light snow.

February 19, put up a large notice on a tree on the banks of the Coppermine, visible for a considerable distance, and in a tin attached to it left a note for Inspector La Nauze, informing him of my presence here and information that I thought useful about the case of the "two priests."

February 20, heavy snow all day; about eight inches fell.

February 21, snowing and foggy but no wind; broke camp at 9 a.m., and arrived at previous camp on creek two miles above Bloody falls at 3 p.m. Travelled on east bank of river; trail heavy with the previous day's fall of snow; 14 miles.

February 22, broke camp at 8 a.m., passed Bloody falls at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at mouth of river at 4 p.m., and camped. Found a wolverine in a trap at the cache that we had made at the mouth of the river on our way up. Wind southeast. Bright sun all day. Distance 15 miles.

February 23, broke camp at 9.30 and passed east of MacKenzie point at noon, and camped at night on an island east of cape Kendall. Ice rough and snow deep, weather fine and clear. Light wind from the east, distance, 17 miles.

February 24, broke camp at 9 a.m.; weather thick from the northwest, clear at noon; proceeded across bay to cape Herne, crossing same at 3 p.m. Camped at 5 p.m. in Basil's Hall's bay; no wood found for fire. Distance, 17 miles.

February 25, broke camp at 9 a.m., and crossed Basil Hall's bay, portaged across Lockyer and ascended hill to the west and took photos of the old stone-house on top. Camped on northeast branch of point at 3 p.m., weather, fine and clear. Distance, 15 miles.

February 26, broke camp at 9 a.m. and crossed bay to cape Krusenstern and took the short portage across the cape at noon; camped at night two miles west of cape Lambert. Weather bright and clear; distance, 17 miles.

Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., sighted Chantery island at 2 p.m., and arrived at expedition's camp at 5 p.m. Weather fine; distance, 22 miles.

The weather encountered on this patrol was, to say the least, bad; for the first two weeks or so a continual blizzard was blowing; towards the end it became more settled. It took us 14 days to make as far as Bloody falls on the Coppermine river on the way down, and only six days from there to the expedition's camp on the return. Dr. Anderson attempted to make this same trip at the same time the previous year but failed on the same account, and on this patrol, in addition, we had inferior dogs and heavy loads, 125 pounds to each dog.

I regret exceedingly not being able to communicate with Inspector La Nauze, but it was imperative that Dr. Anderson return to his base at Bernard harbour, and I had no choice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BRUCE, *Corporal,*
Regimental No. 4600.

APPENDIX X.

CORPORAL L. M. LLOYD-WALTERS—FORT FITZGERALD TO GRAND DETOUR AND RETURN.

FORT FITZGERALD DETACHMENT,
NOVEMBER 23, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
Great Slave Lake Sub-District,
Fort Fitzgerald, Alberta.

SIR,—*Re* Patrol to Grand Detour, Great Slave river, to investigate Indian report that a white man's tracks had been seen in that neighbourhood, who appeared to be lost.

I have the honour to report that on the morning of the 18th inst., acting on your instructions, I left Fort Fitzgerald with the detachment dog train, and accompanied by Special Constable Laferty, at 10 a.m. to proceed to Grand Detour, Great Slave river, to investigate the report brought up by the Resolution mail carrier that Pierre Biscaya had seen tracks in that district that he took for a white man's wearing boots, and travelling with the aid of two sticks, very slowly.

We arrived at Fort Smith at 1 p.m., and had dinner at the Indian agency, leaving again at 2 p.m. On arriving at Bell rock we found that we were unable to follow the usual winter trail to Salt River settlement as the river was not frozen, which meant that we had to use the summer trail, which is five or six miles longer. We arrived at half-past three and spelled for three-quarters of an hour; we then left for Salt river, where we arrived at 6.45 p.m. Distance travelled, 40 miles.

At Salt river we found that all the Indians were away hunting with the exception of Paul King Beaulieu, at whose house we camped.

We left the following morning at 6.10 a.m., arriving at Biscaya's house, Grand Detour, at 12.50 p.m., having made a fire at the half-way, where we spelled for an hour and ten minutes. Distance travelled, 30 miles.

On my arrival here I found that young Biscaya, on coming on these tracks a second time, had followed them and found that in one place the man had cut a stick left handed, from which he judged that the man was an old Indian named Philomea who is left handed, and who he thought might quite likely have been trapping in that country. Biscaya had then followed the tracks and had come on this Indian in his camp with two other families, all nearly starving. It appears that this old Indian had gone off into the little Buffalo River country, with very little grub, to set traps, and had met with cold weather, and had got wet and had a hard time to make it back to his camp, where he arrived nearly all in, and starving. His moccasins were frozen which gave his tracks the appearance of his having worn boots. Biscaya gave these families two moose which he had killed, which, with the little fish they had would keep them until Philomea's son-in-law, Clawhammer, could fetch them into the Big river, where they had lots of fish.

Only old Biscaya and his wife were at the house when I arrived, and he told me that his two sons Pierre and Chrysostom had gone off that morning early with Willie Brown, Government interpreter, and Boniface Boucher, to look for Isadore Boucher, brother of Boniface, who had left his camp on Tuesday morning to hunt moose, intending to return to the camp that night, and who had not yet showed up.

As Chrysostom had told his father that he would be home that night without fail, I decided to wait and if their search had been unsuccessful to go out the following day

myself. Chrysostom, however, did not get home that night, so after waiting all the next day I concluded that they had found the boy Isadore and gone into Salt river.

I left Biscaya's at 6 a.m. the following morning, the 21st inst., and on passing the place where the search party had left the main trail to go into the bush I saw that some sleigh had passed on the way into the settlement either early that morning or late the night before; on reaching the half-way I spelled for an hour and arrived at Salt River settlement at 12 noon.

On my arrival I found that the search party had found Isadore Boucher dead on the trail, having apparently died from heart failure on returning to his camp on Tuesday evening. The party had left Salt River settlement with the body that morning for Fort Smith. So after resting my dogs for an hour and having a cup of tea, we left for Fort Smith; we arrived at Bell rock at 3.30 p.m., where we spelled for an hour and a half, and arrived at Fort Smith at 6.30 p.m. It was too late to telephone my arrival, so I went to see Mr. G. Card, Esq., coroner, and reported the matter to him.

The following morning I telephoned to you, and received my instructions. I then examined the body and took down the statements of all the witnesses in connection with the case, and after dinner accompanied the coroner whilst he examined the body.

The coroner decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest, and gave the required authority for the burial.

I left Fort Smith at 3 p.m., and arrived at Fort Fitzgerald at 5.30 p.m.

The trail on the way down to Grand Detour was not very good but was splendid on the return trip. The dogs went very well, indeed, making 140 miles in 23 hours, actual travel.

Fox and marten tracks were very plentiful below Salt river, as well as wolf tracks. The Indians complained that the wolves were destroying the fur as fast as they caught it, and that they had no luck in catching the wolves.

I am rendering a separate report on the death of Isadore Boucher.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. M. LLOYD WATTERS, *Corporal.*

In charge of Fort Fitzgerald Detachment.

APPENDIX Y.

CONSTABLE D. WITHERS—DEASE BAY TO FORT NORMAN AND RETURN.

Dease Bay, Great Bear Lake, March 14, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Great Bear Lake Patrol.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* the above.

On Monday, January 10, 1916, in pursuance of your instructions, I left detachment at Dease bay at 9 a.m., with dog train No. 1 for Fort Norman with official mail, accompanied by Mr. D'Arcy Arden with dog train, Catholic priest, Father Frapsance and Indian Harry who acted as forerunner, also Special Constable Ilivinick with dog train No. 2, who accompanied the patrol as far as Caribou point, about 50 miles southwest with dog feed for return trip. We made Indian Ferdinand's tepee at 2.30 p.m., and camped there for the night.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., we left tepee at 6 a.m., and camped in bush at 4 p.m. Dog "Moose" going very lame, old wound in shoulder troubling him.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., it was blowing a regular blizzard from the southeast, and we decided to stay in camp.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., the wind dropped considerably and we struck camp at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at Indian Ferdinand's house at Caribou point at 3 p.m., when we camped for the night.

On Friday, the 14th inst., there was a slight southeast wind, and the forerunner "Harry," for some unaccountable reason, declined to cross the lake to Big point, saying that the wind was too strong to cross, so we had no alternative but to stay in camp for the day. This crossing from the house is about 50 miles, and requires a clear day to cross.

Special Constable Ilivinick returned to Dease bay this a.m., and I decided to send dog "Moose" back and take the Indian dog "Lighten" out of the special's team in his place, as "Moose" was going very lame and I did not think he would be able to make the trip in the condition he was in at the time.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., with a slight southeast wind we left Caribou point at 6.30 a.m. and camped on the ice at 4 p.m., about 12 miles from Big point. There was a strong wind blowing at the time and we had great difficulty in putting up the tent.

On Sunday, January 16, we struck camp at 6 a.m. and lunched at Big point, then travelled around the point until 3 p.m., when we camped. Dogs going good.

On Monday, January 17, there was a southeast wind, but we struck camp at 7 a.m. and made crossing to Koharage point and camped at 3 p.m.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., we left camp at 6 a.m. and crossed to Fox point where we camped at 3 p.m.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., it was very cold, with a strong southwest wind. We struck camp at 6 a.m. and arrived at Bear Lake fishery at 2.30 p.m., where we camped at Clary's house, and rested the dogs on Thursday the 20th.

On Friday, the 21st inst., we left the fishery at 7 a.m., and arrived at Fort Norman on Tuesday the 25th inst., at noon.

At the fishery I purchased and packed 300 fish for use as dog feed during my stay at Fort Norman.

The trail from Bear Lake fishery is very heavy, and hard on both men and dogs. The sleds were continually cutting off the trail on either side, and as there was about four feet of snow in the bush it made travelling extremely difficult.

We stayed at the Northern Trading Company's post at Fort Norman, and I cannot speak too highly of the hospitality extended to us by Mr. Proctor, manager of that post.

The mail arrived on Friday, the 28th inst., and Inspector Rheault and Corporal Joy, accompanied by three Indians and two dog trains, arrived at Fort Norman on Monday, the 31st inst. Inspector Rheault is making a patrol all through his district. Weather cold and clear.

On Tuesday, February 8, 1916, I left Fort Norman, accompanied by Mr. D'Arcy Arden and Indian "Harry," with two dog trains, on our return trip to base at Dease bay, with incoming official mail and supplies.

I found it necessary to hire an extra dog team here to assist us as far as Bear Lake fishery, on account of having such heavy loads and the trail being so bad.

Mr. Proctor, manager of the Northern Trading Company, furnished the extra dog team. We arrived at Bear Lake fishery on Saturday, the 12th inst., where we decided to stay a couple of days to rest the dogs.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., we left the fishery at 8 a.m., and camped about 15 miles from Fox point, and made arouud the point on the 16th inst., where we camped to await a favourable opportuntiy to cross to Koharage point.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., on account of strong northwest wind, we decided to stay in camp.

Friday, the 18th inst., was cold but clear and we crossed to Koharage point, where we camped.

On the 19th inst. we made to east end of point and arrived at Indiau "Jimmey's" camp, a little west of Grow cape, on the 21st inst. I purchased moose meat here for dog feed.

On Tuesday, February 22, we left Indian camp at 6 a.m. and travelled till 9.30 p.m., when we had to camp on ice in McTavish bay, and about five miles from cape McDonald, on account of darkness and the ice being so rough on approaching the timber. As we had no wood for making a fire, or poles for putting up the tent, we made our beds as comfortable as possible between the sleds, and turned in.

On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., we camped at Indian Ferdinand's house at Caribou point, and left there on the 24th inst. for the base at Dease bay, where we arrived at 3.30 p.m.

The trip, on the whole, is rather a hard one on both men and dogs on account of the long crossings from point to point, and one has to wait for favourable opportunities to make the crossings, as there is nearly always a wind blowing from one direction or another.

Mr. Arden is about as good a traveller as I ever had the pleasure to travel with, and his excellent knowledge of the lake made the trip cousiderably easier than it otherwise would have been.

I think the hardest part of the trip is between Bear Lake fishery and Fort Norman. This trail is apparently very little used by the Indians, and is through thick brush for the most part, and hills.

At the fishery there are about six families living, and as far as I could ascertain they seem to be fairly prosperous. The surrounding country is good for moose hunting, and there is an abundance of herring in the lake, which are fine eating. Mileage covered, about 800 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. WITHERS, *Constable,*

Regtl. No. 4794.

APPENDIX Z.

CONSTABLE A. LAMONT—HERSCHELL ISLAND TO RAMPART HOUSE AND RETURN.

Herschell Island,
November 3, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Sir.—I have the honour to make the following report *re* mail patrol from Herschel Island to Rampart House and return.

Acting upon instructions received from you I left Herschell Island detachment on the morning of the 30th of September, with five detachment dogs and toboggan, carrying 50 pounds of mail (principally V. Stefansson's and Dr. Anderson's, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition) fifty-six days' rations and 200 pounds of dogfeed, in company with the following party, Capt. L. Lane, of the auxiliary schooner *Polar Bear,* Messrs. Burt and Adair, miners, with Eskimo's Naipaktoona and Izyona as guides.

The above party, after attempting to get outside earlier in September on the auxiliar schooner *Gladiator*, carrying the above mail on board, had to return to Herschell Island, owing to the icepack moving inshore to the westward, completely blocking the route along the coast. Consequently, they were obliged to make the trip to Seattle, overland, with dog teams, by way of Rampart House, Fort Yukon, Circle City, and Fairbanks.

We crossed from Herschell Island to the mainland in whaleboats, the remainder of the trip being accomplished by dog teams.

The route followed was by Canoe river, crossing the summit at the head of this river. From there we travelled across a wide stretch of willow flats and lakes, to the mouth of Old Crow river; thence down the Porcupine river to Rampart House, where we finally arrived on the 18th of October, having been on the trail nineteen days.

Arrangements were made here with Captain Lane, to take the mail on to Fort Yukon and have it forwarded outside. Sergeant Dempster is in charge of the police post at Rampart House, discharging police and Canadian Customs Collector's duties. Mr D. Cadzow runs a trading post and fox ranch here. I remained at Rampart House for four days, to rest my dogs and procure a toboggan. I had the utmost difficulty in getting one, as the Indians in that neighborhood had not made any during the summer and fall. Mr. Cadzow kindly agreed to sell me his own toboggan, for which I paid $23.

On the return trip I left Rampart House on October 23, accompanied by Eskimo Naipaktoona, who acted as guide, arriving at Herschell Island on November 1.

On the outward trip the travelling was very bad, owing to the late freeze-up. Canoe river was only frozen along the edges, making it necessary to travel over numerous gravel bars and rough tundra, resulting in our toboggans being badly battered before we got to the summit. We struck W. Annett's camp about 60 miles up the river, where he intends to spend the winter trapping. Mr. Annett kindly put his cabin and tools at our disposal, enabling us to repair our toboggans sufficiently well to take us to Rampart House. On the homeward trip the trail improved considerably.

Caribou, rabbits, and ptarmigan were abundant along the route. Six caribou were killed by the party. The weather on the whole was mild, with the exception of a few days on the latter end of the homeward journey.

The dogs stood the trip well and returned in excellent condition. The total distance travelled from Herschell Island to Rampart House and return was 450 miles.

Leaving Herschell Island a month later, this trip to Rampart House could be made in eight or nine days, as the rivers are all frozen over by that time. The object in starting out so early was to get the Canadian Arctic Expedition's mail out as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. LAMONT,

Const. Reg. No. 5548, in charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX AA.

CONSTABLE D. CHURCHILL—FORT SIMPSON TO FORT NELSON, B.C., WITH INDIAN TREATY PARTY, 1915.

FORT SIMPSON DETACHMENT,

October 11, 1915.

The Officer Commanding R. N. W. Mounted Police,

Fort Fitzgerald Sub Dist.

Fort Fitzgerald, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol to Fort Nelson, B.C.

In compliance with your instructions I acted as escort to the Fort Nelson annual Indian Treaty payment party, composed of T. W. Harris, Indian agent, W. Johnson as engineer, and A. Gairdner as guide and boatman. We left Fort Simpson September, 15, 1915, in an 18-foot skiff propelled by a 3½-horse-power Evinrude. On arriving at the rapids the motor was taken off and a tracking line substituted, we each taking our turn in the collar. These rapids extend for a distance of 15 miles, and at the present low stage of water are difficult to ascend with a boat drawing 18 inches. In one place we were forced to portage, and in others to lift the boat bodily over bars that extended across the entire river. At the head of the rapids the motor was used again, aided with the line in making swift points. At Cache island we met a party of Indians, numbering about thirty, in two moose-skin boats, returning to Fort Simpson from their summer hunt, up North Nahanni river across the mountains and down the South Nahanni. They reported a successful season, and had a large quantity of fresh and dried moose meat with them. The Nahanni mountains were already capped with snow when we passed them. On arriving at Fort Liard it was deemed advisable to leave the skiff, as the current is too swift for so small a motor, and the Nelson river was reported to be very low, so a canoe was requisitioned and an Indian hired to help with tracking. Mr. Johnson remained at Fort Liard to make some necessary repairs to the skiff, which was damaged by contact with the rocks in the various rapids. We arrived at Fort Nelson on the day previous to that set for the paying of the annuities, and found nearly all of the Indians already there. A full payment was made amounting to approximately $1,800, those who were absent having left written orders with their chiefs for collection.

Complaints were made by the Sicannie Indians that Indians from Dease lake were coming over into their hunting grounds using poison, which they strongly objected to, and also that the Slavi Indians were setting forest fires in their country. The Slavies, on being taken to task for this offence, replied that by burning the country they were making it good for moose, and if the Government wanted them to stop setting fires they should send in more provisions. They were warned by Mr. Harris that any future offence of this nature would be severely punished.

There were ten deaths and twelve births reported.

We left Fort Nelson on October, 3, and arrived at Fort Liard on the 6th, returning to Fort Simpson in the skiff, arriving on October 10.

The country passed through is well wooded with second-growth spruce, poplar, and birch, with occasional good patches of timber. There have been several forest fires during past season, but have been extinguished by the fall rains, with exception of two that

are still smouldering on the sides of the mountains. Parts of the country are good for agricultural purposes, as evidenced by the excellent garden produce seen at Forts Liard and Nelson.

All the Indians seem very well provisioned, both with vegetables and meat, moose being exceptionally plentiful this year. Wolves are on the increase, and were seen several times in bands; the Indians have a superstition against killing these ravagers, although a fair price is being paid for their pelts by the trading companies.

Total distance travelled, 720 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient, servant,

D. CHURCHILL, *Const.*

APPENDIX BB.

CORPORAL D. CHURCHILL—FORT SIMPSON TO FORT NELSON, B.C., WITH INDIAN TREATY PARTY, 1916.

FORT SIMPSON DETACHMENT, August 10,, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Great Slave Lake Sub-Dist.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to report that I acted as escort to the Fort Nelson Treaty payment party, and respectfully submit the following report:—

The Treaty party consisted of Mr. W. Johnson, Fort Simpson Indian Agency engineer, who acted for T. W. Harris, Esq., I.A., Doctor MacDonald of Fort Smith, Corporal Churchill, D. A. Gairdner as guide and interpreter, and three canoe men.

Party left Fort Simpson in two canoes on July 17 and arrived at Fort Nelson on August 1, staying one day at Fort Liard en route, making very good time considering the high stage of water both in the Liard and Nelson rivers. Hours of travelling being about 14, with two one-hour stops for meals.

Game and Fur.—From Fort Simpson to Fort Liard we encountered no game except two lynx, and the Indians at Fort Liard informed us that game is very scarce, the rabbits having died, lynx migrated, and foxes being found dead all through the bush. Moose are scarce, and no young ones have been seen this season, probably due to wolves preying on them. Wolves are reported to be very numerous and a number of pelts are being held for bounty, which I informed them I had as yet received no money for that purpose. Between Forts Liard and Nelson, bears are numerous; we saw them every day in the berry patches along the river and were fortunate enough to kill five, which were a welcome addition to our food supply.

Country.—The country passed through, judged from that which can be seen from the river, is principally covered with small poplar, interspersed with patches of excellent spruce timber; some seen near mouth of Nelson river measured from 30 to 36 inches in diameter and carried size to a good height.

There has been but one forest fire this season, and that occuring on the beat of fireranger N. Lafferty, having burned a fairly large tract, and still burning.

Vegetation.—Gardening is done on a very small scale both at Forts Liard and Nelson. Potatoes are grown by the missionaries and Hudson Bay Company men; also by a very few Indians. New potatoes were eaten at Fort Liard on July 24 for

the first time and were of good size and quality. The Roman Catholic mission at Fort Liard have a small though well-assorted garden, growing carrots, squash, turnips, onions, and a few hills of corn, which latter I was informed will not mature. Raspberries and high-bush cranberries grow all along the rivers, and the pea vine flourishes along the low banks of the Nelson.

Indians.—The Indians were all at the forts when we arrived. At Liard there was the usual amount of "starvation", but if Indians go hungry at this place it is because they are too lazy to fish, as there are two lakes close to the fort teeming with fish of excellent quality, but apparently a meat hunter thinks it beneath his dignity to catch fish for a living. At Nelson they were all in both for the arrival of the Hudson Bay Company scow, which arrived there on July 29, taking twenty-eight days for the trip from Fort Simpson. Treaty was paid on August 2, about $1,175 being paid. Owing to the frequent changing from paddles to tracking line it was impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the distance travelled per day, but the distance from Simpson to Nelson being 360 miles, therefore patrol mileage is 720 miles. Number of days on patrol, twent-three.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

D. CHURCHILL, *Corporal,*

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
"Depot"	Regina	1		2	5	2	1	11	7	10	52	12	103	94	31		125	
	Arcola								1		1		2	2			2	
	Assiniboia				1			1		1	4		7	3	2		5	
	Avonlea										1		1	1			1	
	Balgonie										1		1	1			1	
	Balcarres									1			1	1			1	
	Big Muddy										2	1	3	3	2		5	
	Bengough									1	1		2	4			4	
	Broadview										1		1	1			1	
	Boissevain, Manitoba							1		1	2		4	6			6	
	Bannerman, Manitoba										2		2	2			2	
	Canora										1		1	1			1	
	Carnduff									1			1	1			1	
	Ceylon										1		1	1			1	
	Craik										1		1	1			1	
	Cartwright, Manitoba										1		1	2			2	
	Crystal City, Manitoba										1		1	2			2	
	Elbow									1	1		2	2			2	
	Estevan									1	2		3	2			2	
	Esterhazy										1		1	1			1	
	Expanse										1		1	1			1	
	Elmore										2		2	2			2	
	Emerson, Manitoba				1				1		3		5	5			5	
	Francis										1		1	1			1	
	Fillmore									1			1	1			1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1			1	
	Gravelbourg								1		1		2	1	2		3	
	Goschen										2		2	2			2	
	Gretna, Manitoba										2		2	3			3	
	Goodlands, Manitoba									1	1		2	2			2	
	Haskett, Manitoba										2		2	3			3	
	Imperial										2		2	2			2	
	Indian Head								1		1		2	1	2		3	
	Kamsack								1		1		2	2			2	
	Lampman									1			1	1			1	
	Langenburg										1		1	1			1	
	Lanigan										1		1	1			1	
	Lyleton, Manitoba										1		1	2			2	
	Maryfield										1		1	1			1	
	Melville										1		1	1			1	
	Milestone									1			1	1			1	
	Mortlach									1			1	1			1	
	Montmartre										1		1	1			1	
	Moose Jaw				1				1	2	3	1	8	3			3	
	Moosomin								1		1		2	3			3	
	Marienthal										2		2	2			2	
	Norway House									1	1	1	3					
	Mowbray										1		1	1			1	
	Ogema									1			1	1			1	
	Outlook										1		1	1			1	
	Ottawa				2			3					5					

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"Depot" —*Con.*	Punnichy										1		1	1			1	
	Neudorf										1		1	1			1	
	Northgate									1	1		2	2			2	
	North Portal									1	1		2	2			2	
	Preeceville										2		2	2			2	
	Piney, Manitoba										1		1	1			1	
	Radville										2		2	2			2	
	Ridgeville, Manitoba										2		2	3			3	
	Sheho										1		1	1			1	
	Strassburg								1		1		2	2			2	
	Short Creek									1	1		2	2			2	
	Sprague, Manitoba										1		1	1			1	
	Stuartburn, Manitoba										1		1	1			1	
	Snowflake, Manitoba										1		1	1			1	
	Town Station, Regina							1	1		1		3	1			1	
	Tribune										2		2	2			2	
	Tugaske										1		1	2			2	
	Weyburn				1				2		4	1	8	3			3	
	Willow Bunch									1	1		2	2	2		4	
	Wood Mountain									1	2	1	4	3	2		5	
	Wynyard										1		1	1			1	
	Waskada, Manitoba										1		1	1			1	
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1			1	
	Yorkton				1				1		4		6	4			4	
	On Leave				1			1	1	1	2		6					
	On Command							1					1					
	Total	1		2	13	2	1	19	20	32	148	17	255	221	43		264	
"A"	Maple Creek			1				2		2	4	2	11	12	12		24	
	Cabri										1		1	2			2	
	Chaplin										1		1	2			2	
	East Fork										1		1	1			1	
	East End										1		1	1			1	
	Forres										1		1	1			1	
	Fox Valley									1			1	1			1	
	Gull Lake								1				1	1			1	
	Herbert										1		1	2			2	
	Prussia										2		2	3			3	
	Robsart									1			1	1			1	
	Swift Current				1				1		3	1	6	4	2		6	
	Shaunavon				1				1	1	2		5	3			3	
	Ten Mile							1				1	2	1	2		3	
	Vanguard									1	2		3	5			5	
	Willow Creek									1			1	2	1		3	
	White Mud										1		1	1			1	
	Waldville										1		1	1			1	
	On Leave										1	1	2					
	On Command							1					1	1			1	
	Total "A" Division			1	2			4	3	7	22	5	44	45	17		62	
"B"	Dawson			1	1			3	2	2	13	1	23	2	6		8	
	Carcross									1			1	1			1	
	Carmacks										1		1	1			1	
	Dawson, Town Station										4		4					
	Forty Mile								1				1					
	Granville							1					1		2		2	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"B"—*Con.*	Half-way House																	17
	Indian River										1		1	1			1	
	Mayo										1		1					
	Rampart House								1				1					5
	White Pass Summit								1				1					
	Whitehorse				1			1		1	7	1	11	3			3	
	Whitehorse, Town Station										1		1					
	On Command										1		1					
	Total "B" Division			1	2			5	5	4	29	2	48	8	8		16	22
"C"	Battleford			1	2			3	2	1	11	3	23	32	6		38	
	Alsask										1		1	1			1	
	Biggar										1		1	1			1	
	Cutknife										1		1	1			1	
	Edam										1		1	1			1	
	Hafford								1				1	1			1	
	Kerrobert									1	1		2	2			2	
	Kindersley								1		2		3	3			3	
	Lloydminster										1		1	2			2	
	Loverna										1		1	1			1	
	Maidstone										1		1	2			2	
	Meota								1				1	2			2	
	Macklin									1			1	2			1	
	Onion Lake								1		1		2	3	1		4	
	Radisson									1			1	1			1	
	Rosetown									1			1	1			1	
	Turtleford									1			1	1			1	
	Unity										1		1	1			1	
	Wilkie									1	3		4	2	2		4	
	On Command										1		1					
	Total "C" Division			1	2			3	6	7	27	3	49	59	9		68	
"D"	Macleod			1	1	1		4	2	3	14	5	31	16	14		30	
	Big Bend									1	1	1	3	4			4	
	Blairmore				1					1	1		3	2	2		4	
	Bellevue							1			1		2	2			2	
	Claresholm				1				1		2		4	3			3	
	Carmangay										1		1	1			1	
	Coleman								1				1	2			2	
	Cardston								1		2	1	4	2			2	
	Frank										1		1	1			1	
	Hillcrest										1		1	1			1	
	Lundbreck										1		1	1			1	
	Nanton										1		1	2			2	
	Peigan										1	1	2	2			2	
	Porcupines										1		1	2			2	
	Pincher Creek										1		1	3			3	
	Stand Off									1	1	1	3	4	2		6	
	Twin Lakes									1	1		2	2			2	
	Vulcan									1			1	1			1	
	On Leave				1						1		2					
	On Command								1				1					
	Total "D" Division			1	4	1		5	6	8	32	9	66	51	18		69	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Constables. Supernumerary	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"E"	Calgary			1	1			5	1	6	13	4	31	9	6		15	
	Banff									1	2	1	4	4			4	
	Bankhead																	
	Bassano										1		1	1			1	
	Blackie										1		1	1			1	
	Brooks									1			1	1			1	
	Canmore								1				1	2			2	
	Carbon										2		2	3	2		5	
	Cochrane										1		1	1			1	
	Crossfield									1			1	2			2	
	Drumheller									1	1		2	2			2	
	Exshaw																	
	Gleichen								1		1	2	4	2			2	
	Hutton								1		1		2	2			2	
	Hanna										1		1	2			2	
	High River										1		1	1			1	
	Innisfail									1			1	1			1	
	Irricana										1		1	1			1	
	Jenner									1	1		2	2	2		4	
	Munson										1		1	2			2	
	Nordegg									1			1	1			1	
	Okotoks								1				1	1			1	
	Olds										1		1	1			1	
	Oyen										2		2	3			3	
	Red Deer				1					1	2		4	3	2		5	
	Rocky Mountain House										1		1	1			1	
	Strathmore										1		1	1			1	
	Trochu									1			1	2			2	
	Youngstown										1		1	1			1	
	On Leave				1								1					
	On Command													12	3		15	
	Total "E" Division			1	3			5	5	15	36	7	72	65	15		80	
"F"	Prince Albert			1	1			2	1	2	7	3	17	15	8		23	
	Allan										1		1	1			1	
	Asquith										1		1	1			1	
	Blaine Lake										1		1	1			1	
	Big River									1			1	1			1	
	Cumberland House								1				1					
	Duck Lake								1				1		2		2	
	Elrose										1		1	2			2	
	Hanley										1		1	1			1	
	Humboldt								1				1	1			1	
	Isle a la Crosse										1		1					5
	Landing River										1	2	3					13
	Manitou Rapids									1	1	2	4					13
	Melfort							1					1	1			1	
	MacRorie										1		1	1			1	
	Rosthern									1			1	2			2	
	Saskatoon				1				1	1	3		6	2	2		4	
	Shellbrook										1		1	2			2	
	Tisdale										1		1	2			2	
	The Pas								1		2		3					18
	Vonda									1			1	1			1	
	Wadena										1		1	1			1	
	Wakaw										1		1	1			1	
	Watrous									1			1	1			1	
	Total "F" Division			1	2			3	6	8	25	7	52	37	12		49	52

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"G"	Edmonton			1	1			3	6		9	8	28	36	6		42	
	Andrew									1		1	2	2			2	
	Athabaska									1	1		2	2			2	
	Camrose									1			1	1			1	
	Castor									1			1	1			1	
	Coalspur										1		1	1			1	
	Coronation										1		1	1			1	
	Daysland									1			1	1			1	
	Edson				1					1	1		3	2	1		3	
	Entwistle										1		1	2			2	
	Fort McMurray										1	1	2					5
	Fort Saskatchewan								1				1	1			1	
	Hardisty									1			1	1			1	
	Holden									1			1	2			2	
	Jasper										1		1	1			1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1			1	
	Lac Ste. Anne									1	1		2	2			2	
	Lac La Biche									1		1	2	1			1	
	Morinville										1		1	2			2	
	Pocahontas										1		1	1			1	
	Provost										1		1	1			1	
	Stettler				1				1		1		3	4			4	
	Stony Plain							1					1		1		1	
	St. Paul des Metis									1	1		2	3			3	
	Tofield										1		1	1			1	
	Vegreville							1			1		2	2			2	
	Vermilion									1	1		2	2			2	
	Wainwright									1	1		2	2			2	
	Wetaskiwin								1				1	1			1	
	Westerose									1			1	1			1	
	Westlock								1		2		3	4			4	
	On Leave										1		1					
	On Command		1								3		4					
	Total "G" Division		1	1	3			5	10	14	33	11	78	82	8		90	5
"K"	Lethbridge			1	1			2	1	2	17	5	29	23	9		32	
	Coalhurst									1			1	2			2	
	Coutts							1			1	1	3	1	4		5	
	Empress									1			1	2			2	
	Etzikom									1			1	1			1	
	Grassy Lake									1			1	2			2	
	Irvine										1		1	1			1	
	Magrath									1			1	1			1	
	Medicine Hat				1					1	3		5	3	2		5	
	Medicine Lodge										1	1	2	1	2		3	
	Pendant d'Oreille										1	1	2	4			4	
	Retlaw										1		1	1			1	
	Suffield										1		1	1			1	
	Stirling										1		1	1			1	
	Taber										1		1	1			1	
	Warner																	
	Wild Horse									1			1	3			3	
	Writing on Stone									1	1	1	3	6			6	
	Total "K" Division			1	2			3	1	10	29	9	55	54	17		71	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"M"	Port Nelson			1						1	4		6					18
	Baker Lake				1			1		1	2	1	6					22
	Half Way																	
	Churchill										2	1	3					17
	Kettle Rapids										1		1					
	On Command				1					1	3		5					
	Total "M" Division			1	2			1		3	12	2	21					57
"N"	Peace River				1			2	2		10	4	19	12	4		16	
	Fort Chipewyan									1		1	2					5
	Fort Fitzgerald				1				1		1	2	5			2	2	5
	Fort Macpherson								1				1					3
	Fort Norman										1		1					
	Fort Resolution									1		1	2					5
	Fort Simpson									1		1	2					5
	Fort Vermilion								1				1	2		1	3	
	Grande Prairie									1			1	1			1	
	Herschell Island				1					1	2		4					3
	Lake Saskatoon								1		1	1	3	4	1		5	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		1	2	5	3	1		4	
	Mirror Landing							1					1					
	McLennan										1		1					
	Sawridge									1			1	1			1	
	Sturgeon Lake									1			1	1			1	1
	Spirit River								1				1		2		2	
	Wabasca										1		1					3
	On Leave			1							2	1	4					
	On Command											1	1					
	Total "N" Division			1	4			3	8	7	20	14	57	24	8	3	35	30

DISTRIBUTION.— State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1916—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Regina District	1	.	2	13	2	1	19	20	32	148	17	255	221	43	...	264	. .
Maple Creek District	..	.	1	2	..	....	4	3	7	22	5	44	45	17	....	62	. .
Dawson District	..	.	1	2	.	....	5	5	4	29	2	48	8	8	....	16	22
Battleford District	..	.	1	2	.	....	3	6	7	27	3	49	59	9	....	68	...
Macleod District	..	.	1	4	1	....	5	6	8	32	9	66	51	18	...	69	...
Calgary District	..	.	1	3	.	....	5	5	15	36	7	72	65	15	...	80	....
Prince Albert District	..	.	1	2	.	.	3	6	8	25	7	52	37	12	...	49	52
Edmonton District	..	1	1	3	....	....	5	10	14	33	11	78	82	8	...	90	5
Lethbridge District	..	..	1	2	....	....	3	1	10	29	9	55	54	17	...	71	..
Hudsons Bay District	..	..	1	2	....	....	1	..	3	12	2	21	..	....	....	....	57
Peace River District	..	..	1	4	....	....	3	8	7	20	14	57	24	8	3	35	30
Total strength, Sept. 30th, 1916	1	1	12	39	3	1	56	70	115	413	86	797	646	155	3	804	166

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING DAWSON, Y.T.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1916.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended September 30, 1916:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The mining and business conditions of the territory have not changed to any appreciable extent during the year. Prices of some articles, more especially drugs, have doubled, trebled, and some are unobtainable, whilst other articles have decreased.

The White Pass and Yukon Company, which has a monopoly of the transportation business on the whole length of the Yukon river, from Skagway to St. Michaels, has done a larger business than for many years. Most of the material for the Alaskan Railroad is shipped to Fairbanks, via Dawson, and consequently their boats have been running to their full capacity all the season. The company had completely filled three boats with tourists from the coast, via Dawson, to Fort Yukon, on purpose to see the "midnight sun" at Circle city, and as the weather was clear, no forest fires prevailing, they had their wish gratified. More and more people are coming north every season for their summer vacation, and there is no doubt that the scenery from Vancouver to Dawson is magnificent.

The Yukon is gradually importing less fresh vegetables. The growing of these is past the experimental stage, and, with the possible exception of potatoes, the vegetables grown will compare with any brought in from the outside. Celery and cabbages grow larger and have a better flavour than any imported. It is estimated that the farmers here have sold over 800 tons of potatoes alone during the year, and one can now purchase all kinds of native vegetables at any time of the year. Almost every householder now has his little garden patch, which yields him sufficient to last him most of the season, and materially cuts down his expenses.

Mr. Malte, of Ottawa, was sent in by the Department of Agriculture, to examine and report on the grasses and grains of the territory, with a view of assisting the farmers in planting the varieties most suitable for the soil.

Owing, possibly, to the general activity on the outside, the number of laborers who generally "mush" in over the ice was small, and there are very few unemployed, and a very quiet winter is anticipated.

Fur was fairly plentiful, but the price was very low; mink selling at from $3; lynx, $4; beaver, $6 to $8; and martens, $5; the prices now have gone up considerably higher.

The fox farming has not proved a success so far, most of those engaged in the project have lost money, whilst some have been able to pay expenses, the foxes being still in so wild a condition that in numerous instances they killed their progeny. Most of those in this business are selling off all their stock except those that raised black or silver-grey cubs this spring.

Commissioner George Black received a commission as captain in the Yukon Expeditionary Force, and obtained authority to raise a company of 250 men in the Yukon. Recruiting commenced early in the spring, and as soon as sufficient had

joined, drill was commenced under my supervision. Later on they were drilled by ex-Corporals Greenaway and Stangroon, who most conscientiously devoted their evenings for this purpose, in consequence of which, when the drafts left, they were well instructed in marching and the care of their arms. On June 10, 154 of these men left for Victoria, under Lieut. G. Hulme, who is a veteran of the Boer war, and in July a second draft of 33, under Lieuts. Mahaffy and McLennan, left for the same place. McLennan is an ex-constable and came to the Yukon in 1902. Captain Black intends leaving with the balance about the 8th October.

CRIME.

The following is a list of the cases entered and dealt with during the year:—

Classification.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.
Against Religion and Morals—			
Drunk and disorderly	40	40	
Vagrancy	2	2	
Keeper of common bawdy-house	4	4	
Frequenter of common bawdy-house	2	2	
Keeper of common gaming house	2	2	
Players or lookers on, common gaming house	30	29	1
Obstructing a peace officer	2	2	
Creating a disturbance	2	2	
Against the Person—			
Murder	1	1	
Assault, common	13	6	7
Assault, causing bodily harm	1	1	
Pointing firearms	1	1	
Defamatory libel	2	.....	2
Against Property—			
Theft	7	4	3
Mischief	3	3	
Wilful damage	3	2	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	1	
Against Public Order—			
Carrying concealed weapons	2	1	1
Against Administration of Law and Justice—			
Escaping from lawful custody	1	1	
Against Indian Act—			
Intoxication	13	13	
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	8	3
Against City By-laws	10	10	
Against Immigration Act—			
Entering Canada after deportation	1	1	
Yukon Ordinances—			
Liquor ordinance	9	8	1
Insanity	9	7	2
Game ordinance	3	3	
Miscellaneous	22	21	1
Total	197	175	22

The seven cases of assault "dismissed or withdrawn" were not assaults in the true meaning of the word, but were the result of actions brought by persons quarrelling and fighting between themselves. The cases dealt with show an increase of sixteen over last year, while the percentage of convictions has increased to 89 per cent.

On March 10, Alexander Gogoff was executed, at Whitehorse, for the murder of four men in September last. These men were section hands, as Gogoff had formerly been, but leaving the country earlier in the spring had gone to Vancouver. He returned to Whitehorse and endeavoured to again procure work on the section, and being unable to do so threatened to get even, which he did. The murdered men were working a short distance out of the town when killed. After committing the murder, Gogoff walked back to the town and into the drug store, where he told the proprietor what he had done. McPherson immediately notified us and he was arrested. Although frequently warned he spoke freely of his crime, and did not appear to think it anything unusual. He was committed for trial, and on October 19 he was arraigned and pleaded "guilty," but the court would not accept his plea and ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered. On his trial on October 20, Mr. Justice Macaulay, after a consultation with the crown prosecutor, decided to accept his plea of "guilty." The jury were called and dismissed, and after a trial of short duration, he was sentenced to hang on 10th March. Information was received that his compatriots in Vancouver were doing their utmost to prevent his execution being carried into effect, and on March 7 word was received by telegram that his cousin, Tom Gogoff, was on the train en route to Whitehorse, and would arrive there that day. The train was met and Gogoff arrested by Sergeant Mapley, who immmediately searched him, finding a fully loaded ·38 calibre revolver and a supply of spare shells on his person. He was charged with carrying concealed weapons and on 9th March was found guilty and sentenced to 3 months hard labour, and to pay a fine of $100, or 3 months additional imprisonment. The fine was paid, and on the expiration of his sentence he was escorted to the Summit and turned over to the Canadian Immigration Inspector for deportation, he having come from Juneau, Alaska. The United States authorities would not permit him to enter Alaska, so he was brought back to Whitehorse pending instructions from Ottawa. Authority was given for his deportation to Russia, and on August 10, he was taken to Vancouver for deportation.

On March 27, Gauvin Fowlie and Harry McGuinness were charged, on the complaint of Harold Blankman, a court stenographer, under section 317 Criminal Code, with writing and publishing the following statements at a meeting of the British Empire Club, held in Dawson on the 14th March, 1916:—

> Moved McGuinness, seconded Fowlie, That one Harold Blankman, having made application for membership to the said club, was rejected on the grounds of being a German and pro-German in his sentiments, at the present time Blankman being court stenographer, and at the time of his rejection also acting as sheriff of the Yukon territory *pro tem.* That in the opinion of the British Empire Club, the services of Harold Blankman be immediately dispensed with. That the secretary of the club be authorized to forward copies of this resolution to the acting commissioner of the Yukon and to the Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice.

Blankman is a naturalized British subject, and claims California as his birth place. After many adjournments the case came up for trial on July 4, but a *nulle prosequi* was entered.

Henry Vonthein was sentenced to 4 months hard labour for being drunk and disorderly and using seditious language, and at the expiration of his sentence was interned.

Oscar J. Blumer, a German naval reservist on parole, was convicted of being drunk and disorderly, and sentenced to 3 months hard labour. Evidence showed accused had used offensive, obscene and seditious language. His parole has been cancelled and he is now interned till the expiration of war.

Charles Gravel was charged with using language derogatory to His Majesty The King, found guilty and sentenced to 6 months hard labour, and if it is found that he is an alien enemy will be interned at the expiration of his sentence.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

Two hundred and twenty letters of inquiry were received for persons dead or missing, an increase of over 100 per cent over last year. We were able to give information required in 20 per cent of the cases, which is a fair percentage, when the absurdity of some of the inquiries are taken into consideration, as a sample: an inquiry was received asking for information of a man "who died 30 years ago in Alaska"!

INDIGENTS.

Sixteen cases of destitution were reported and investigated, and any found to be in need of assistance were provided with the necessities of life by the Territorial Government, on my recommendation.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND AMMUNITION.

This division is armed with the Lee-Enfield, Mark II, ·303 Rifle. These are all in good order and repair, but some have been used to such an extent that they are no longer accurate, the bore at the muzzle is so worn that a bullet placed in the muzzle will drop in until stopped by the cartridge case. These rifles are the ones formerly used by the Yukon Field Force and taken over by us in 1900.

The ·455 Colt revolvers are all in good condition. Revolver ammunition was received this year from the Dominion Cartridge Company, and is of good quality. At the annual revolver practice there were a few mis-fires, but these were possibly caused by a weak spring in the revolver.

A supply of ·303 Lee-Enfield, Mark VII, ammunition was received from the United States. There being no means of getting ammunition into the Yukon except through Alaska, we were forced, owing to the neutrality of the United States to procure our ammunition in that country. On trial, it has been found very satisfactory, but strange to say, although more powerful than that previously in use (recapped) it was found that an elevation of from 3 to 5 degrees higher was necessary at 200 yards, whilst at 500 and 600 yards the position was reversed.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The substratum underlying Dawson is formed of glacial muck on the top of gravel, which is slowly but surely disintegrating and moving towards the river; in consequence of which buildings in certain parts of the town, particularly those in the southern end, are continuously settling, caused by the thawing of the muck and the rotting of the foundations. The peninsula on which the town is built was formerly covered with a thick growth, and well mossed, all this is now clear, giving the sun full access to the soil, consequently places that were level a few years ago are now full of hollows, where the ground has thawed and subsided.

This summer the quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding, Inspector Telford and the Sergt. Major, commenced settling to such an extent that in places the linings of the buildings commenced to spring off the walls, and when an examination was made of the buildings, it was found that the foundations had not only settled in some instances more than 12 inches, but also that the sleepers had so rotted that they could be crumbled in the hands, and that the ground under the houses, formerly dry, was now a quagmire. This required immediate action, as it was doubtful if the buildings would stand up under the usual upheaval of the ground in winter. Staff-Sergeant Evans, who has had considerable experience in building, was brought in from detachment, a boiler was procured, and holes were thawed, with steam, down to gravel, vary-

ing in depth from 16 feet to 21 feet, piles were placed in these, new sleepers and sills fitted in where required and the buildings dropped on the piles. This is now completed and the buildings levelled. Had Staff-Sergeant Evans not been available, and the work done by outside labour, it would have cost in the neighbourhood of $3,000; as it is the only cost is the lumber used to replace the rotted wood torn out.

Repairs of the same nature will be required to the stable next year; this is also a frame structure, all these buildings being 16 years old. The guard room will also require extensive repairs, but this is a different proposition, the building being of logs and was erected in 1898 for a police hospital, being used for this purpose until 1909, when it was remodelled and turned into a guard room. The logs in the foundation are rotted, and the window frames are so rotten that nails will no longer hold in them, neither will the windows open and shut without force owing to being out of alignment. New floors are also required in all the corridors.

Sidewalks have been rebuilt and repaired around the barracks, the roads have been covered with a coating of ashes saved from the coal furnaces giving them solid facing. The interior of the sergeants mess, barrack room, reading and recreation, bath and wash rooms, division mess and kitchen have been repainted, rendering them bright and clean. The roofs of all buildings have been painted, and the walls of log buildings white-washed, as have the fences. The interior of the officer commanding and inspectors' quarters, and the exterior of the barrack room block, the sergeant-majors quarters, and officers quarters will require painting next year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Sergeant Mapley was again stationed at the White Pass Summit to assist the immigration inspector. This being on the international boundary line, is the port of entry into the Yukon, and formerly innumerable undesirables got into the Yukon by this route, but it is now generally known outside that a member of the force, who is acquainted with most of the undesirable class desiring admission, is stationed there, and this is a strong deterrent. There were thirty-three rejected from entry during the season. Those who get by have through tickets to Fairbanks or some other point in interior Alaska, and if found in Dawson are invited to keep moving.

Forty-Mile is also a port of entry into Yukon from the lower river, and the same duties are performed by the non commissioned officer stationed there; he also acts as agent to the Department of Agriculture examining all cattle and horses entering.

Sergeant Dempster, stationed at Rampart House performs the duties of Customs inspector; whilst at other points the police act as postmasters, and issue relief to destitute Indians, none receiving relief unless certified to by us or by the superintendent of Indian affairs.

INDIANS.

The Indians are under the direct supervision of the superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Reverend John Hawksley who for many years was a missionary in this country and the McKenzie district. Intoxication amongst these native sons and daughters remains about the same, some of them getting drunk whenever they have the opportunity, but owing to the success we have had in securing the people giving them the liquor, people are very chary in supplying them for the small profit they make. Out of twenty-four cases of intoxication and supplying liquor to Indians, convictions were obtained in twenty-one. In the southern end of the territory, it is now an almost established fact that liquor is obtained by them from Atlin, B.C. This is not supplied directly to them but passes through several hands before they obtain it. It is believed that there is a cache on Teslin lake, which lies both in Yukon and British Columbia, and the Indians in the traffic obtain as much as $7.50 a bottle from the other Indians

for it. The only way of killing this traffic is for some member or members of the force to be given the powers of special constables for British Columbia, and for British Columbia constables for the Atlin district to be sworn in as special constables for the Yukon; by co-operating in this manner, I believe that this can be handled.

More and more relief has to be given Indians every year. The white men who hunt and trap for a living handicap the Indian to a large extent, as they go into the business in a systematic manner, while the Indian is very haphazard in his method of trapping, and will not take the trouble to set out his line of traps at the distance the white man goes to.

HORSES.

At the commencement of this fiscal year we had nineteen horses. Two were cast and sold as unfit for further use, and two more killed, the result of accidents. Two have been purchased from the W. P. & Yukon Company, and have turned out first-class horses, being well broken for team work.

DOGS.

We have twenty-two dogs on the muster roll. Five are at Rampart House and the remainder at Half-Way, where we keep them for summer. These are in first class condition, except two which are old and unfit for long trips, these will be kept for short patrols.

FORAGE.

The forage here is again supplied by the same contractors as last year, and is of good quality. The price of the hay is higher than in 1915, whilst the oats and bran have decreased. Hay being $86 per ton, against $77 last year; oats and bran $84 and $73 a ton, respectively.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal is burned throughout the barracks, with the exception of the office building, which is equipped with wood furnaces. All furnaces and stove pipes have been put into good shape for the winter.

PROVISIONS.

The contract was this year awarded to J. N. Spence & Co., a British firm. They are giving good satisfaction. All goods supplied being of English or Canadian make.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been of good quality. The riding breeches of the last shipment were of better quality than formerly, and I was pleased to notice that many of them were so well cut that no alteration was required when issued.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been good, only one serious accident occurred, namely that to Reg. No. 6331 Constable Paveley, G. D., whereby he sustained a broken leg. He was treated by our doctor at Whitehorse, but on January 12 he reported that under existing conditions he could not get the bone to knit, that an operation was necessary, and that as he was alone, it would be necessary to send him outside for

treatment. Constable Paveley was sent to the hospital at Vancouver by your instructions, and on February 7 the "X" Ray showed fractures of the tibula and fibula, the apposition partial and the union incomplete. The tibia was plated and a plaster put on. He was discharged from hospital at the end of June fit for light duty, and is gaining strength steadily.

ANNUAL TARGET PRACTICE.

The only Target Practice held this year was with the revolver. Reg. No. 3322 Sergeant McLauchlan, with 345, was the highest in the division.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Foot drill was held tri-weekly during the spring, and later as the men became proficient, once a week. Machine gun drill was also held twice a week for staff men, and lectures once a week. These were attended by all available men.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct and discipline of the division has been good, only fourteen breeches of discipline occurred. One non-commissioned officer was reduced to the rank and pay of a constable, and one constable was dismissed.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

On October 1, 1915, the strength of the division was fifty-three of all ranks, and on the same date this year will be forty-three, a decrease of ten.

Loss and gains is as follows:—

Loss.		*Gain.*	
Discharged T.E.	9	Transferred	9
Transferred	4		
Purchased	4		
Dismissed	1		
Deserted	1		
Total	19	Total	9

There are ten detachments in the division during the summer. These have all been inspected by me during the year, and also by inspecting officers, with the exception of Rampart House. The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson in August. Whitehorse, Carcross and the Summit detachments were also inspected by him on his return.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The barracks are well protected from fire by the city hydrants. There is also, in each quarters, a length of hose attached to a ¾-inch plug for emergency.

GAME.

The caribou passed within a few miles from Dawson in their annual migration, and this was taken advantage of by everyone in town, the hills being full of hunters, both male and female, and all were able to get sufficient fresh meat to last them the

winter at a minimum cost, which was a great saving to them, as beef costs from 45 cents to 55 cents per pound, when bought in small pieces. A patrol was sent out to enforce the game ordinance: some of the hunters tried to bring in only the hind quarters, but all were notified to kill only as many as allowed by law and that no parts were to be left in the bush. Moose were fairly plentiful, but other edible game, such as grouse and rabbits have almost disappeared. The hunters blame the wolves and lynx.

Numerous complaints were received by our detachments, from prospectors and hunters, of the depredation caused by these animals. Carcases of caribou and moose being frequently met with that the wolves had caught and killed, these are becoming more numerous every year. As there is now a bounty in the Northwest for the killing of these animals, and none here, it is possible that they are being driven over here. The matter of giving a bounty of sufficient value to warrant hunters killing them was taken up by the Yukon council, but it was felt that the Yukon could not afford to do this without the co-operation of the adjoining province of British Columbia and the territory of Alaska; if these provinces will issue a bounty the Yukon will also do so, and in this manner we can cope with the pest.

CANTEEN AND LIBRARY.

There is only a small canteen maintained here, stocked with articles of common use, such as tobacco in its different forms, clothing, toilet preparations and groceries, and it pays its way. Supplies are purchased in the spring and fall from Vancouver.

The library is well stocked with books and periodicals. A stoppage of 25 cents per month is made from all members of the division, and this is expended on magazines and periodicals.

We are indebted to the department for a liberal supply of illustrated papers and higher classed magazines, which we could not afford had we to purchase them.

PATROLS AND MILEAGE.

The Dawson-McPherson patrol left on January 3, reaching here on the return trip on March 10, the number of days actually travelled being forty-four, for a distance of 1,000 miles. As an unusual depth of snow was encountered, also very severe snow storms, I consider this very good time. The party and dogs all returned in good shape. Sergeant Dempster leaving Rampart House on March 20, with dog-team, and accompanied by an Indian guide, patrolled to Herschell island, arriving back on the 18th April, a round trip of 400 miles. A patrol was made from Rampart to Fort McPherson and return by Sergeant Dempster between November 15 and December 23, 500 miles. Frequent patrols have been made to Whitehorse, Mayo, and Forty-Mile, one patrol has also been made to the head waters of the White river by canoe. The total number of miles travelled by members of the Division is 67,598, made up as follows:—

Horse	32,975
Water	18,718
Stage or train	7,857
Dogs or foot	8,048
	67,598

MINING.

The output this year is estimated at four million odd, compared with $4,312,237.70, in 1915; this does not include the returns from quartz sent to smelters on the outside. The placer grounds on which the dredges are operating are gradually being worked out, and two years more will finish the Bonanza Creek diggings, although it

will take several years for the hydraulic system of the Yukon Gold Company to be worked out. Whilst this applies to the creeks in proximity to Dawson, it does not apply to outlying creeks, one or two are being discovered every year, and whilst they are not fabulously rich, like their predecessors, still they afford better than wages. Rude creek, which was last year's discovery, has been steadily prospected and has returned good results to those employed there.

In the Mayo district a dredge is being installed, which ought to be a good paying proposition, as there is known to be ground there which is well worth working by ordinary methods, were it possible to get rid of the water, there is so much of this lying on bedrock, that the cost of pumping it out precludes the working of it, except by dredge. The Silver King quartz mine, in this section of the country, was sold for considerably over a quarter of a million dollars, and the new owners intend operating on a very large scale. The former owner estimated that the ore sent to the smelter for treatment was valued at $320,000.

Antimony ore, in paying quantities, was discovered last year, and the claims bonded to an American firm, who are now working them. The first car load was valued at $4,400. Now that the price of copper is so high, the mines in the southern end of the Yukon have re-opened and are being worked to a greater extent than ever before. The Pueblo, which is the largest, is shipping an average of 4,000 tons per month, valued at $20 per ton. The Grafter Mine has shipped about 7,000 tons worth $15 per ton, after freight and smelter charges are paid. Most of the other mines are owned by local people who are putting their profits back into the mine, in the way of improvements and developing.

A new company has been formed for the working of placer ground on Nansen Creek; this is a shallow creek, with pay very scattered. The company have been ground sluicing and doing the necessary preparatory work for hydraulicing on a large scale next season. Mining on White river is practically a thing of the past, there are a few men prospecting but nearly all the mining is on the American side.

The Yukon Gold have one less dredge working this year, and are moving this one to Bear creek, where they have a big strip of creek bottom. The Canadian Klondike Mining Company are working all their boats, and a person who had not visited this creek for the past two years, would feel lost, as the whole of the country is now a mass of gravel ridges averaging 30 feet in height. The gold digger, imported from England by the Treadgold Company, has been idle all summer, it has not apparently proved the success anticipated. The wetness of the season has enabled those mining by hydraulicing to get in full shifts every day. The Yukon Gold Company, who bring their water from 12-Mile creek, through ditches, flumes and inverted syphons, have had a full head all the time.

GENERAL.

With the exception of about two weeks hot weather in the middle of June, we have had a wretched summer, cold and wet. A considerable decrease was noticed in the number of small boats arriving in the spring, some ninety boats only coming in this spring carrying 234 passengers, against 387 in 1915. Of these 144 were Americans, Canadians and Irish being next in numbers, with twenty odd each, Norway and Sweden had fifteen each.

In May two men arrived here from Herschell island, via Rampart House and Fort Yukon, and joined the Yukon Infantry Company, then in formation, and left with them for Vancouver in June.

In August we were visited by the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Dr. Roche, who visited all points of interest, was interviewed by any wishing to see him, and at a public meeting, in his address, stated that he felt his visit was not fruitless, as he would now be better able to understand financial and other matters, vital to the Yukon, that heretofore he had to depend on from reports and other sources.

The Yukon had its first labour troubles in July; the longshoremen and other employees of the White Pass Co. struck for higher wages, which the company would not concede. For a short while labour was at a premium, and one of their boats was brought to Dawson, manned by people from all stations in life, the principal of the Whitehorse school acting as one of the firemen. No breaches of the peace occurred, and the company brought in men from the outside to take the places of those who went on strike.

During last winter a club was formed, called the "British Empire Club", which had for its aims the upholding of the cause of Great Britain, the exposing of pro-German sentiments, and the discouragement of dealings that might assist the enemy, and to discourage the employment of those not in sympathy with the cause. Most of the big companies promised to employ none but those in sympathy with the allied cause, and the club has done a certain amount of good.

A terrific storm was experienced in January, the railroad being blocked from January 18 to February 7, no mail being received during that time. The Government thermometer registered 64 degrees, whilst thermometers in other parts of the Yukon showed from 70 to 76 degrees below zero.

Prohibition has been the main topic of interest since spring. At the annual meeting of the Yukon council, a monster petition was received asking for prohibition, and the council decided to hold a plebescite to decide the question. This was held on August 30, and resulted in a win for the "wets", as those not in favour of prohibition were called, by three votes, several votes were rejected, the wording of the ballots not being very plain, several people who intended voting for prohibition have since stated that they had marked their ballot wrong. The prohibition voted on was absolute, neither manufacture nor importation was to be permitted; there is no doubt that had the measure been framed in the same manner as that of Alberta that it would have won hands down. Until July of this year all licensed premises were permitted to be open for the whole of the 24 hours, but an ordinance was passed, and came into effect on July 14, causing all these premises to close their doors at midnight.

I forward herewith report of patrol of Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W. J. D., to Herschell island and return; that of Reg. No. 5572 ex-Corporal Ward, E., of a patrol from Dawson to Fort McPherson and return, and one of Reg. No. 6290 Constable Tidd, C.B., to the head of White river.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty support of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the division, in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, Supt.,
Commanding "B" Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE GAOL.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Annual Report of the "B" Division guard room, used as a common gaol and penitentiary for the Yukon territory, for the year ended September 30, 1916:—

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1915	10
Received during the year, male	61
Received during the year, female	4
Lunatics received during the year, male	7
Lunatics received during the year, female	0
Total	82
Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1916	6
Daily average	5·93
Maximum in any one day	15
Minimum in any one day	3
Number of lunatics received	7

Four lunatics showed no signs of improvement and were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster: one died at Whitehorse on the journey; the remaining three were kept under observation. and upon further examination discharged as cured.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	65	4	69
Indian	6		6
Total			75

ETHNOLOGY OF LUNATICS.

English	1
Canadian	3
Swede	1
Unknown	2
Total	7

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

Offence.	Years.	Months.		Interned for duration of War.	Total.
	Three.	Six.	Three.		
Theft	1	1			2
Inmates of disorderly house			2		2
Prisoners of War				2	2
Totals	1	1	2	2	6

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	10		10
Scottish	5		5
Irish	7		7
Canadian	7	1	8
American	10		10
Russian	2		2
French	2	2	4
Finlander	1		1
Indian	9		9
Norwegian	1		1
Swedes	8	1	9
German	8		8
Peruvian	1		1
Totals	71	4	75

PRISONERS' CONDUCT.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, there being only three breaches of discipline; all being dealt with by the commanding officer as warden of the gaol and penitentiary.

Crime among the Indians shows a decrease from the previous year, there being only six convictions.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied the prisoners is of first-class quality; as there is no kitchen attached to the gaol, the food is supplied cooked from the division mess, and is of the same quality as that supplied the members of the division.

GAOL BUILDINGS.

The gaol building is of logs and was one of the first erected in the barracks in 1899. The foundation logs are rotten and a new foundation will be required next year, to prevent further settling of the building; new window frames are also required, as owing to the gradual settling they have become warped and will not properly open and close. New floors are also required in corridors Nos. 1 and 2, and the whole building jacked up and levelled.

PRISONERS' CLOTHING.

The prison clothing is of good quality and is supplied from the quartermaster's store, with the exception of that issued to prisones of war, which is purchased locally. The material for the clothing for the female prisoners is purchased in town and is made up by themselves.

LUNATICS.

Seven lunatics were confined this year, showing an increase of five over 1915. Of these four were transferred to New Westminster and three were discharged. One of these, Walter Street, whilst *en route* to the asylum, became very weak shortly before his arrival at Whitehorse, was removed to the hospital at that place and died.

PRISON WORK.

The work done by the prisoners has been various, all buildings have been whitewashed outside, the roofs painted, and several of the buildings have been re-piled, besides the hauling of the feed supply, coal, repairing of fences and ditches.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. MARSHALL, Reg. No. 5754, Constable,
Provost.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined in Dawson gaol and penitentiary for the year ending September 30, 1916.

Offence.	Penitentiary.	Common Goal.								Fined.	Discharged.	Discharged with caution.	Suspended Sentence.	Detained for duration of War.	Transferred to N. Westminster.	Total.
	Yr.	Yr.	Months.						Dys							
	3	1	6	4	3	2	1	30	14							
Confined midnight, 29-9-16	1	2			1	1	1	3								1
Common assault										1						1
Breach of Immigration Act												1				1
Contempt of court										1						1
Drunk and disorderly					1	2	2		3	10	1	11	1			31
Drunk, whilst interdicted										1						1
Drunk and disorderly and resisting arrest										2			1			3
Fraud											1					1
Gambling										8						8
Keeper of common gaming house										1						1
Insanity											3				4	7
Intoxication					1		2					3				6
Liquor to Indians				1							1	1				3
Inmates of disorderly house					2											2
Theft			1		1					1						1
Stowaway												1				1
Prisoners of war														2		2
Total			1	1	5	2	4		3	25	6	17	2	2	4	72

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 12, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Whitehorse Sub-District.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the following as my Annual Report of the Whitehorse Detachment Guard Room, a Common Gaol and Penitentiary, for the year 1915-1916.

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-15	4
Received during the year, males	30
Received during the year, females	4
Lunatics received during the year, males	3
Lunatics received during the year, females	1
Total	42
Prisoners in cells at midnight, 12-9-1916	4
Daily average	4·68
Maximum in any one day	9
Minimum in any one day	1

Three lunatics arrived at this post during the year from Dawson, *en route* to the Provincial Insane Asylum at New Westminster, B.C.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	32		32
Indian	2	4	6
Negro		1	1
Totals	34	5	39

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Canadian	1
American	1
Irish	1
Negro	1
Total	4

CLASSIFICATION.

Penitentiary prisoners	2
Common gaol prisoners	13
Casuals	18
Lunatics	4
Condemned prisoners	1
Prisoners of war	1
Total	39

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	7		7
Belgian	1		1
Canadians	6		6
English	2		2
Finlander	1		1
Indians	2	4	6
Irish	3		3
Italian	1		1
Negro		1	1
Russian	4		4
Scottish	3		3
Swedish	2		2
Norwegian	1		1
German	1		1
Totals	34	5	39

CONVICT EXECUTED.

Name.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	By whom sentenced.	Date execution.
Gogoff, Alex	Murder	20-10-1915	Judge Macaulay	10-3-1916

EXECUTION.

The execution of Alex. Gogoff for the murder of the railway section crew, Patrick Kinslow, George Lane, Henry Cook and Tom Bokovitch, was carried out on the 10th day of March, 1916, at the Whitehorse police barracks.

PRISONERS' CONDUCT.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, there being only two breaches of discipline. One prisoner of war, G. E. Bierfruend, at large, made his escape into United States territory. Prisoner Michael Joseph Noone escaped from the custody of Reg. No. 6461 Constable Stewart, H. A., while at work with three other prisoners on the 24th August, 1916, and after being at large for a period of five days, was recaptured by Reg. No. 4230 Corporal St. Laurent, A., at Carcross and brought back to Whitehorse. On the 30th August he appeared before Police Magistrate J. Langlois Bell, and pleading guilty to the charge of escaping from lawful custody, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, sentence to commence at the expiration of original sentence of six months.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied to the gaol is first-class and the quantity sufficient. The food is cooked in the detachment mess and brought to the gaol, where it is distributed.

The prisoners have been employed on general fatigue work around the barracks, white-washing, painting, splitting wood, scrubbing, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. PRITCHETT, Reg. No. 4921, Corpl.

Provost Whitehorse Guard Room.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER—RAMPART HOUSE TO FORT McPHERSON AND RETURN.

RAMPART HOUSE, December 28, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report. I left Rampart House for Fort McPherson on the 15th November with team of five dogs, provisions and dog feed. I took mail for Fort McPherson and trappers *en route*, and also about twenty-five pounds of news and illustrated papers. At Old Crow post I was joined by a Mr. Johnson, trader, with whom I had previously made arrangements to go with me. We arrived at McPherson on the 26th November, and left there on the 13th December, on our return journey. I did not intend staying there so long, but my travelling companion went down the McKenzie and was delayed some ten days longer than expected, but as some of my dogs had sore feet the delay was beneficial to them.

There were Indians and white trappers located at various points *en route*, at Old Crow trading post, Romp river and Driftwood river; at Salmon cache two white trappers near Lapierre's house and on Shute river, six miles or so beyond, an Indian family at each point. These belong to Peel river, and had moved away when we came back. All the white trappers have had a very successful season so far, lynx being the principal fur caught. These animals, I was informed, are very plentiful farther up the Porcupine than the point where we leave it. There is one white trapper about 75 miles above the Salmon cache and there are two on Eagle river, tributary to the Bell. There are also some Indians up the Bell, but they seldom come down this far. Some of the Indians were doing fairly well, but they had not much meat, having failed to get any caribou last fall. They had killed a few moose, but they had been eaten.

We had fairly good weather, a few days on the return trip being rather cold. At Salmon cache, coal oil was frozen for three or four days.

At McPherson all were in good health. I brought back a package of mail, containing 130 letters, to be mailed at Fort Yukon, about half of them had Canadian stamps, but as they were mailed at an American office they will require American stamps. I am mailing them at the police expense.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

Monday, 15th November. Started from Rampart house at 1.15 p.m., made Caribou Bar at 5 p.m. Camped in the cabin with Indians. Heavy trail 15 miles.

Tuesday, 16th. Left Caribou bar at 6.30 a.m. Nooned at Bluefish river 10.15 to 11.30 a.m. Made tea near Moose's cabin 4.10 to 5 p.m. Arrived at Old Crow post at 8.10 p.m. Had a heavy trail all day, couldn't see it, excepting through the bush on some of the portages. An Indian, going to Bluefish to see his traps, went ahead of the dogs for me to that point, and from there I broke trail ahead of the dogs all the way. About 30 miles.

Wednesday, 17th. Stayed at Crow.

Thursday, 18th. Mild, cloudy, light snowfall. Started at 8.30 a.m. East end first portage (Old Crows) at 10.10 a.m. Nooned 12.30 to 2 p.m. Went by way of the

Graves portage (left limit) and arrived at Lords cabin (Romp river) at 5.20 p.m. Most of the trail was heavy. Mr. W. Johnson, trader of Old Crow's accompanied me to-day and will go through with me. He has a dog team. About 25 miles.

Friday, 19th. Fine and clear. Started at 7.10 a.m. First portage at 8.10 a.m. Nooned on second portage (north bend) at 11.20. Started at 1.15. Made the river at 2.20. The trail was fairly good across the portages. Made Driftwood river at 3.30. Made Balaam's (Indian) cabin, about four miles above Driftwood, at 5.15 p.m. and camped. The trail on the river was drifted full. About 25 miles.

Saturday, 20th. Clear with a cold wind at times. Left Balaam's cabin at 7 a.m. Passed Rubes' cabin at 10.20, Manwells portage at 11 a.m. Nooned on the portage at 11.30 a.m. Made Salmon cache at 3 p.m. The portage is about three miles long and has not been opened for some years. The trail was heavy all the way on the river. Some of my dogs are getting sore feet. Camped at Salmon cache, had some dog moccasins made. There are two white trappers living here with their families. 22 miles.

Sunday, 21st. Stayed at Salmon cache for the day.

Monday, 22nd. Cloudy, snowing in a.m. Started at 7.15 a.m. Linklater going ahead for eight miles along the trap line. Made lunch 12 to 1.20. Camped at 4.10 p.m. on the last hill. First night to pitch tent. The trail was very heavy all day, one toboggan has been over but there was very little snow. There is deeper snow along this portage than yet encountered. Going very slow, tough breaking trail over the nigger heads. About 20 miles.

Tuesday, 23rd. Cloudy, calm in a.m., windy in p.m. Started at 7.45 a.m. Made cabin about half mile from Lapierre's house at 10 a.m. There is an Indian family at this cabin. Made cabin on Shule river, where there is another Indian family, at 12.30 p.m., and had lunch. Encountered water at several points on Shule river. Camped at 3.40 p.m. Heavy trail all day. Expected a good trail from these Indian cabins but all the males of both families had gone to the fort before the last snow storm. Rabbits are fairly plentiful along here. About 16 miles.

Wednesday, 24th. Mild and very foggy until noon. Started at 7.10 a.m. Nooned 12.50 to 2.10 p.m. The trail did not lead across portage at the big bend, lost the trail frequently, encountered lots of open water and overflow. We lost a lot of time in avoiding water and pulling over gravel bars, from which the snow had been swept, and several times we went astray as the fog was so thick we could not see where we were going. About 17 miles.

Thursday, 25th. Strong head wind 2 hours a.m. Thick fog until late afternoon. Mild. Started at 6.50 a.m. Made foot of hill at 8.50, got on to the divide about 10 a.m., the fog so thick that I could see no land marks, cross cut back and fore trying to find some sign of an old trail without result. One time I thought we would have to go back, feeling certain I had got headed wrong but bore to the right and struck a small open draw, later on struck signs of an old trail and about noon met six Indians with four teams. Nooned 1 to 1.20. Camped at 4 p.m. Had a heavy trail until we met the Indians. About 25 miles.

Friday, 26th. Mild and Cloudy. Started at 6.45 a.m. Nooned 11.35 to 1 p.m. McPherson at 4 p.m. Good trail all day, but encountered water at numerous places. About 30 miles.

November 27 to December 12. Stayed at McPherson.

Monday, 13th. Foggy and mild. Started on return to Rampart house in company with Mr. Johnson at 7.50 a.m. Good going, with the exception of about three hours. Nooned 11.50 to 1.25. Struck two Indian camps at 3.30 p.m. and camped. About 24 miles.

Tuesday, 14th. Clear and much colder, strong head wind. Started at 7.50 a.m. Camped in last timber at 12 noon. Too late to go across the divide, snow drifting in clouds. Heavy trail. About 12 miles.

Wednesday, 15th. Clear, cold, with strong head wind. Started at 6.45 a.m. Reached the willows at 9.05. Could not see much of the old trail. Did not stop for lunch. The snow was drifting in clouds on the divide. Camped at 3.10 p.m. Heavy trail. About 20 miles.

Thursday, 16th. Strong wind a.m. Calm p.m. Very cold. Started at 7.50 a.m. Nooned at cabin on Shule river 1.30 to 2.45. The Indians have gone from here. Made cabin near Lapierre's house at 4.45 p.m. and camped in the cabin. Indians gone from here also. No wood handy and very cold. Sleds pulled heavy. About 25 miles.

Friday, 17th. Cold and clear. Calm. Started at 7.10 a.m. Nooned 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. Arrived at Salmon cache at 4.45 p.m. Had a good trail. About 25 miles.

Saturday, 18th. Very cold. Clear. Stayed at Salmon cache.

Sunday, 19th. Very cold. Clear. Started at 10.15 a.m. Arrived at Balaam's cabin at 3.15 p.m. Did not stop for lunch. Saw two moose crossing the river. Good trail. 22 miles.

Monday, 20th. Very cold. Clear. Started at 8 a.m. Nooned 11.45 to 1 p.m. Made Romp river at 2.45 p.m. and camped. Good trail. 25 miles.

Tuesday, 21st. Light clouds. Cleared in afternoon. Milder. Started at 7.15 a.m. Did not stop for lunch. Took the portage on right limit arrived at Crow at 12.45. Good trail. 25 miles.

Wednesday, 22nd. Cloudy. Stayed at Crow.

Thursday, 23rd. Cloudy. Mild. Started at 6 a.m. Nooned 1½ hours at head of Ramparts and arrived at Rampart house at 4 p.m. About 45 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER, Sgt.,
In charge of detachment.

APPENDIX C.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER—ATTEMPTED PATROL FROM RAMPART HOUSE TO DAWSON, Y.T.

Dawson, Y.T., April 5, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith duplicate copies of a patrol Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W. J. D., attempted to make from Rampart house on the Porcupine river, to Dawson, but which he was unable to complete owing to the duplicity of the Indian guides with him. It would be a distance of between 250 and 300 miles, of which the first 150 or 200 would be over a country over which hardly any white men have ever travelled, and is unsurveyed. He would strike the Dawson-McPherson trail about 100 miles from Dawson, so that he was probably about half-way between Rampart and the point where he would touch our winter trail to McPherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Supt.*
Commanding "B" Division.

Rampart House, Y.T., February 7, 1916.

The Officer Commandiug,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report: On the 17th January I engaged an Indian named John Nikwum with dog team at $4 per diem, and another Johnny Porcupine at $3 per day, for the purpose of making a patrol from this point to Dawson. Nikwum is credited with knowing the route well, having lived for years at the head of the Porcupine and Peel rivers, coming here last summer. I had previously discussed the route with him, and as to the number of dogs it would take, etc., and he assured me it could easily be done in twenty days with a party consisting of three men and two dog-teams. He was the only Indian who knew the route and who was available. I engaged another Indian to accompany me with a team for five or six days. I purchased the necessary provisions for twenty days, also the needed equipment, from Mr. Cadzow the trader here.

On the afternoon of the 19th January we started from here, unfortunately the weather turned cold and continued extremely cold for a week or so, the Indian frequently complaining that it was too cold to travel. On the 25th I paid off Abel, by an order on Cadzow for $32, six days out and allowing him two days for his return home. Five or six Indian families left Rampart House the same day we did, going some distance along the same route. We left them behind on the morning of the 20th. On the 28th we camped about ten or fifteen miles from the Western branch of the Porcupine, known as the Fishing branch, having travelled about eighty miles. The following morning at 4 a.m., much to my surprise, Nikwum's wife arrived at our camp, she had a toboggan, three dogs and two small children with her. I asked the Indian what the trouble was, they told me that the Indians behind were starving; they wouldn't hunt but hung around camp and snared a few rabbits, and that some of the dogs were nearly dead from starvation. Nikwum would not go any further, saying that he would not leave his wife and children to starve, she had left the other Indians some fifty or sixty miles back. I suspected some trickery, having guessed that they regretted having started, as they seemed to find the trip more strenuous than they expected, judging from the remarks they had occasionally made, and I accused Nikwum of having written a note to his wife, through Abel, asking her to come after him, but this he emphatically denied. I may have been able to have forced these two men to go on, but the woman with her two children were factors which dominated the situation. I could not take them with me, and I hesitated to send them back alone. There had been a wind during the night and the trail would be filled in for miles; with keen disappointment I realized that the situation compelled me to return.

I started on the same day (29th) and arrived at the Indian camp on the afternoon of the 31st. They had moved up one day, since the woman had left them. I soon saw the starvation story was fiction and upon inquiry amongst the Indians, I learned that the two men with me had left notes along the trail, asking some of the others to come after them with any story that would give them some excuse for not going on. The Indians took no notice of these requests refusing to be a party to such a trick; but when Abel returned Nikwum sent a note to his wife asking her to send an Indian named Charley Dewey to overtake us with a story about her children being sick. This man refused to do anything of the kind so she left with her two children, telling no one where she was going. During the forenoon of the day we returned to the Indian camp, one of the children, a girl of three years, became ill and died the same night. It had been ailing slightly from some cause, I understand, but it is very probable that the fatigue and exposure to which it had been subjected contributed to its death. This woman had left the Indian camp, I was told, with very little grub and not a match to make a fire. The route as far as I went led on to the ramparts across the river, thence south-easterly across a high open ridge and down between the heads of two creeks running southerly into the Bluefish river, reaching the river at a point where it comes down from a southerly, and turns to an easterly direction, thence up the wide valley of the Bluefish to its head, then over a low divide into the head of a small river, a tributary of Fishing Branch; the valley of this stream is also wide, and it takes a somewhat circular course; we kept straight across over a somewhat rolling country. The remainder of the route, I am informed, is across the Fishing Branch and portage to Merdes river, up the stream some distance, then portage to Stone river (these three streams are branches of the Porcupine), thence up Stone river to its head, or nearly so, then over the head of Peel river into the Blackstone and 12-Mile creek.

I am informed it is a good caribou country from the head of the Bluefish all the way to Stone river, and from there all the way to the Seela pass (head of 12-Mile). Ptarmigan are plentiful. I was lightly provisioned for the trip, taking into consideration the fact that weather and conditions and general conditions might prolong the time a week or more, but I calculated to live to a great extent off the country through which we passed and was sufficiently provided with ammunition for that purpose.

COPY OF DIARY.

Wednesday, January 19. 50°, mist in afternoon. Left Rampart house for Dawson 2.30 p.m., the party consisting of Sergeant Dempster and Indians John Nikwum and Johnny Porcupine with one police team and one Indian dog-team; Indian Abel also accompanied us for a few days. Crossed divide into tributaries of Bluefish river and camped with Indians who had gone out ahead of us. 7 miles.

Thursday, 20th.—60°, clear and cold, very cold. A cloud of steam over dogs all day. One of my dogs was bitten in the knee a couple of days ago, and this a.m. is unable to put his foot to the ground, and will be unable to work for a week or ten days. I traded him for another with an Indian Joseph, but had to pay him $5 to make the trade, but got a better dog. Did not get started until 10.30 a.m., as the Indians had to do some cooking before leaving. Nooned 12-1 at an Indian tent. From here had partly broken trail about 4 miles. Followed small creek a short distance and then portaged. Timber all way. Camped 3.30 p.m. Travelling slow on account extreme cold. 10 miles.

Friday, 21st. Clear and cold, no change, later breeze. Started 8.30 a.m., travelling along bench on right limit of creek running into Bluefish river. Made Bluefish 9.45. Followed valley of stream, westerly, short distance, thence turning southerly keeping on left limit of river. Valley wide and fairly open. Timber burned. Rabbits plentiful. Slow going and deep snow. 10 miles.

Saturday, 22nd. Clear and cold. Started 8.45 a.m. Direction southerly for a few miles then east about 6 miles, then up a hill and into a small creek, a tributary of the Bluefish, a short way up. Camped here 3.45 p.m. One man going ahead to break trail returning at 5.30 p.m. Heavy and slow going. 9 miles.

Sunday, 23rd. Clear and still very cold. Followed little creek about one hour; then up a hill on the left and over a divide into another small tributary of the Bluefish, which we followed into the main stream again. We had been following an old trail but left it at 11 a.m. Nikwum went ahead this a.m. to hunt caribou, but saw none. Saw some moose tracks. 11 miles.

Monday, 24th. Clear and very cold. About 2.30 p.m. saw some caribou. Nikwum went after them and shot two. Remainder of party going on camped at 3.30 p.m. Johnny Porcupine went ahead to break trail. Heavy going. 10 miles.

Tuesday, 25th. Clear and cold, but seemed a little milder. Hauling caribou to camp. Johnny Porcupine breaking trail. Paid off Abel by order on Cadzow for $32 at $4 per diem, for six days coming and allowing him two days to return. Did not break camp today.

Wednesday, 26th. Clear and a little milder. Started 8.10 a.m. Going a little better, owing to trail being broken yesterday. Nearing summit of divide fairly hard snow and some open country. Not much hill. Patches of timber all along top of divide. The stream on the southern side is known as a salmon river, a tributary of Fishing Branch. Deep snow and bad going this afternoon. Johnny Porcupine breaking trail. 13 miles.

Thursday, 27th. Clear and not so cold. Started 8 a.m. Travelled about a mile on the creek, the only bit of good going we had. The creek makes a long bend. Our route lay across portage on the right limit, and it is the worst kind of going, through small scrubby spruce, snow deep and half hard, carrying up in spots and breaking in others. General direction, southerly. 12 miles.

Friday, 28th. Clear and mild. Cloudy in evening. Going very slow. Trail broken a few miles yesterday with big shoes. Would not carry up the dogs. Two men have to go ahead, leaving one man with two teams. Nikwum went on ahead to break trail. Went about a mile and shot two caribou. Moved up to the caribou and camped. Skinned and cut up meat. I made camp, cut wood, etc., and sent Indians to break trail ahead. Fed dogs all meat they could eat, as we can't haul much with

us. This valley is very wide. The stream follows it on the extreme left limit. We cross rather rolling country, covered with small spruce. Saw a small band of caribou this a.m., but did not molest them. Indians report not so many here as usual. General direction, southeast by south. 16 miles.

Saturday, 29th. Warm; snow and wind during night. At 4 a.m. John Nikwum's wife arrived at our camp. She had left the Indians, who are following along our trail, to overtake us; she had three dogs and a toboggan and two children with her. I don't know what she told Nikwum, but he told me that she said the Indians were starving, that they would not hunt, but hang around camp and snare a few rabbits. He told me that he would not go any farther with me, as he would be leaving his wife and children to starve. I do not think the situation is as he related. I pointed out that the weather had been so cold that it was very difficult to get game, but I could see that they had determined to quit. Although I think I could have forced them to continue the journey. I hesitated to send this woman with her two children back alone, about fifty or sixty miles, chiefly because there had been a wind during the night, and the trail would be badly drifted, and in places entirely obliterated. The circumstances compelled me to return and I am keenly disappointed with having to give up the trip. Started at 9.45 a.m. and camped at old camp two days ago. 18 miles.

Monday, 31st. Fine and clear. Arrived at Indian camp at 2.25 p.m., after 6½ hours travel, and stayed. One of Nikwum's children was taken ill on the trail this forenoon. Ascertained upon inquiry of the Indians that Nikwum had left notes on the trail asking that some of them overtake us with some story that would give them an excuse for refusing to go on to Dawson, that he had sent a note to his wife per Abel asking her to get an Indian named Charlie Dewey to go and overtake us with a message that his children were sick, but Dewey refused to go. 12 miles.

Sunday, 30th. Fine and clear. Started 8 a.m. Trail badly drifted in places. Camped at 4.25 p.m. 18 miles.

Tuesday, February 1. Nikwum's child died this a.m. Did not break camp on this account.

Wednesday, 2nd. Fine and clear. Left camp 10 a.m. Camped at 4.35 p.m. 17 miles.

Thursday, 3rd. Started 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Rampart House 3 p.m.; 18 miles. I did not pay Nikwum or Porcupine.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER, Sergt.,
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX D.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER—RAMPART HOUSE TO HERSCHELL ISLAND AND RETURN.

RAMPART HOUSE, April 17, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol from here to Herschell island and return., I left here with dog-team on March 20, purchasing the necessary supplies from Cadzow, the trader here. At Old Crow I engaged an Indian, John Tezzhya, with his dog-team, as guide, paying him $50 for the round trip. From Old Crow post we were accompanied by Johnson, the trader.

Our route was up Crow river, making two portages about eight or ten miles, then leaving the river on the right limit, we went over a river into the Crow flats, crossing Johnson creek, a tributary of Crow; to this point the country is well wooded. Continuing in a northerly direction from Johnson creek, about thirty miles across a flat, open, treeless lake country, we came to a range of wooded hills; here we went over a low divide onto another flat, treeless plain, about 20 miles across. Crossing this close to the head of Black Fox river, which is another tributary of Crow, we came to a clump of timber at the base of a mountain, and about two miles farther up we went over a divide into the head of Canoe river.

About ten or twelve miles down this stream, on a tributary on the right limit, in a little patch of timber, a man named Annette, a white trapper, has a cabin. There is no more timber between this point and the coast, but there are some patches of willow along the river.

About 25 miles below Annette's cabin we passed through the mountains and left Canoe river on the left limit, and travelling in a northerly direction across a bare, rolling country (tundra), for about 35 or 40 miles, made the coast at "Stoke's Point." This section of the country is devoid of brush or timber, excepting for a few small willows on a couple of creeks which run through it. To make fires we gathered a few willows which had drifted on the bars, and there were not many of these; we also hauled a little wood with us from Annette's cabin. This route is all right in springtime, but in the short winter days it would be bad, as after leaving Johnson creek there is no shelter, excepting a few timber points, which are too far apart for every night's camp.

On the outgoing trip the weather was cold, with head winds about 9 a.m. of the day we expected to reach Herschell island, a gale sprang up, which was beyond anything I have ever experienced: the sky was clear, but the snow drifted so that at times we could not see ten feet. We were with difficulty following a "husky" sled track. We crossed a couple of lakes, and in places where the ice was glare, had to get down on our hands and knees to make any headway at all; about 2 p.m. we made the coast, and shortly after we found a husky hut, where we stayed until morning. We met with no natives between Crow post and Herschell island. All were in good health; the Hudson Bay post have a big stock of trade goods. Captain Lane is expected there next season and intends placing a line of trading goods along the coast. Mr. Johnson went up the Mackenzie and did not return with me.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

Monday, March 20. 40°. Head wind. Clear. Left Rampart house at 10.50 a.m. on patrol to Herschell island, via Old Crow with 5 dogs; nooned at Caribou bar and camped at Bluefish at 6.15 p.m., 25 miles.

Tuesday, 21st. Cold, with head wind all day. Arrived at Old Crow this p.m. 18 miles.

Wednesday, 22nd. Cold, with down-river wind. Hired native John Tezzhya with dog-team to accompany me for $50 the round trip.

Thursday, 23rd. Cold head wind. Left Crow 8.30 a.m. with Indian Tezzhya, also Johnson a white trader; went up Crow river, making two portages on the left limit, leaving the river on the left limit and going over a ridge and coming out on Crow flats; camped on Johnson creek. 28 miles.

Friday, 24th. Cold and cloudy with head wind. Started at 7.40 a.m. and nooned from 11.40 to 1.15 and camped at 6.10 p.m. Had a good trail to noon camp. Here we left the trail. The snow is generally hard and hummocky and soft in places, the country flat and open, only one narrow belt of spruce between here and Johnson creek. Crossed several lakes; direction northerly. 30 miles.

Saturday, 25th. Little milder, calm. Started 7.30 a.m. and went up over a ridge and down into a big open flat, crossing this to the head of Blackfox creek, nooned for an hour where there were a few small willows, and camped for the night at 4.30 p.m., near the head of Blackfox creek, in a little clump of timber on the mountain side; going a little heavy at times; general direction northerly. 24 miles.

Sunday, 26th. Cold and head wind. Followed up Blackfox creek about 2 miles and went over a divide into the head of canoe river. Nooned 12 to 1.20 p.m., then portaged on the left limit, coming out on a big glacier, at the lower end of which a tributary joins on right limit, went up about a mile and one half to some timber, in which is situate Annette's cabin. Camped here at 3 p.m., no one at home. There is no more timber along the way, so made tent poles and cut some wood to take along with us. 20 miles.

Monday, 27th. Cold and head wind at about 10 a.m. Continued down Canoe river, good hard going all the way. No timber but small patches of willow here and there for about 15 miles, after that even willow is scarce. The mountains are generally bare and rounded, camped in some willow at 3.30 p.m., being now at the northern limit of the mountain range. 25 miles.

Tuesday, 28th. Clear and not so cold. Started at 7.30 a.m. and went down river about 1 mile, then leaving the river turned off to the left across a bare rolling country, what is called "tundra" I suppose. There is not much snow, as it is swept off by the wind. Little tufts of grass show up here and there through the snow. Nooned on a little creek, and gathered a few willows to boil the tea, from off the bars. Struck a "husky" sled track at 4 p.m., on a small creek, and camped on this creek at 4.30. There are some small willows here which we gathered off the bars. 25 miles.

Wednesday, 29th. Clear with light west wind which increased into a gale about 9 a.m. Started at 7.45 a.m. leaving the tent and what little grub we had left, taking only a lunch with us, following the sled track down the creek, this did not keep the direction we intended going, but as the wind had increased and the snow was drifting so that we could not see any distance, the Indian thought it best to follow the track, which we frequently lost but managed to pick up again, sometimes after a considerable delay. The gale steadily increased and sometimes we could not see 10 feet ahead, we crossed a couple of lakes, and where the ice was clear it was difficult to keep the dogs going, and we sometimes had to get down on our hands and knees. We finally came to what seemed to be another lake, and were struggling across it in the teeth of the wind, when wind and drift eased a little and we found we were on the lagoon on the coast. A little later we came to an empty huskie hut on a sand spit, we piled into this, dogs and

all at 2.30 p.m. and were glad to get into some shelter. We camped here for the night; we had a lunch, and a few desiccated potatoes for supper and breakfast; found some seal meat in a cache and fed some to the dogs, as we have no feed. 15 miles.

Thursday, 30th. Fine, mild southwest wind. Started 5.30 a.m., and arrived at Herschell island 9.30 a.m. The place we camped last night is called Stoke's point. 15 miles.

March 31 to April 5. Stopped at Herschell. Johnson left for Mackenzie. Two other Indians from Crow arrived here.

Thursday, 6th. Mild, calm, overcast. Left Herschell at 9.30 a.m. on return trip with John Tezzhya. Two other Indians, Ehas and Kwatkji, also travelled with us. Made Stoke's point and lunched; gathered some drift-wood for night camp, and arrived at the tent at 5 p.m. 27 miles.

Friday, 7th. Warm, cloudy, a little rain at noon. We were able to follow our old trail only a few miles; nooned from 11 to 12.15 and camped on Canoe river at 4.50 p.m. There is a lot of snow gone since we came over. The mountain shows black patches and the ground is bare in spots. 24 miles.

Saturday, 8th. Clear and warm. Started 7.10 a.m. and nooned from 11.25 to 12.50 p.m. Made mouth of Annette's creek but did not go up. At this point we met quite a large stream of water coming down; we kept up along shore for a short way, then made a portage on the right limit to the mouth of a small creek about 2 miles up. Here we left Canoe river, going over a different pass to the one we came over. Camped at 5 p.m. in some timber about one mile up from Canoe creek. 30 miles.

Sunday, 9th. Cloudy and mild, northeast wind. Started 6.50 a.m. and went over the divide to the mouth of Blackfox creek. This pass is much easier, shorter and better in every way than the one we went over on the outward trip. Nooned at 10.45 and camped at 5.50 on the ridge on the north of Crow flats. Strong wind to-night. One dog, Nero, lame, owing to a bite on the leg. 30 miles.

Monday, 10th. Misty, warm and light snow fall. Started at 7.15 a.m. and camped at 6.15 p.m. on Johnson creek. Very sloppy underfoot today. 32 miles.

Tuesday, 11th. Foggy in a.m. Warm and cleared up later. Started at 7.15 a.m. Nooned at 11.45 and arrived at Old Crow at 3.30 p.m. Fairly good trail; my eyes are a little sore. 27 miles.

Wednesday, 12th. Stayed at Old Crow on account of sore eyes.

Thursday, 13th. Cloudy, east wind. Left Crow at midnight, made Bluefish at 3.25 a.m., breakfasted 5.45 a.m. to 7.20 and arrived at Rampart House at 11.25 a.m. 43 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER, Sergt.,
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX E.

CORPORAL E. WARD—DAWSON TO McPHERSON AND RETURN.

Dawson, Y.T., March 13, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the R.N.W.M. Police patrol from Dawson, Y.T., to Fort McPherson, N.W.T., and return, winter of 1916.

Acting under instructions received from you, I left the barracks at Dawson, Y.T., on January 3, at 11 a.m., in company with Reg. No. 5621, Const. King, N.V., Reg. No. 6308, Const. Hutchinson, J.R., and Reg. No. 6348, Const. Oldham, H., with Indian guides, John Martin and Peter Alugey, three dog teams of five dogs each, and one team of six, making twenty-one dogs altogether.

This year we carried about 100 pounds of mail, including illustrated papers, and six months' edition of the Dawson *Daily News,* for distribution amongst the people at Fort McPherson, Herschell island and Kittygaruit. These were greatly appreciated by them.

The route taken this year was the same as in former years, and is the only feasible route that can be taken on this patrol, following the rivers takes us a long way out of our course, but saves in time, as portaging over mountains in a direct line would take twice as long to get there. I allowed good miles and make it 491 miles the way we go. I carried an Aneroid barometer with me all the time and registered the altitude every day, also a camera, with which I took some eighty photos of the route, as well as sketching out the course day by day. This I did as the director of surveys of the Yukon territory told me before leaving, that if I did this, his department would make blue prints of the route from them, this will be done shortly and will be of use to members of the patrol in years to come, and also to any prospectors who wish to travel and prospect along our route.

We arrived at McPherson at 2 p.m. on February 4, being 31 days since we left Dawson, twenty-five days were taken in travel and six resting and hunting for caribou so that we could feed the dogs heavy on account of bad roads, fourteen caribou were killed altogether and we found a yearling moose fresh killed by the timber wolves on Trail creek, about eighty miles from McPherson, so we were well supplied with fresh meat. We stayed eighteen days at McPherson, and during this time constables Hutchinson and Oldham, with Guides Martin and Alugey, made a trip to Arctic Red river and return, for dog fish, with our dogs, some seventy miles. This put the dogs in good trim for the return trip. The Edmonton Mail Packet arrived at McPherson on the sixteenth of February six days later than last year, on account of heavy snow. We waited until all mail was answered and left McPherson at 8 a.m. on February 21, and arrived in Dawson at noon of March 10, being 18½ days on the return journey.

Indians.—The first Indians met on the outgoing trip were camped on the Blackstone river, about 110 miles from Dawson, twenty-one of these were living there and all were well stocked with caribou meat. Indian Joseph Njootli is the Christian leader, or minister of this band, and also teaches school. This band followed our trail from the Blackstone to the Little Wind river, and on our return had caught a number of silver foxes, besides numerous cross and red foxes; these they obtain a good price for, in Daw-

son, at the present time. The second band we met were camped on Waugh creek, at its head, about 240 miles from Dawson, there were about 30 in this camp, they had left McPherson early in November, but did not come our trail, so we did not have their trail to follow like last year, these Indians had killed 120 caribou a day or two before we arrived, so were well supplied with meat. One of these Indians, William George by name, had badly scalded his foot, I fixed him up, left medicine with him, and on our return found his foot was all healed. The chief of this band, Julius, reported to me that a few days before our return he had seen an old camp sign on the eastern bank of the Little Wind river, as there were evidently two people with a small tent and toboggan, and had come over from the Big wind vicinity, in between the time we had gone to McPherson and back, Julius said by the camp signs that the people were starving, but no sign would indicate which way they went. I think this is A. A. Knorr and his squaw-wife, who has been out there in the hills for two years without being heard of, this man raised some $6,000 in Dawson on a fake mining concern and he was supposed to have left for the Big Wind district some four years ago, taking an outfit of three tons in with him. To make his mine look like a sure thing he got his wife, who was an interested party to sue him for her share of the money while in Dawson, this making people believe he had a sure thing, since then he has been afraid to come to Dawson for provisions. Two years ago he supplied himself from the Police cache on Hart river, and also gets some goods from Lansing Creek Trading post. I did not see how a man who is used to hunting and living out in that country could starve as there are all kinds of moose around where his tracks were, and if he had followed our tracks we were bound to see him, or where he had left our trail. He must have turned back on his tracks or else he would have met the Indians we met with, camped some three days' travel from where he came to the Little Wind river.

Trails.—We had a bad trail until 40 miles from McPherson. Had we left Dawson a week earlier we would have had the fresh trail of the Peel River Indians, returning from the Christmas festivities at Dawson, for some 200 miles, as it was, their trail was filled in and worse than breaking new trail, the snow was unusually deep, five to six feet, in places, and only through having the strong outfit we did, were we able to make good time. Indian Richard Martin, living on the Blackstone river, who was going to McPherson for furs for a store in Dawson, was hired to accompany us and live in our tent on the way over, this gave us five dog-teams to change off leading with in the hard going, so that none of the dogs got played out. Martin left the Fort six days before we did on the return journey, but six inches of snow fell and filled up the trail behind him. We caught up to him on our ninth day out, he was out of dog-feed so we gave him enough rice and flour to feed his dogs until he struck an Indian camp, after which he got feed and followed us into Dawson. There have been more severe wind storms in the Mackenzie and Herschell districts this year than ever before known, and travellers have been storm-bound for five days at a time, something previously unheard of.

Weather.—There was a very considerable variation in temperature, both going and coming, ranging from 22 above zero to 61 below zero, also several days of heavy wind with low temperature, making it very hard pulling for the dogs in the deep snow. We were, however, only obliged to lay over one day through extreme cold.

Dogs.—We had twenty-one dogs on the trip, ten of which were police, all the rest were hired, except two which were loaned by a Dawson man for their feed, making four trains of five dogs each and one of six dogs. In my estimation the police dogs were the best that could be procured in the territory, none of them showing any sign of playing out, and only two were bothered by sore feet through getting their claws torn off. One was lame for a few days by getting into a fight. They were fed from 2½ to 3 pounds a day of dried King salmon and dried caribou, this

being, I consider the strongest and lightest dog-feed possible to get, and returned in as good condition as when they left. I wish to especially thank the members of the patrol for the care and pains they took in the handling and feeding of the dogs.

Game.—Caribou were plentiful from Dawson to the Wind river, after that only moose are to be found. Mountain sheep are also plentiful on the Hart river, but we did not stop to hunt them, as it would have taken too long to get them to camp. Silver, cross and red foxes are very numerous. Timber wolf tracks are thick in the upper reaches of the Peel, this being in Yukon territory, where there is no wolf bounty at present, and carcases were seen which had been killed by them. In parts marten and otter tracks were plentiful, as were lynx, ptarmigan are very thick and we were able to shoot a large number, making a welcome change to our diet.

Dog feed.—Of dog feed, on leaving the Power house, I had 1,100 pounds. On account of bad roads, and thinking we would be longer than usual, I purchased 500 pounds from John Martin, our guide, and hired an Indian to haul it for us for ten days. We had quite a lot stolen from our loads by stray dogs that followed us, and we had to shoot. I also purchased 52 pounds, enough to feed one night, from the Indians we met on Waugh creek. I cached 252 pounds for return as well as some caribou. Wolverines stole quite a bit of this out of the cache. On the return trip I left McPherson with 400 pounds and picked up 144 pounds at Trail creek cache, being balance of 300 pounds put there by Sergeant Edgenton in November, and bought 100 pounds from John Martin, as well as using what was left in our caches made going over.

General.—The news of V. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, will be in reports from Herschell island. Nothing new has happened at McPherson since last year. Three police, the missionary and his wife, and the manager of the Hudson Bay Company store, comprise the white population there. Besides these about twenty natives live around there, getting an odd job and living as best they can. The catch of fish was poor this year, and no fresh meat had reached the fort for three months prior to the time we left. A few French Canadians are trapping in the belts between McPherson and Herschell island and are doing well. Two residents of McPherson left there for the Blackstone river and followed the patrol over.

The following is a copy of Diary:—

Nooned 10 to 11 a.m. throughout patrol.

January 3. Zero. Left barracks at Dawson at 11 a.m. Made Ryder and camped at 2.15 p.m. Roads badly drifted. Altitude, 2,000 feet above Dawson. Fifteen miles.

January 4. Zero. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made Power-house and camped at 3 p.m. Altitude, 2,200 feet above Dawson. Thirty-five miles.

January 5. Snowing. At Power-house getting loaded for start next day. Phoned officer commanding *re* Frank McQuinlan, destitute and sick. Constable King and John Martin cutting enough wood to last McQuinlan until arrival of police from Dawson.

January 6. 48 below zero, a.m., 20, p.m. Left Power-house at 8 a.m. and camped at 3 p.m. Bad roads and deep snow necessitating breaking trail from now on. Altitude 2,300 feet above Dawson. Fourteen miles.

January 7. 38 below zero. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Heavy going and delayed through going through ice. Snowing all p.m. Camped at head of 12-Mile river at 3 p.m. Altitude, 2,600 feet above Dawson. Twenty-two miles.

January 8. 24 below zero. Snowing. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Passed Seela pass at noon and camped one-half mile above Mitchell's cabin at 3 p.m. Shot one dog to-day that followed and was stealing from loads at night. Altitude, 3,000 feet above Dawson. Eighteen miles.

January 9. 8 above zero. Broke camp at 11 a.m. Myself and Constable Oldham sick with bad colds. Made Richard Martin's camp at 2 p.m., and camped. Bad

blizzard, with sleet, in p.m. Twenty-one Indians camped here. Altitude, 2,900 feet above Dawson. Eleven miles.

January 10. 2 below zero. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Nooned at Calico town and made Martin's cabin, on Cache creek, at 3 p.m., and camped. Roads badly filled. Martin killed a caribou to-night, while we made camp. Altitude, 3,100 feet above Dawson. Nineteen miles.

January 11. 4 above zero. Martin and I haul caribou into camp, while others get loads packed. All leave camp at 9 a.m. Snow 3 feet deep in places, and no semblance of a road. Martin killed nine caribou, but too far off trail for us to wait and haul. Made Martin's camp at 3.30 p.m. and camped. Altitude, 220 feet above Dawson. Sixteen miles.

January 12. 2 above zero. Snowing. In camp, resting dogs and cooking beans, repairing harness, etc. Martin hauled in caribou and we fed dogs fresh meat. Purchased 500 pounds dried meat off Martin and hired Indian to haul it for 10 days. Peter Alugey and I break trail 2 miles in p.m.

January 13. Zero. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Snow deep and glaciers flooded for 6 miles, necessitating many hard portages around water, all members with wet feet today. Camped at 4 p.m. Six miles north of Hart Mountain portage. Altitude, 1,560 feet above Dawson. Fourteen miles.

January 14. 13 below zero. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Went throught ice in a.m. on glaciers, made Hart Mountain portage and portaged to Martin's cabin on the Big Hart river and camped at 3 p.m. Peter Alugey and I break trail 3 miles in p.m., while other members pitch camp. Altitude, 1,100 feet above Dawson. Eighteen miles.

January 15. 20 below zero, a.m., 14 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made Waugh creek at 8.30 a.m. and camped, 18 miles up at 3.30 p.m., over second glacier, bad going for dogs, made new portage at noon, saving quite a lot of open water. Altitude, 1,760 feet above Dawson. Nineteen miles.

January 16. 9 below zero. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Came 7 miles and chased a band of caribou, but only wounded one, came 3 miles more and met McPherson Indians camped at head of Waugh creek, and camped with them as wanted to find out which way they came. Found they didn't come our road. Purchased one night's dog feed from them. One had badly scalded foot which we fixed up. Altitude, 2,000 feet above Dawson. Ten miles.

January 17. 20 above zero. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Came 8 miles, and Peter Alugey and Constable Hutchinson after caribou, but gun jammed. Nooned and came 5 miles on Forrest creek and Peter Alugey killed four caribou, hauled into camp and fed dogs heavy, caching two for return patrol. Altitude, 2,100 feet above Dawson. Thirteen miles.

January 18. 22 above zero, a.m., 16 below, p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Blowing gale and snow drifting bad along trail. Made Little Wind river for noon and made Little Wind portage and camped. Toboggans blown all over the ice and hard for dogs to face wind. Jacob Njootli, Indian hired to haul dog feed, turned back from here. Altitude, 2,100 feet above Dawson. Fifteen miles.

January 19. 40 below, a.m., 43, p.m. Strong north wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made 31 miles and camped on right limit of Little Wind at 3.30 p.m. Glaciers good today with a down grade of 1,200 feet in 31 miles. Altitude, 900 feet above Dawson.

January 20. 50 below, a.m., 50 below, p.m. Misty and a little wind. Cold on dogs travelling. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Nooned 2 miles above Big Wind. Made Big Wind river at 1.30 p.m. and camped mile below Otter portage at 3 p.m. Altitude, 200 feet above Dawson. Eighteen miles.

January 21. 53 below, a.m., 60, p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Nooned on portage. Troubled with open water all p.m. Constable King going through glacier in p.m. Camped at 3 p.m. one-fourth mile above mount Deception. Altitude, 40 feet below Dawson. Thirteen miles.

January 22. Mercury as low in thermoter as it would go. Didn't break camp. Stayed to cook beans and rest dogs on account of cold. 50 below zero, p.m. Peter Alugcy and I break trail 7 miles in p.m. Constable Hutchinson scalded hand badly, while cooking breakfast.

January 23. 46 below, a.m., 44, p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. and camped at 3.30 p.m. on left limit of Big Wind river, 9 miles from Peel River Peter Alugcy and I break trail while others pitch camp. One dog lamed in fight to-night. Altitude, 250 feet below Dawson. Seventeen miles.

January 24. 65 below, a.m., 45, p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made Peel river at 1.30 p.m. and camped 3 miles down in a slough on left limit. Too cold for dogs to travel. John Martin breaking trail 1 mile in p.m. Altitude, 435 feet below Dawson. Fourteen miles.

January 25. 46 below, a.m. 50, p.m. Cold and misty. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made the Mountain Creek portage at 1.15, and portaged into Mountain creek. Camped mile below cabin at 3 p.m. Peter Alugcy and I break trail 2½ miles while others pitch camp. Altitude, 500 feet below Dawson. Fourteen miles.

January 26. 51 below, a.m. 42, p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Passed cabin at 8.20 a.m. and camped at 2.30 pm. Constable Hutchinson and I break trail to portage off Mountain creek, in p.m., while others pitch camp. Altitude, 100 feet above Dawson. Ten miles.

January 27. 32 below a.m., 11 above p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and portaged off Mountain creek at 9.30 a.m. Two teams on each toboggan to make the portage out of creek. Camped at noon in first timber on Big portage, cached 115 pounds fish, 30 pounds flour, 25 pounds beans, some baking powder and matches. Constable King and John Martin break trail 3 miles in p.m., while others cache the goods and pitch camp. Climbed 1,000 feet in 7 miles to-day. Altitude, 1,100 feet above Dawson. Seven miles.

January 28. 5 above a.m., 5 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Nooned on portage and made Caribou Born creek and camped one half mile down at 3 p.m. John Martin and I break trail to timber line in p.m. three miles, while others pitch camp. Altitude 500 feet above Dawson. 17 miles.

January 29. 5 below a.m., 5 below p.m. Snowing. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. and made first timber over Caribou Born mountain at 12 noon. Made to Twin Lakes and camped at 3.30 p.m. Altitude 450 feet above Dawson. 16 miles.

January 30. 5 below a.m., 10 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Snow deep and hard going. Made 5 miles a.m. Made descent into Trail creek at 1 p.m. Found yearling moose, fresh killed by timber wolves; took it with us for fresh meat. Camped 8 miles down Trail creek at 3.30 p.m. Altitude 700 feet below Dawson. 14 miles.

January 31. 10 above a.m., 10 above p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made cache at Trail creek at 10 a.m. Took 68 pounds fish, 6 pounds sugar and 10 pounds flour from cache. Made Peel river at 12.30 p.m. and camped on right limit, 9 miles down, at 3.30 p.m. Altitude 1,000 feet below Dawson. 14 miles.

February 1. 10 above a.m., 4 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. and made 6 miles below Colin's cabin and camped with a bunch of Indians at 2 p.m. They were short of food, so gave them some spare rations. Altitude 1,200 feet below Dawson. 15 miles.

February 2. 3 above a.m., 15 above p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and made island where Inspector Fitzgerald died, and camped at 3.30 p.m. Altitude 1,250 feet below Dawson. 26 miles.

February 3. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and made McPherson at 2 p.m. 23 below zero. Altitude 1,400 feet below Dawson. 26 miles. Left tent and stove in last camp and cached 50 pounds fish.

February 4 to 20 at McPherson.

February 21. 30 below a.m., 34 below p.m. Left McPherson at 8 a.m. Roads all filled in and no sign of trail. Made our tent at 5.30 p.m. and camped. 26 miles.

February 22. 19 below a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made short day, as legs were a little stiff. Camped at 2.30 p.m. 15 miles.

February 23. 16 below a.m., 5 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Had a good road. A slight snowfall made it harder going in p.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. 27 miles.

February 24. Zero a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Made cache at Trail creek at 9 a.m. Took 144 pounds fish and balance of provisions left there. Made foot of portage out of Trail creek at 2 p.m. Climbed the hill and camped 2 miles on ridge at 4 p.m. 24 miles.

February 25. 30 above a.m., 18 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.20 a.m. Made Caribou mountain at noon. Crossed and camped at 3 p.m. in Caribou creek. Too warm for travelling. 21 miles.

February 26. 5 below a.m., 10 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Made our cache and picked up provisions. Some dog feed stolen by wolverines. Made descent into Mountain creek at 1.30 p.m. and camped, after going through 1 mile of water, at 4 p.m. 29 miles.

February 27. 5 above a.m., 16 above p.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. Came through lots of water. Caught up with Richard Martin and party at 9 a.m. Made portage off Mountain creek to Peel river at noon. Made Big Wind river and camped, mile above mouth, at 4 p.m. 20 miles.

February 28. 16 above a.m., 4 below p.m. Northeast wind and blizzard. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. Hard going. Three men on ahead of dogs breaking trail. Camped at 4 p.m. on right limit of Big Wind river, 8 miles below mount Deception. Richard Martin and party following us from now on. 18 miles.

February 29. 11 above a.m., 12 below p.m. Snowing and wind. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Hard going and no trail. Made mount Deception at 11 a.m. and camped at upper end of Otter portage at 3.30 p.m. 19 miles.

March 1. 12 below a.m., 10 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Made Little Wind river at noon. Camped 8 miles up Little Wind, with Indians, at 2 p.m. to get some fresh meat they were bringing into camp. 18 miles.

March 2. 4 below a.m., 12 p.m. Strong southwest wind. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Glaciers good going. Made mile up Forrest creek and camped at 4.30 p.m. Met band of Indians waiting here for us to make a trail to Dawson for them. 41 miles.

March 3. 23 below a.m., 25 below p.m. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Roads filled in. Made cache on Forrest creek and took two saddles of our caribou. Crossed the Divide into Waugh creek at 1.30 p.m. and camped on east end of Big glacier at 4 p.m. 28 miles.

March 4. 12 below a.m., 9 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Made Hart river at 1.30 p.m. Portaged off at 1.50 p.m. and made portage into Mitchell creek at 4.45 p.m. and camped, mile up, at 5 p.m. 32 miles.

March 5. 35 below a.m., 7 below p.m. Broke camp at 7 a.m. and made Martin's camp at 3 p.m. and camped. Purchased a few provisions off Martin and 100 pounds dried meat. 19 miles.

March 6. 40 below a.m., 40 below p.m. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Made Cache creek for noon. Made Calico town at 3 p.m. and camped at Richard Martin's camp, on the Blackstone, at 5 p.m. 35 miles.

March 7. 52 below a.m., 32 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made Mitchell's cabin for noon. Made head of 12-Mile river at 2.15 p.m. and camped in Powers' cabin, 3 miles below, at 3 p.m. 29 miles.

March 8. 42 below a.m., 24 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and made the Power house and camped at 3.45 p.m. 36 miles. Reported arrival to officer commanding at Dawson, by phone from Power-house.

March 9. 36 below a.m., 10 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Made Kentucky point for noon. Camped at Lepine ridge at 3.30 p.m. 21 miles.

March 10. 26 below a.m. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. and made barracks at Dawson at 12.15 p.m.

In concluding my report, I wish to thank the members of the patrol for the excellent manner in which they performed all duties, each man proved himself capable, without a doubt, of taking charge of any patrol taken in this territory, and the condition in which the dogs came back speaks for itself, of the careful manner in which they were handled in this hard winter. The guides, John Martin and Peter Alugey, I do not think can be beaten in the north.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. WARD, *Corporal,*
Reg. No. 5572.

APPENDIX F.

CONSTABLE C. B. TIDD, PATROL FROM DAWSON TO SNAG RIVER AND RETURN.

Dawson, Y.T., September 28, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol made to Snag river and return, to investigate complaint of theft made by A. Boulay, trader and prospector, living at that point.

On the 9th September, in company with Reg. No. 6348 Constable Oldham, H., I left Dawson on the gasolene launch *Chisana* at 2.30 p.m. We reached a point up the Yukon river, about three miles from Dawson, and here, experiencing some trouble with the engine, we were compelled to return to town to get it fixed. We again started at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 10th September, having on board Boulay, the complainant, and a prospector named Farnum, bound for his copper claim, about 50 miles north of Snag, on the American side. We reached the mouth of the White river, 85 miles from Dawson, on the night of the 11th. Here we took on some more freight for Boulay and also his partner named Alphonse Rioux. Proceeding up the White river, we reached the mouth of the Donjek at 7.30 p.m. of the 14th. Owing to the White river now becoming very difficult to navigate the *Chisana* proceeded no farther and the remainder of the trip had to be covered by canoe or poling boat.

As Boulay and his partner intended going right on to the Snag, I decided that it would be more expedient for us to accompany them with their boat rather than take the canoe and go further up the river alone. The river from this point has at least a dozen channels, the current is very swift, there are no banks to walk along, and there are a great number of fallen trees and roots, which tend to render progress extremely slow. The next day was spent by Boulay in fixing up his boat and loading up. On the 16th we left, but had not gone more than a mile when we struck a bad place in the river, causing the boat to leak badly. This necessitated unloading again, returning and another day spent in repairing the boat.

On the 17th we again made a start at 7 a.m. By 11 a.m. we had only gone about 4 miles. Here, Farnum (who was with us) had the misfortune to injure his foot which rendered him unable to walk. We then unloaded the boat again and took him back to the camp of the previous night. The 18th it was raining very hard and was so foggy that it was impossible to make a start on that day.

On the morning of the 19th we left camp at 6 a.m. arriving without further serious mishap at the mouth of the Snag river on the evening of the 22nd, it having taken us four days to make the 30 miles between the mouth of the Donjek and the mouth of the Snag, owing greatly to the fact that we were compelled to walk knee deep in water most of the time.

I found out from Boulay that there are only about two or three men who live here and at this time they were all away either at the diggings, about 50 miles north, or over at Wellesley Lake, about 25 miles south. Further inquiries elicited the fact that Boulay has missed some provisions from his place at the mouth of the Donjek. A man by the name of Sullivan was seen by an Indian woman to enter this house of

Boulay's through the window. This man informed Boulay, whom he saw in Dawson, that he had been in the house and had taken some stuff but had left the money on a table there, but he (Boulay) could not find the money and in addition found more stuff gone than he expected. This man Sullivan has left that part of the country and his whereabouts are not at present known.

I also found out from Boulay that there are one or two shady characters in that vicinity, one an Austrian by the name of Jack (other name not known) and one Pete Smith, men who never seem to have any definite means of subsistence. These men have never actually been known to commit any theft, although they have been strongly suspected on several occasions. The only other inhabitants of the country around are some Indians about 15 miles north.

The country around the mouth of the Snag is supposed to be a pretty good district for trapping. Moose are plentiful, and, although we only saw one, their tracks were everywhere evident. Wellesley lake is also a good fishing ground.

On the morning of the 24th we left the Snag by poling boat and arrived at Donjek at noon. Here we loaded our canoe and left for Dawson at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 25th, where we landed at 4 p.m. on the 27th, making the 170 miles from the Donjek in three days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. TIDD, *Constable,*
Reg. No. 6290.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS—BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1915.

BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, February 6, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, "M" Division,
Port Nelson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report, extending over the period from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

During the month of July everything was very quiet at Chesterfield inlet, the natives being mostly away, some with the Hudson Bay Company's coast-boat to York Factory, and others were away with whaleboats, hunting walrus around the many islands existing between Fullerton and the west coast of the Bay, trending southwards to Eskimo point. The work at the detachment was practically at a standstill, as we were daily expecting the schooner. A patrol was made by whale-boat to Promise island, to re-erect a beacon, which had been demolished the previous year by storms, this beacon being of great assistance to vessels making for Spurrell harbour. Work of a minor character was carried out at the detachment, and during the early part of August we commenced to get the stores carried down to the beach, so as to be in readiness for the schooner's arrival. On August 19, the schooner arrived in harbour. Reg. No. 4217 Corporal Conway, P.R., was on board on transfer to this detachment. We were very fortunate in being able to procure a number of natives to assist in loading our stores on board, the only obstacle being the coal, which was on board the *Nascopie*.

I did not wish to delay our schooner from commencing the journey up the inlet, and we had no definite knowledge as to when the *Nascopie* would arrive in the bay. In consequence of this, I made arrangements with the Hudson Bay Co. for the hire of their coast-boat to bring up as much coal as possible, and left Reg. No. 5720 Con. Pasley, E., behind to attend to this matter, which was carried out successfully, and we were able to get sufficient coal up to see us through the winter months. The remainder of the coal being left at Chesterfield inlet, and will have to be brought up next year. The schooner brought us to within close proximity of Baker lake, but not exactly on the lake, this was as far as Captain Lockhart deemed it advisable to go, and seeing that the season was so far advanced, and weather conditions rapidly changing, I thought it advisable to discontinue relying on making further progress on the schooner across Baker lake, as there would be a likelihood of their getting frozen in for the winter, as in the event of their continuing, the progress would be very slow, a whale-boat would have to go ahead in the schooner's course and make soundings. It was September 8 when we arrived here, and the week following it blizzarded continually, for three days we were unable to move any cargo, our boats which were lashed together, preparatory to unloading, were anchored in a small cove, these were swamped during a gale, and were only recovered intact after much inconvenience. There was a small settlement of Kinipitus at this point when we arrived; this being a deer crossing, we were able to engage a sufficient number of natives to assist in unloading the schooner and carrying the stores up the beach.

I located an excellent site for the detachment, with a good grave beach for landing from whale-boats, also well sheltered. We erected the detachment after considerable trouble; the screws for bolting the foundation, and joist timbers together, had rusted during last summer, and the holes in the various pieces, became larger and the screws could not obtain sufficient purchase to keep the pieces intact, and we were forced to spike each piece. I had 2,000 feet of ceiling lumber, tar and asbestos paper brought from Fullerton during last summer, and have put these on the walls of three rooms inside of detachment, also we have erected tarpaulins across for ceilings to keep the heat down. Speaking of the improvements made, in comparison with that of last year, I must say it is vastly different, and will, I think, be of great importance as regards the coal usage. I would request that we be supplied with a further 4,000 feet of ceiling lumber, and tar paper, to permit the ceilings to be made properly, and to be able to fix up the roof interior properly, where the frost congeals, and when melting, makes a regular deluge inside the detachment. I would add that it would mean much labour to take down this building again, after the vast amount of nails we have had to put in to make it substantial, and should it be required to have a building erected inland, I would suggest that lumber be sent in for this purpose, and that this building remain here, as I am afraid that in the course of its being taken down again, it would become greatly damaged, owing to the large spikes it was found necessary to secure it with.

As soon as it was possible I made an attempt to establish a supply depot at the west end of Baker lake, using the doghouse for this purpose, and trying to get an outfit across by two whale boats lashed together, and towed by the Nelson motor boat. I may state that we experienced great difficulty during this journey, and narrowly escaped losing both boats and stores, by being swamped, it is almost impossible to believe that such seas can be experienced on an inland lake, as those we enconntered when crossing. I did not succeed in reaching the west end of the lake, however, as the delay caused by the rough and extreme cold weather, and ice forming around us, made it impossible to continue further, and I found it necessary to erect the house, about 40 miles from the detachment, on the north shore of the lake. On our return journey we frequently had to chop our way through the ice, and eventually we ran into ice that was too strong to permit this, so we had to abandon the return by boats. A separate report is rendered *re* this patrol made.

Health.—The health of all members has been good.

Discipline.—The conduct of all members has been good.

Natives.—A small settlement of natives was located here upon our arrival, mostly of the Kinipitu tribe, and numbering about 25 persons. There are also other small bands at different points in the vicinity of Bowell island, mostly to be found at points used by the deer, when crossing the inlet, these natives use the ky-aks and spear as their method of hunting during the summer months, going in pursuit of the deer whilst they are in the water. Mostly all of these natives have moved since we came here, some going down to the Quoich river, and others at points along the inlet, where it is said to be a good place to come up with the wandering bands of deer.

With regard to the general health of the natives here, I may say that their ailments are all similar to those suffered by the coast natives, accruing mostly from the gorgings of deer meat from time to time, or from eating out of unclean utensils. I have treated several cases since our arrival here, mostly interior ailments, and one native with a bullet wound in the wrist, obtained whilst setting a wolf trap with a rifle. Two deaths have occurred since our arrival, one being the wife of the old Kinipitu chief Atongelar, who died during last October, evidently from natural causes, and also a native on the north side of the inlet, who was said to have been ailing for some time. Police native Akular who entered our employ here, became very sick last fall soon after our arrival

and it looked doubtful at one time as to his recovery; he was suffering from stomach poisoning, which lingered with him for some time, before he was able to get about again. It was owing to this native's' illness, that I had to engage native Pook as pilot across Baker lake, when establishing our supply depot.

Game.—Upon our arrival here, deer appeared to be plentiful, and we came into contact with one or two large bands which were migrating to the south, but since the winter commenced the deer seem to have entirely disappeared, and very few have been seen or killed in this vicinity. Three natives were sent out by us during early October, with the detachment whaleboat, going east along the inlet, they succeeded in getting about 45 deer which were put into caches along the inlet. The party only managed to return in time to prevent their having to abandon the boat, by getting frozen in. The natives in general appear to be getting a few deer from time to time, sufficient to keep them in clothing and food. With regards to the fur-bearing animals, there appears to be a dearth amongst all species this winter so far, probably they have followed the migrating deer, at all events, all the Hudson Bay Company's native traders who travel overland, dealing with the inland natives, report a scarcity of fur.

Dogs.—Our dogs were in fairly good condition when I started on the trip to the timber on Thelon river, for the purpose of establishing a cache *en route* to Bathurst inlet, but since that trip, they are in very poor condition, owing to the cold weather we encountered, also being fed on either frozen fish, or frozen deer meat, which does not appear to contain the same staying qualities as seal blubber, there being no fat to them. I started out with twenty-one police dogs, and three borrowed dogs belonging to police native Akular, and I purchased three more on the trip, when returning from the timber. We lost five police dogs and one borrowed dog, which I have paid the usual price for on the trip. They were all run down, and died from exposure to the cold. I carried two on the sled, within four days from home, but had to shoot them eventually, as they were freezing to death. We have now twenty police dogs at the detachment, and one astray, which is at Chesterfield inlet, and which will be picked up when the patrol goes down. This is a very hard country on dogs, as they have no shelter from the cold winds, also they do not get enough to eat constantly, as we have to depend on game for their subsistance, and it is very hard to get all we require for them.

Fuel.—Our supply of coal was exhausted when we left Chesterfield inlet, fifty tons were sent in per the *Nascopie,* a quarter of which was brought into us by the Hudson Bay Company's coast-boat, the remainder being left at Chesterfield inlet. This could be brought up next year, in the event of the schooner coming up here again, the quantity already here will, I think, be sufficient to see us over the winter, since we have so improved the detachment building. There should be about 200 sacks already filled at Fullerton, if they have not been taken, as I had sacks taken up last summer and instructed police native Oug-juk to fill them, and have them ready for the *Village Belle* which was at first to go there.

Patrols.—Have been made per whaleboat; separate reports pertaining thereto are forwarded with returns. Patrols were made during October and November in the vicinity of the inlet; deer hunting and bringing in deer meat from the caches at different points. Myself, Corporal Conway with three natives, and three dog teams left in early December for Schultz and Beverly Lake districts, and to Lookout point at the timber, returning at the end of January. A separate report is forwarded with returns *re* this patrol.

Stores.—All stores are in fairly good condition, some stores such as tins and sacks of provisions, have been badly battered during the many handlings they have received during their transit from place to place. There will be sufficient to last until September 16, and requisitions for further supplies are forwarded with returns. All stores are

correct and correspond with Form 12. I would request that all our stores be packed the same way as the Churchill Detachment, as ours are handled so many times, some also have to be left outside all winter, as we have no room in the house to store them.

Transport.—In my last report we had only one whaleboat, since then I have taken over the Fullerton whaleboat, and also retained the motor whaleboat from Nelson; these are all complete, with the exception of oars, which I have requisitioned for. With regard to the motor-launch, the engine of this has never been a success, since its arrival in this country, and went completely out of action, four hours after commencing our journey across the lake, and it will be necessary to obtain repairs for this engine before it can be again used. We have two canoes in charge: one is in good condition, but the other was split open in the bows last fall, and will be repaired in the spring. The two Caille portable motors both require repairs, to place them ready for further use, the requirements for these are numerated amongst the returns. We have four sleighs, two native made, and two flat, in good shape.

General.—The weather prevailing around the time of our arrival here was very stormy, with frequent spells of fine weather. The winter has been very cold and the keen winds which sweep across the lake from the northwest are very trying, particularly when travelling against it. I would request that the *Village Belle* be sent here as early in July as possible, otherwise I am afraid we will not be able to do anything in the way of freighting across the Baker lake or the other streams, as the natives inform me that it always blows very hard in September, and one runs too many chances of losing everything. I experienced this last fall, and we were very lucky to get out of it as well as we did.

I do not think that we will be able to get to Bathurst inlet this winter, as our dogs are about all in, and none of the natives, so far, will go beyond the first timber. I gave our men double pay on our trip to the timber belt and return, so as to persuade them to go further, but so far have been unsuccessful. Another drawback we have to encounter, is that the deer are not very plentiful this year, and we have to have this to feed our dogs. I intend making another try when the dogs return from the patrol to Chesterfield. I think it would be advisable to try and get into Bathurst inlet from the other side, as they can procure dog feed, and transport their supplies easier than from this side, as we have to pack oil for fuel, and cannot depend on the country for anything.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX B.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, JANUARY TO JUNE 1916.

BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT,

July 6, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"M" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Port Nelson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the period extending from January 1 to June 30, 1916.

The winter has been much the same as last year, with the exception of the prolongation of the stormy periods, which has been very noticeable. The usual cold snaps were experienced and our thermometers registered, on average, from 35 to 45 below zero during January and February, the minimum temperature being 62 below on January 25, 1916. Ground drifts have been very frequent throughout. During the latter part of April a fresh fall of deep snow occurred and remained for some time, and it was impossible to travel without using snowshoes. During May we had some very good weather, the sun getting more power, the snow glare was bad and most of the native element suffered from this. June has been very backward, continually dull, cloudy, and showery, and so far has placed the season late, the ice in the lake and inlet taking longer to break up than usually experienced, according to the natives; in consequence of this we are not able to proceed anywhere by water at present .

During the spring I have had the whaleboats brought in from Baker lake, where they were left last fall, when we were caught while establishing our supply depot across Baker lake; these boats, together with the detachment whale boat, have now been thoroughly overhauled, scraped and painted and, I hope, will be far more serviceable than last year. The motor-launch has been temporarily fixed up, and is at present going, but it cannot be relied upon definitely.

During the past winter our building has been far warmer than last year, and the coal usage far smaller, the improvements made last fall have helped considerably, but there still remains room for improvement, if we had the lumber and paper to carry out these. During the spring when the general thaw set in, we were simply deluged, inside the detachment, with water, melting from the ice which had gathered from time to time on the roof interior. The paper between the ply of boards on the sides of the building became very wet and remained so for some time. I took some photographs of this, which I am sending out with returns. During such periods as these, constant watch has to be kept on all things inside, and necessitates the removal of stores from time to time, otherwise our provisions, instruments, etc., would become damaged and useless. The outside of the roof is very flimsy, being covered only by cheese cloth and painted, and having been handled so many times, in and out of the *Village Belle*, it has suffered considerably, and during the rainy spells it is very leaky. I would ask for further material to recover the roof.

Health.—The health of members has been good, a few minor ailments, such as effects from snowglare, have been treated.

Discipline.—The conduct of members has been good, with the exception of Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, E., who was brought before me for assaulting Police native "Joe." Depositions of this matter will be found under separate cover.

Natives.—No natives other than those employed with the police have been camped here this winter. From time to time natives have arrived from such points as Quoich and the Kazan rivers and Chesterfield; they all reported a poor winter, and no deer in the district. I have treated a few cases of sickness amongst them, mostly of the usual type, costiveness, colds, snowblindness, etc.

Game.—During the winter game has been very scarce, and in fact has remained so, until the present time. We have been fortunate at the detachment in being able to secure a sufficient supply to feed our dogs, when they have been off patrol. Of late there have been no deer or tracks seen in the district, and the natives are practically in a state of starvation. We are now totally out of deer meat for dog feed, and are unable to secure articles such as seal meat, etc., as is usual on the coast.

Dogs.—We have been rather unfortunate with our dogs, having lost a number, through rabies, which has been prevailing throughout the district; separate reports with nominal rolls attached, showing purchases, casualties, and those remaining on hand are forwarded amongst the returns.

Fuel.—We have sufficient fuel to tide us over the summer months, the remainder of our supply (about 22 tons) being still on the beach at Chesterfield inlet, and will be required to be brought up for next winter's use.

Patrols.—Patrols have been made regularly throughout the past winter, and two attempts to reach Bathurst inlet have been made. Patrols have been made to Fullerton and Chesterfield; separate reports are forwarded on these. A series of smaller patrols, such as a week or ten days hunting deer, patrols to the dog-house on north-west side of Baker lake, and patrols bringing in whale-boats, etc.

Stores.—All stores are in fairly good condition, although now greatly reduced, some articles having become entirely exhausted. The flour was very damp during the spring, and had to be removed outside in tents, and dried out to prevent it becoming mouldy. All stores are correct and correspond with detachment form 12.

Transport.—Since my last report I have had all boats and canoes brought in together with their gear, these have now been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, scraped, and repainted, and I trust will be greatly improved. The Fullerton whaleboat is very old and it is almost impossible to repair it, as the ribs, etc., are all rotten and water-soaked, and is not fit for further police use; this boat should be condemned. The motor engine in the launch has been overhauled, and is at present in going order, but is unreliable. The two canoes are in good condition; also one portable motor-engine, the other motor requiring repairs, which have been requisitioned for, before it can be again used. All sleighs, two native, two flat, are in good shape.

General.—The season being much later than that experienced last year on the coast, we have not as yet, been able to proceed anywhere by boat, as there is very little open water at present, there is a constant rush of big ice pans on the inlet opposite the detachment, the weather remains cool, and the non-arrival of game birds is noticeable, in comparison with last year at this period. As soon as the open water arrives I intend to have patrols made by whale-boat to different points in the district, with a view of getting deer meat for dogfeed. Owing to the rush of ice from the lake we are not able to put out our nets to catch fish. I have little news to report *re* the Radford and Street deaths, as none of the natives have been further inland than ourselves,

and I have not heard as yet of any of the Killin-e-muits being down this spring, as the natives from Schultz lake have not been down this way yet. The police patrol from Churchill, consisting of Natives Albert and Parker, arrived on February 17, and were met there by Sergt. Major Caulkin, Constable Kennedy and Native Akular, and exchanged mails. I might add that we received no fresh mail by this patrol, only the mail that came in on the *Nascopie* in the summer, and which has been left at Churchill.

I think a constable should be put in charge of the patrol, as the natives do as they please when by themselves; for instance, native Albert went out of his way, some 60 miles, last winter to visit friends and relations, and gave away nearly all their grub, and then returned to Chesterfield and expected to get a second outfit, but none was given him, as he would have done the same again, and he had to live on the country. We received two extra mails through the courtesy of the employees of the Hudson Bay Company.

A series of surveys have been executed during the past winter and spring by Constable Kennedy, in connection with the navigation of Chesterfield inlet, by vessels of deep draught; charts, etc., have been forwarded from time to time showing the work performed. Surveys have been made of the coves in the detachment vicinity and drawing made of same, also a series of soundings have been made across the channel of the inlet near the lake entrance, and show that a vessel of deep draught could pass into the lake, the deepest sounding being 25 feet at high tide; there is a fall of about 12 feet here at tide change, so it would be necessary to pass through at slack water of high tide. I have permitted Constable Kennedy to go out over the lake at different times to take angles and levels, etc., in connection with this work, and he informs me that he does not think, from the formation of the ice, that the *Village Belle*, or a vessel drawing as much water, could proceed more than 15 miles across the lake, as there appears to be a bar right across the lake, near the centre. A tracing of the work completed of the lake is being forwarded. During his survey work on Chesterfield inlet, Constable Kennedy has located several islands, which were not on the chart rendered by Tyrrell; these have been inserted, and also the soundings carried out on the *Village Belle*, showing the course taken last fall, when proceeding to this point. Constable Kennedy informs me that further work of completing his survey on the inlet is held up for want of an astronomical almanac of some kind, and the instruments requisitioned for last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS REGARDING MURDER OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

I.—Sergeant Major T. B. Caulkin, Chesterfield Inlet.

CRIME REPORT.—*Re* KILLING H. V. RADFORD AND T. G. STREET BY KILLIN-E-MUIT ESKIMOS.

Chesterfield Inlet, February 20, 1915.

As stated in previous C. R. on this case dated January 8, matters were practically at a standstill, pending the arrival of the native Akulak at the Hudson Bay Post here. On February 18, Akulak came into the post here, with furs from the inland districts, and I notified Mr. Ford not to allow him to depart until I had seen him and obtained a statement from him, concerning the Radford and Street case. I was informed by Mr. Ford that Akulak had heard that a detachment of police had arrived in the country to investigate this case, and that he had also brought native Tu-lor-tok in with him: and a third native, Tavik by name, whose whereabouts are at present unknown. On February 19, I visited the Hudson Bay Post, and through Mr. Ford, as interpreter, I took the following statements:—

Statement of native "Akulak."—I am of the Eskimo tribe called the "Kinipitu." During the summer of 1911 I was camped at Schultz lake, fishing. About this time two white men came from the west, in a canoe, to Schultz lake, there were no natives with them, they camped with me one or two nights, I am not sure the exact number, they could not speak Eskimo. I understand the white man's language a little (this man has worked amongst the different whaling vessels along the Hudson Bay coast). They wanted me to go down to the mouth of Chesterfield inlet with them, but I did not go with them. They returned with the Hudson Bay coast boat, and supplies, to the head of Baker lake until the freeze up, then the white men started with sleighs camped at Baker lake until the freeze up, then the white men started with sleighs and dog team, and made many trips to Schultz lake with their supplies. It was two moons after Christmas, 1911, February or March, when we left Schultz lake for the north country, there were the two white men, and three of us natives, Tu-lor-tok, Tavik and myself, with two sleighs and dogteams, we had a canoe on one of the sleighs. It took nearly two moons to travel from Schultz lake to Bathurst inlet, and several times we went out of our road, none of us had been there before. When we reached "Kwog-uit" island (Coalburn island), we were met by the Killin-e-muits, who have an old camp there; we were greeted friendly. By this time it was getting warmer (about June, 1912), the water was coming up through the ice, we were camping in tents at this time, the Killin-e-muits were also camped in sealskin tents. We stayed at the Killin-e-muits camp for five nights, and then the white men paid us three natives off and we started off back for Schultz lake, and a Killin-e-muit named Kun-nat, an old man, came part of the way with us, helping us along. The white men said they were going to stay one more sleep and then the Killin-e-muits were going to take them on from there. When we got from the island to the mainland, about five sleeps out I remembered that I had left a pair of sealskin boots behind, that I had got from a Killin-e-muit Eskimo, and I sent Tu-lor-tok back to the camp to get them, Tu-lor-tok was away one sleep, and then returned the next night, without the boots, he said that the man I had got them from was away, he also said that he saw a part of the white man's canoe, which was fixed up as a kind of stage for meat, he said it looked as if the white men had been killed.

After Tu-lor-tok returned, we left that camp, and again started for Schultz lake, the Kilin-e-muit, Kan-nat, was to go back after this day. We made camp that night, and were getting ready to leave again next morning, when Kan-nat was to return, when we saw four natives, waving and shouting to us on a hill, a distance away, they would not come right up to us, so the Killin-e-muit, Kan-nat, went over to them, and spoke to them for quite a time. Bye and bye, Kan-nat came back, and two of the men who had been shouting came with him, one was Kina-rol-ik, and the other, Al-ik, they were Kilin-e-muits, and I remember seeing them at the camp. When Kan-nat and these two men got to our camp, they went into my tent, and Kan-nat called me in, and said he had got something to tell me, he first asked me whether the two white men were our masters, and I told him "no," that we had just travelled with them and were paid off. After I said this, Kina-rol-ik commenced talking, and said that the two white men had been killed back at their camp, by natives, naming Kal-la-ak, and Ame-gral-nik.

Kina-rol-ik said that after the first sled of the white men had left their camp, driven by native Sarla, the native who was to drive the second team, Kan-iak by name, backed out, would not go with them, as just before starting, Kan-iak's wife had fallen on the ice, and hurt herself, and Kan-iak did not wish to leave his wife while she was ill, this, Kina-rol-ik said, made the two white men angry, and they both commenced to beat Kan-iak, one of them with a dogwhip (I would not state here, that the native called Radford Captain, and Street Ki-uk, meaning red face, or beard, and that from what Kina-rol-ik told Akulak it was Radford who used the dogwhip). Continuing, Kina-rol-ik said, while they were beating Kan-iak, Ka-la-ak ran up with a snow knife, and stabbed Radford who immediately fell to the ground, Street then started to run off toward the sleigh that had already started, driven by Sarla, when another native, named Oka-it-uk ran after him, and caught him, and held on to him, while another Kilin-e-muit named Ame-gral-nik ran up and stabbed him with a knife or spear, saying that he died quickly. But that man Radford did not die quickly, but lay rolling on the ground for some time, and the Kilin-e-muit, Al-ik, who had come into the tent with Kan-nat and Kina-rol-ik, told me himself that it was too bad to see the white man suffering like that, so he himself went up and cut his throat, and finished him off, so that he would not suffer. Kina-rol-ik also told me that they had thrown the bodies of the white men into the sea, and had divided up all their property, also that I was not to say anything to the white men outside, as he was frightened that the white men would come and kill them, he also said that if we told the white men anything about it, they would think we had killed them, this is all I remember they told me. After this we left them, and Tu-lor-tok, Tavik, and myself started for Schultz lake; we had to leave our sleigh and pack our outfit on the dogs, this was the summer-time of 1912. It was about one moon after Christmas, 1912, when we got back to Schultz lake, we had no canoe, and could not cross the rivers, we camped until the freeze up, and then got back to Schultz lake. I got to the Hudson Bay post in June, 1913, and handed all letters and parcels over to Mr. Ford, that the white men had given me, and also told him of the white men being killed.

I certify that the above statement given by Akulak is correct and truly interpreted by me,

S. A. FORD.

In response to many questions I put to Akulak, through Mr. Ford, the following answers were given:—

The reason the white men stayed so long with the Killin-e-muits was that the captain (Radford) had blistered feet from too much walking. That the reason it only took Tu-lor-tok one sleep to get back to the Killin-e-muit camp when he returned to get the sealskin boots, was because he took a much shorter way than it was possible to

get with dogs and sleigh. Both the white men were well and healthy when I saw them last. The last I saw of the two white men was after I was paid off and left the camp; I did not return to the camp again. All the time I was at the Killin-e-muit camp with the white men, they seemed to be on the best of terms with each other. The white men were very good to us natives, although I found they were both very quick tempered. The captain (Radford) upon one occasion, after his arrival at Schultz lake, from the inlet, made a trade with an Indian named Ok-at-it, for some fish, and the captain, on counting them, found one short, he got angry, and I saw him pick up a snow knife, and make as if to follow the native, but I caught hold of him, and held him back and myself, went and saw the native, who gave me another fish to make good. The other white man (Street), I heard, had a fight with a Kinipitu native in Chesterfield inlet, but it was not of a serious nature. The reason I did not let the white men know of the murder before, was that I could not get down country, the rivers were swollen, and we had no canoe, and had to wait for the freeze-up to get to Schultz lake. There is a large number of Kilin-e-muits at the camp we stayed at, and they told me that there were other camps close by, with large numbers of natives.

Some of the Killin-e-muits have rifles, which I think they got from the traders (native) coming from the west. I do not think this affair would have happened if the white men had had an interpreter with them. I think that if they knew the police were coming, they would get frightened, and would shoot upon their coming in sight. The island upon which the Killin-e-muits are camped is very big and high above the sea level, and the banks are almost straight up.

I certify that the above questions asked through me as interpreter, are correct as answered by Akulak.

S. A. FORD.

This was about all the information I could obtain from Akulak; he appeared to be very straightforward and eager to furnish any information possible, but being entirely ignorant of matters concerning investigations, it was found necessary to assist him a little, from what information we were already in possession of, to obtain the more important points. I next turned attention to the native Tu-lor-tok, whose statement was also interpreted through Mr. Ford, and was, in most ways, similar to Akulak's, with the exception of the part where he went back to the Killin-e-muits camp for the sealskin boots, which part, I considered the most required of his statement, which was as follows:

"My name is Tu-lor-tok, and I am a Kinipitu, I remember the two white men, Captain and Ki-uk (Radford and Street) I first met them at the head of Baker lake, in the fall of 1911, when they came up in the Hudson Bay coast boat. I met them again during that winter at Schultz lake, and I was one of the three natives that were engaged to go with them, the others were Akulak and Tavik, we went with the white men to Killinik (Bathurst inlet) to a camp at Killin-e-muits. I remember leaving the two white men at their camp, they were in good health. I was paid well by them for my work. I left the camp in the spring of 1912, with Akulak and Tavik, and a dog team and sleigh, and also an old Killin-e-muit, named Kan-nat, came with us to help us along. After we had got about five sleeps out from the camp, Akulak remembered he had left a pair of sealskin boots behind that he had got from one of them, and asked me to go back for them.

I went back to the Killin-e-muits camp, and Tavik came with me; we stayed at their camp for two sleeps, and then came away. When we first got to their camp, I noticed a part of the white men's canoe, it was made up as a meat cache; also, I noticed that the Killin-e-muits were all smoking tobacco, while they had none while we were there with the white men. I asked natives Al-ik and Mit-it-gark how it was that the captain had left his canoe: they said they did not know why he had left it; they

did not tell me anything more at that time. As we stayed there I saw, at different times, many things that had belonged to the white men, such as pipes, matches and cartridges. The Killin-e-muits did not say much to me, and seemed rather distant, and from what I had seen, and the way they acted, I thought that something had happened to the white men. They did not say much to me concerning the white men, excepting the native Al-ik, who seems to be a headman, or chief, amongst them; he asked me when I first got to their camp who the white men were, and where they came from, and if they had any friends. I asked them several times where the white men were, but they would not tell me, and changed the talk to something else every-time. After staying two sleeps at their camp, Tavik and I returned to where Akulak and the Killin-e-muit, Kan-nat, were still camped. They did not threaten us while we were at their camp, but I was frightened while I was there. When I got back to Akulak I told him what I had seen at their camp, and said it looked as if the white men had been killed. I remember the four Killin-e-muits coming after us, one sleep after leaving that camp, and hearing Kina-rol-ik tell the story of how Ka-la-ak and Ame-gral-nik had killed the white men, after they had beaten the native Kan-iak for not going along with them. Afterwards they went away, and we returned to Schultz Lake, next freeze-up, with Akulak.

I certify that the above statement, given by Tu-lor-tok, is correct and truly interpreted by me, S. A. FORD.

In going over these two statements, it will be noted that sleeps and moons are quoted, the foremost being nights, and the latter months. I could not expect to get dates from them: these, where mentioned, were furnished, as accurate as possible, by Mr Ford. I produced a map and had them show me the route taken from Schultz lake, and have drawn a small map, which I attach to report. It will be noticed on this that they went considerably out of their way, which Akulak states, that they lost their bearings. Also in their statements I would state that I have substituted the English names of the various places and rivers, as the natives gave their own names for such as Schultz lake, Bathurst inlet, etc.; this I thought would make the reading a little less complicated.

In conversation with Mr. Ford, I was told that these natives did not want to go amongst the Killin-e-muits, as they were afraid, and heard of their supposed fights with members of other tribes, ranging east along the coast from Bathurst inlet, and it was only upon the good payment offered that they were induced to go.

Akulak told me that many of these natives carry big scars, from spear or knife wounds, which they are proud to show: he stated that the old native Kun-nat, who accompanied them part way from Bathurst inlet, had a big knife wound, going in at the belly and coming out at the back. Akulak further informed me that the names of the different men who act as a kind of chief at the Killin-e-muit camp, or hold considerable influence with the other natives, are: E-let-chak, Koo-nat, and Kina-rol-ik, the last mentioned being the spokesman amongst the four natives, who came to their camp during the return journey, and told them of the murder.

I made inquiries, also with regard to the third native, Tavik, who accompanied the white men, this man is said to be of the Ok-oo-shik-shel-le-muits, who are said to be located in the country adjoining Wager inlet. Tavik was taken into employment by Radford at Schultz lake, and after their return to this lake from accompanying this expedition, Tavik left them there, and travelling with his own dogs and sleigh, went in company with another native who was going up to Backes river; Akulak states that he has not seen him since, but heard that he had gone back to his own country.

The native Kaumack alluded to in some reports already submitted, is said to have died during January, 1914, at Schultz lake. This man only accompanied Radford and Street, from Chesterfield inlet to Schultz lake, but was at this time in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and I am informed, used his influence with the

natives, endeavouring to stop them from accompanying the white men, on their expedition, his intention being to have them remain in their respective hunting grounds, and obtain as many furs as possible, which it was his duty to collect as a native trader to the Hudson Bay Company.

T. B. CAULKIN,
Sergeant Major.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"M" Division,
Port Nelson.

Forwarded,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

II.—Inspector C. D. La Nauze, Bernard Harbour, and Statements obtained.

Bernard Harbour, N.W.T., June 17, 1916.

CRIME REPORT, *re* DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

Acting under instructions received from the commissioner on May 10, 1915, I have endeavoured to obtain all information possible with regard to the deaths of Messrs. Radford and Street. I had, during the winter, instructed Special Constable Ilavinik regarding the facts of the case, and after I had partly settled the case of the "missing priests," I instructed him to make few inquiries.

While on the trail on the 14th May he asked Uluksak's (Mayuk) wife, Kukiluka, if she had heard of any other white man being killed, and she promptly told him that two white men had been killed eastward, and one of the murderer's names was Hull-la-latk, that she knew him, and had heard stories of the murder as she came from that part of the country. I knew then by this that her husband must know of the affair. On May 17, I asked my guide Uluksak (Mayuk) if he knew anything regarding the affair, as he had told me he had been east the fall the priests had been murdered. He promptly said "Oh yes, I heard all about it and know the two men who killed them well," and he gave me a statement which I attach.

Dr. D. Jenness, Ethn., C.A.E., happened to be at Bernard harbour at the time Uluksak gave me the statement, and it was in his presence that Uluksak stated he had travelled to the next village with Ameraingnik, and that Ameriangnik had told him of the affair, though no doubt Uluksak knew of it before this. I attach Mr. Jenness' statement that I took from him at the time, and also Mr. Johansen's statement with regard to him seeing Kattak and Kautak on Victoria Land.

In casual conversation with the prisoner Uluksak I asked him if he knew a man named Kaneak? "Oh yes, I know him very well, and he was a very good man and could kill many caribou with either rifle or bow, he was a very great hunter and lived eastward; he had met him in the previous summer inland from Bathurst inlet on the west side". Did he know Hull-la-lark? "Oh yes, I saw him in the summer, with Kaneak, in Bathurst inlet and saw him on the ice when the sun was absent. He had gone east with Kaneak." Later on I asked him if he knew Ameraingnik? "Oh yes, he had not long left camp before he came west to go to the Coppermine river. He was a very good man and his right eye was sore; he was going to summer near Tree river.

From other sources I have also learned that Ameraingnik had intended to summer in the Tree river country. On June 16 I received further information *re* Hull-la-lark and Kaneak from an Eskimo named Higlu, whose statement I attach. Later on, with Mr. Jenness acting as interpreter I asked Uluksak and Higlu the exact location of Koguit. Mr. Cox, Topg., C.A.E., who had just returned from Bathurst inlet with Dr. O'Neill was present and decided the location of Koguit is as follows: "Koguit is the first big island directly to the south of the southern Kanuyuk islands. On the present charts it is about west of Gordon bay, in the southern arm of Bathurst inlet."

Without a doubt Hull-la-lark and Ameraingnik are still at large, and were seen on the ice in the vicinity of the Jameson islands and the head of Bathurst inlet during last winter. There would then have been no great difficulty in locating them from this point. As a matter of fact where I met Corporal Bruce, on May 2 last, was only about 40 miles from the place Ameraingnik was then stopping at. By the time, however, I had the murderers of the "missing priests" arrested and in a place of safety I had no opportunity to take up the other case as I could not then have connected with Inspector Beyts.

On June 10 instant, Dr. J. G. O'Neill, geologist, C.A.E., handed me two sheets of a diary which he had obtained from an Eskimo named Mingilgaq, in Bathurst inlet, which reads as follows:—

Eskimo dance in Bathurst Inlet.

On June 2nd and 3rd about 35 Eskimos arrived at ——— island. A large tepee was erected; that night a dance was held, as many came in as the tepee would allow, leaving a large space in the centre, four feet in diameter. The affair was somewhat similar to those held at Odenklellig and around Baker lake, except that both men and women sang and danced instead of only the women singing and only the men dancing as I had seen before. The air and wording of their songs was quite different, perhaps more pleasing or less monotonous. They displayed more interest or energy, the man, woman and child dancing, beating the drum and shouting until he was exhausted when another replaced him; after the dance we all partook of refreshments, boiled meat of the larger species of seal "Aig-e-uk." I found the meat, which I ate for the first time, very good. At all the dances at Odenklellig and around Baker lake no refreshments were produced.

Bees and spiders carry their young on their backs.

Last summer (1911) when we put a large sized spider in the insect bottle, numerous small spiders which had been clinging to its back unnoticed began crawling about in all directions. The same thing happened when we put a large bumble bee in the bottle in June, the old parent died quickly but the young crawled about, unaffected by the fumes, considerably longer.

The first few lines have been spoiled by Eskimo children but I copied it as above. Regarding the sheets obtained, Dr. O'Neill states as follows:—

I am the geologist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. About May 1, 1916, while working with Mr. Cox on an island, five miles due east of cape Wollaston, we met a number of Eskimos. One man named Mingilgaq had in his possession a few pages of, apparently, a diary. I bought two sheets with some English writing on them for a few matches, the same which I gave to you. He had two or three more blank sheets but said the children had lost a sheet which my native Ikey had copied some time previously. I did not see the natives on the former occasion. He was very vague in stating where he had obtained the papers, finally deciding, with the help of the others, that he got it from an Eskimo named Kaksavina, who visited our headquarters this winter. He said that the hieroglyphics on the front page of the sheet were made by his children. These people were going to hunt in the vicinity of the inlet this summer, and the Eskimo name of the island I met them on is Igloruulig. We found the natives living east from the Tree river to be much more agreeable than those living in the vicinity of the Coppermine. Some we met had not seen white

men before, others had seen them for the first time this winter, upon visiting our headquarters at Bernard harbour; they were much better supplied with white men's goods than the people to the west, stating they traded most of their stuff with the natives to the south and east. They all said they knew of no white men being in Bathurst inlet in reeent years. The people we met were by no means hostile and were quite friendly. They urged us to tell the other white men that they were all good people, that they never stole, and wanted the white man to come in and trade.

JOHN J. O'NEILL.

Later.

"My native Ikey never told Mr. Cox or myself anything about him seeing other pages of the diary, on the former oceasion, or the leather bag; if we had known this we would have done all in our power to get them."

JOHN J. O'NEILL.

On the same date I received from Dr. O'Neill's native Ikey a sheet out of his diary. He stated he had copied this from a leaf of a note book he had seen in the possession of the Eskimo Mingilgaq, before Dr. O'Neill met him; the page read as follows:

July 12, 1912.

Information obtained from aged coast Eskimos in Bathnrst inlet. They knew nothing and never heard of Franklin visiting the head of the inlet nor of any stuff cached at Wilberforce falls on Hood river. They say two ships entered the inlet, one was small, which entered two years ago, manned by one white man and a crew of Eskimos. It was run by steam and travelled day and night. It ran ashore somewhere on the coast between here and the Coppermine. One Eskimo was drowned. The white man and the rest of the crew went away after wintering.

Regarding the page Ikey states as follows:

I am an Eskimo employee of the C. A. E., from Point Hope, Alaska. On the 26th of April I was south of Lewis island, while working for Messrs. Cox and O'Neill in Bathurst inlet. They were not with me at the time. Here I met twelve Eskimos. An Eskimo named Mingilgaq showed me a few pages of a white man's diary and I copied one page into my own diary, the same one which I gave to you. He had some more pages with plenty of writing on, hut he took them back quickly and I did not ask him for them. He told me he had bought the papers and ease from another Eskimo whose name I forgot. I just heard the name once and did not write it down. I saw these Eskimos again later on, and Mr. Cox bought the other pages with writing on from Mingilgaq. He told us the pages I had seen previously had been torn up by children. I did not ask him about seeing any white men in Bathurst inlet. At this camp I saw two Eskimo brothers named Kattak and Kautak. They said they were going to spend the summer near there on the island.

IKEY ANGOTICIAK.

I am eonvinced the sheets reeeived from Dr. O'Neill are part of the diary of the unfortunate George Street and if it had not been for the stupidness of the Eskimo Ikey, Dr. O'Neill might have secured the whole diary.

Both Dr. O'Neill and Mr. Cox were much annoyed when I told them of Ikey's statement. Both gentlemen stated that Ikey had told them nothing abont seeing any more papers or seeing a leather bag in the possession of Mingilgaq. They stated that Ikey was never a very reliable interpreter and did not show much initiative.

It is quite likely that many of the Eskimos of Coronation gulf know of the Radford and Street murder, indirectly, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining

information with a reliable interpreter. As it was in the case of the "missing priests," what one knows they all know, and the Eskimos have such a wide range that news must travel to all parts of the gulf. Their range has been shown by the arrests of the murderers of the missing priests, and the travels of the two men Kattak and Kautak, seen by Mr. Johansen on southeast Victoria Land and later on in Arctic sound by Dr. O'Neill's party.

The members of the C.A.E, could not get any news of Inspector Beyt's party in Bathurst inlet, although both Dr. Anderson, Dr. O'Neill and Mr. Cox made extensive inquiries.

In May, 1916, Dr. Anderson kindly left a message for Inspector Beyts in Bathurst Inlet, telling him of the presence of the expedition in the gulf, and of my presence, as he had met Mr. Chipman's party at Tree river, while *en route* to Bathurst inlet, and he had informed him of the presence of my party. The message was placed inside a tin can and tied to a wooden cross and placed in a conspicuous position. The location of it is the tip of cape Wollaston, on Banks' Peninsula, on the east side of Arctic Sound. He also gave a note to an old Eskimo named Kingorallik, who was going to the foot of the inlet, instructing him to give it to the first white man he saw.

Further information regarding the natives of Bathurst inlet from the members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and from Natives, is as follows :

They do not carry on any winter sealing operations in the inlet, but go out on the open sea ice, northeast and towards Victoria land, to seal, because they state seals are hard to get down in the inlet in the winter. That a large settlement of these people is usually to be found in the neighbourhood of the Jamieson islands in the winter; that in the spring they start to come into the inlet from the sea and may be found on the ice and islands of Arctic sound, and in the vicinity of the Kanuyuk islands. In their summer haunts not many of them go as far south as the Arkinilik river, but hunt inland east, and west of Bathurst inlet, Hood and Tree rivers, some hunt east of point Everett, which is known to them as Uming-muker, and all state that fish and caribou are plentiful in these parts. Recent Eskimo signs were seen by members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition in August, 1914, on the Hood river, and Eskimos hunting were viewed through field glasses from Kater point.

The approximate census of the inhabitants of Bathurst inlet is between 100 and 150 people; that they appear to be quiet and inoffensive and are anxious for traders to come to the country.

Although I have gathered this information with comparative ease it has taken the members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition two years of careful work to obtain it, and I have been fortunate to obtain such good authority.

(Sgd.) C. D. La NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In charge of Bear Lake Patrol.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T., June 16, 1916.

CRIME REPORT.—*Re* THE DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

Mr. F. Johansen, Naturalist, C.A.E. states as follows:—

JUNE 15, 1916.

I am a naturalist of the C.A.E. On March 25, 1916, I was taking some compass bearings on Murray point, Victoria land, and I saw an Eskimo come from the east across the ice, in Wallbank bay, heading for me. He came up to me and told me his name was Kautak and told me he had seen Mr. Jenness a short time ago in Coro-

nation gulf, he accompanied me to my tent. He was living with several others in snow huts out on the ice in Wallbank bay. The next day I saw most of the others who came to my tent. There was also a man named Kattak and a man named Hullah, a son of Holerak, these people were quite peaceful.

FRITZ JOHANSEN.

NOTE.—Special Constable Ilavinik interpreted Uluksak's (Mayuk) statement and Mr. Jenness interpreted the location of Koguit, as nearly as he could at that time, as Special Constable Ilavinik had no knowledge of the Bathurst Inlet country and Uluksak did not understand maps.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of Patrol.

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T.,
June 17, 1916.

CRIME REPORT.—*Re* DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

Uluksak (Mayuk) states as follows:—

I heard the people talk about two white men being killed by the Eskimos to be eastwards.

This winter I went eastward with Jenne (Mr. Jenness) and we met the man Ameraingnik, whom some one had told me had killed the white men. I cannot speak straight and tell you who told me as so many people told me.

The name of the place where the white men were killed was called Koguit, and I have been there. People live there all spring and there are plenty of caribou there; it is too late to go now.

They were two Eskimos who killed the white men, the other man's name was Hullalark. I know both the men, they are good men. A man named Kaneak is a brother-in-law of Hullalark.

The two white men come along and find people at a place named Anniahsiorvih; they then went on west to Koguit and wanted the best hunter to go with them. Two men named Kattak and Kautak went with the two white men from Anniahsiorvih to Koguit; the two white men got a man named Hulla to go with them from Koguit.

Kaneak did not want to go and sat down on the ice. Kaneak was the best hunter, and he did not want to go with the white men, as some one had told him that the white man named "Ishumatak" was always angry when travelling. Kaneak did not want to go and sat down on the ice. Ishumatak tried to pull him up and Kaneak braced his feet on the ice. The Eskimo Hulla took the sled and went ahead as Ishumatak told him to. Both the white men then took hold of Kaneak and dragged him close to the open water and put his head near it; the white man who was not called Ishumatak wanted the other white man to stop, but he would not. After that Ishumatak took a whip and started to whip Kaneak; the other white man took the whip away from Ishumatak. After that Ishumatak pushed Kaneak again towards the open water and the other white man when to help Ishumatak very slowly. When they got close to the open water the other people thought that they were going to kill Kaneak; there were many people there. Two men held Ishumatak and two men held the other good white man. After that Hullalark and Ameraingnik killed the two white men with knives.

Perhaps I forget some of the story as different people told me the story.

If you want to find Hullalark and Ameraingnik I will take you to them. I will do whatever you want me to do. I do not want the white men to travel in the cold weather; it would be too hard. I did not see Hullalark, but he was going east, and Ameraignik was going to stop near Tree river; any time you want to come I will go with you.

Later.—When in the presence of Mr. Jenness.

When I left Mr. Jenness I went on to the next village and was travelling with Ameraignik and he told me about this, what I have been telling you.

ILAVINIK,
Interpreter.

C. D. La NAUZE,
Inspector.

Note.—Although I could obtain no definite information regarding the dates from Uluksak (Mayuk), as the Eskimo mind does not seem to grasp such details, I feel convinced he told me the truth, as the story corresponds to our information from the Hudson Bay side. He was well paid for guiding my party, to effect the arrest of Sinnisiak, and sees that there will be more in it for him if he later on gets the job of locating Ameraignik and Hullalark. He even wanted to come with me and show me Uluksak, but I did not need his services as he is not a good traveller. The man has proved himself useful to us once and is liable to again. Still, I thoroughly coneur with Mr. Jenness' remarks regarding him. Uluksak's wife seems to be an honest woman and was present when I took her husband's statement and she corroborated it.

C. D. La Nauze, *Inspector,*
In charge of Patrol.

Great Bear Lake Patrol,
Bernard Harbour, N. W. T.
June 17, 1916.

CRIME REPORT.—*Re* THE DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

17th May, 1916.

Mr. D. Jenness, Ethnologist, C.A.E., states as follows:

"I am an ethnologist of the C. A. E. On February 15, 1916, I left Bernard Harbour on a visit to the natives in the vicinity of Bathurst inlet. I was accompanied by the Eskimo Uluksak (Mayuk). We reached an Eskimo village on the ice, seven miles north of Tree river, on February 22. There we met a man named Ameraingnik; he was about 30 years of age, deformed in one eye, which eye I am not certain; he was about 5 feet 6½ inches in height. He left two days later with Uluksak (Mayuk) for a more easterly Eskimo settlement.

After a year's acquaintance with Uluksak, his character may be summed up from the following extract from my diary, and the date February 24, 1916: Uluksak is a shrewd, enterprising fellow, utterly unscrupulous, who has most of the natives under his thumb. With a stern master who would keep him strictly to account he would make an excellent servant, but at present he sadly needs discipline

Uluksak has the reputation of stealing among the Eskimos here. Koquit is evidently an extremely large island, a little east of the island called Komuyuk, in Bathurst inlet. Anniaksiorvik is evidently a creek flowing in somewhere south of Koquit, but very close to that place. The man Kautak was seen by Mr. Johansen in Wallbank bay, Victoria land, in March.

D. JENNESS,
Ethnologist.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T., June 17, 1916.

CRIME REPORT—RE DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

JUNE 16, 1916.

Higlu, Bathurst Inlet Eskimo, states as follows:—

Last summer I hunted at Kilustok and Uluksak was with me, there we met on our hunting Kaneak and Hullalark, it was a good place to hunt and there were plenty of fish and caribou. When the sea ice got strong we went to Igloryuallik, when the sun was absent and there was not much light Kaneak and Hullalark went east, they were going far. I ca meto here in April from northeast of Igloryualik.

D. JENNESS,
Interpreter.

C. D. LA NAUZE,
Inspector.

NOTE.—Kilustok is a river flowing into the bottom of Arctic sound. Igloryuallik is an island directly north-east of cape Wollaston, which is the tip of Banks peninsula.

This young man is highly spoken of by Mr. Jenness. Mr. Jenness could get no definite information where Kaneak and Hullalark were going; he stated that it might be to Kent peninsula or further east, but that they might probably be back on the ice in the following winter.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of Patrol.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,

BERNARD HARBOUR, N.W.T., June 17, 1916.

CRIME REPORT—RE DEATH OF MESSRS. RADFORD AND STREET.

Notes on pages of diary obtained from Bathurst inlet:—

The date of the page copied by Eskimo Ikey is July 12, 1912. Upon consulting the Radford and Street file I find that Radford wrote to Mr. Ford on June 23, from Bathurst inlet, in 1912. This shows that the explorers were probably alive up to the middle of July, 1912, and that they might have been in the vicinity of Arctic sound, waiting for the ice to go out before proceeding by canoe. Radford evidently did not follow Hanbury's route from Baker lake to the Arctic sound, but intended to proceed north from the foot of Bathurst inlet, as is shown by the location of Koguit.

While stationed at Peace River crossing, in 1910, I had a conversation with Mr. Radford, then on his way north. He informed me that he was not going to follow

Hanbury's route to the coast, but was going to make a more extended trip and intended to follow the Arctic coast up to the month of the Mackenzie.

The members of the C.A.E. have informed me that in 1915 the ice did not leave the head of Bathurst inlet until August 1, which probably accounts for Radford's presence in the inlet over a month later than his letter dated June 3, 1912.

The Eskimo information, evidently received by Street, *re* the ships having been seen in 1910, is probably an Eskimo versation of the arrival of Capt. Joe Bernard's schooner *Teddy Bear,* which wintered 20 miles east of the Coppermine river in 1910-11. Bernard was the only white man and had a large family of Western Eskimos with him. Our information does not show that Radford had an interpreter with him, and probably the interpretation of the aged Eskimo's remarks is Street's own interpretation. One can carry on a sign language quite easily with the Eskimos, but upon going over the conversation later, with a reliable interpreter one frequently finds that one's own translation is quite wrong. I have experienced this myself.

Referring to the pages received from Dr. O'Neill I have very little doubt that this is George Street's own writing, I know Street personally, having met him at Grand Rapids, Athabaska, in 1910, and know that he was very interested in nature and a keen observer. There ought to be no difficulty in getting the handwriting identified: had the whole diary been secured it would no doubt have been of great interest.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector,*
In charge of Patrol.

III.—STATEMENTS OF ESKIMOS ANGAVRANA AND PRISONER "ULUKSAK."

DEASE BAY, GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,

June 21, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska.

CRIME REPORT—*Re* RADFORD AND STREET MURDER.

Statement of Eskimo Angavrana.

Eskimo Angavrana states as follows:—

I joined the Coppermine Eskimo last winter, 1915, but previous to that I stayed with the Bathurst inlet Eskimo for four winters, and while at Kaluktualok, or Tree river, one winter, I heard that some one had killed the white men. The white men came in with three Eskimo named Soluktuklu, Akolaklu and Tavinalu. The Bathurst Eskimo first met the white men somewhere in Bailey bay, and from there they went to the north end of Coulburn island, or Koalayuit, where they wanted two more men, Kanerk and Nalla. Nalla wanted to go and at first Kanerk said he would go, but after the white men were all packed up ready for starting, Kanerk's wife did not want to go and Kanerk also said that he did not want to go because his wife was crying. One of the white men, the biggest of the two and the boss of the party (this would be Radford, I think), asked Kanerk the reason he did not want to go and started to hit him with the whip. Kanerk only had a thin shirt on at the time and the whip hurt him and left marks on his back and frightened him very much. Kanerk put up his hands to stop the white man from using the whip, but could not stop him. By this time the other white man, the smaller of the two (Street, I think this would be),

tried to stop his companion from using the whip on the Eskimo, but Radford still continued to use it. Thereupon the other white man (Street) walked away; all the Eskimos now were very much afraid and Kanerk thought the white man Radford was going to kill him. Two Eskimos got hold of the white man Radford, one by each arm, while another Eskimo named Akolaklu struck him several times with a knife. The small man (Street) ran to a large rock, followed by an Eskimo named Akaituk, who caught and held him while another Eskimo named Ammigainek came up and stuck him through the chest with a spear. Akalakla having by this time killed the big man Radford, ran up to the small man (Street) and finished him with a knife. After both white men were dead an Eskimo named Alick cut the throats and wrists of both men. All the Eskimos then ran after the sled, which had gone a little ahead in charge of an Eskimo. There was an Eskimo village where the murders took place. Angavrana states that he afterwards saw the body of one of the white men in the water, and one leg close to the shore. Evidently the body had been torn by the animals, as according to Angavrana's statement they were not mutilated in any way, except the throat and wrists cut. Angavrana also states that he could show the place where the murder took place.

His
Eskimo X ANGAVRANA.
Mark

Witnesses:—
J. F. WIGHT, *Constable.*
Special Constable FLAVENIC,
Interpreter.

D. WITHERS, *Const.*
In charge of Bear Lake Patrol
for Inspr. La Nauze, A.O.D.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, SS. *Alaska,*

July 23, 1916.

CRIME REPORT.—*Re* MURDER OF RADFORD AND STREET.

Before our arrival at Herschell island I took the advantage of the services of the halfbreed Eskimo boy "Patsey," as interpreter, to ask the prisoner Uluksuk what he knew regarding the above affair. He promptly gave me the following statements:—

I heard all about the two white men being murdered at Koguit from other people. I know the place well, you can see Koguit from Kanuyuk. The white men wanted a man named Kanerk to go with them and he did not want to go and the white man took a dog whip to him and started to whip him. Then a man Okitok held one of the white men and Hullalark stabbed him, Ameraingnik or A-meraingahik stabbed the white man.

There were many people at the place, as it is a good hunting place; the people left the bodies on the top of the ice. A man named Harla took the white men's dogs and the other people took the stuff. The people broke up the white men's rifles and made them into tools when they had finished the cartridges. The white men had a small boat with them on the sled. The white men were good but the people were afraid when they whipped Kanerk.

Ameraing-a-luk has his right eye sick, he can open it a little bit. I hunted east with Kanerk last summer, and he had a fish net from these white men and he caught

fish. I saw Ameraingluk this spring near Tree river and he was going to hunt in the country east from there. I know where these men would stop in the winter, on the ice, and I could find them there. A man named Nar-meuk-ke-tinuah has the white man's field glasses, he lives on Victoria land, opposite Bathurst inlet. The people went away some time after they had killed the white men and the bodies were still on the ice when they left.

PATSEY KLENGENBERG,
Interpreter.

C. D. La NAUZE,
Inspector.

This story corresponds generally to the other information obtained by me. It goes to prove the theory that "What one Eskimo knows, they all know." He remarks the bodies were left on the ice, which is the only information I got regarding what became of the bodies.

C. D. La NAUZE,
Inspector.

APPENDIX D.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS—BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT TO WEST END OF BAKER LAKE AND RETURN.

Baker Lake Detachment, October 18, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
"M" Division,
Port Nelson.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol to the west end of Baker lake, for the purpose of establishing a depot of supplies, to enable us to proceed north during the winter. As per your instructions I kept the Nelson motor launch, but it was of no use to us, as the motor would not work, the bearings were found to be worn out when dismantled by Constable Pasley.

On the morning of September 25, Reg. No. 4217 Corporal Conway, and Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, with natives Pook and Friday, with their wives and myself left at 9.40 a.m., with motor boat and towing two whale boats lashed together, carrying dog house and supplies for the head of Baker lake, we had a light breeze, and ran up sail on the motor launch, the motor worked good for about an hour, then commenced to buck. The native pilot (Pook) mistook a point, and took us about eight miles out of our way. We camped at 4 p.m. at east end of Short Neck island, owing to heavy gale springing up from southeast, and our boats taking in water over the sides and commencing to swamp.

On the 26th instant a strong gale was blowing, until about 3 p.m. Boats were visited during the night and day, and were baled out. Broke camp and went aboard at 4 p.m.; motor refused to work, so at 6 p.m. we rowed and towed the two boats to the northeast end of Short Neck island, where we found a good and safe anchorage; we landed from the boats at 7.30 p.m. and made camp in 2 degrees of frost.

On the 27th instant, stayed in camp, strong southeast breeze blowing heavy waves; Constable Pasley working all day, trying to get motor to run, but was unsuccessful. Rain at night. On the 28th instant Constable Pasley, employed with motor, but it would not work. At 8.40 a.m. Constable Pasley, Native Pook and myself, left for detachment, to get the canoe motors, as the wind was unfavourable to try sailing to head of lake. Left Corporal Conway to take care of camp. Arrived at camp at 9.30 a.m., overhauled canoe-motors, and made a bracket to fit them on motor-boat, attempted to leave for camp at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., but on both occasions had to abandon trip, owing to current and wind being too strong to buck. Left at 9.30 p.m., and arrived back at camp at 11.10 p.m. Port canoe-motor broke down at 10.30 p.m., so continued on with one motor. Head wind. Native Friday went out hunting, but saw no game. Sleet at night, 7 degrees of frost. Constable Pasley took motor to pieces and found that the crank shaft had broken and gone through the cylinder. Cached one barrel gasolene, motor and propeller, loaded up boats and got away about 9.30 a.m. Travelled until 1 p.m., had lunch, and had to camp for day, owing to strong breeze springing up southwest. Natives got one deer.

On the 30th instant strong southeast wind in a.m., so put a bigger load on motor-boat, and sent Corporal Conway, Constable Pasley and native Pook to make a cache at Moss Covered island; they left at 8 a.m., and returned at 6.45 p.m., encountered

heavy seas in crossing lake. Canoe-motor worked good. Native Friday out hunting, got one deer. Rain at night.

On October 1 we left camp at 8 a.m. had light south east breeze, canoe-motor working good breeze got very strong at noon, made Moss Covered island at noon, where our cache was, and had to make camp, on account of heavy seas running. Raining hard all afternoon. 34 above. Course N.N.W.

On the 2nd instant, raining all day; snow after 2 p.m.; stayed in camp, visited boats at intervals, and baled them out. Strong northwest wind. Temperature 32 above. The 3rd instant, snow in a.m.; very strong northwest wind. Too stormy to travel. Natives out hunting, saw no game. 28 above.

On the 4th instant, very strong northwest wind, too stormy to travel. Natives sent out hunting, Friday got 4 deer. Temperature 16 above.

On the 5th instant very strong northwest wind, too stormy to travel. The natives went after deer and brought them in. Temperature, 16 above. The 6th instant, very strong northwest wind, too stormy to travel. Natives employed chopping ice off boats. Temperature 16 above. On the 7th instant, very strong northwest wind, too stormy to travel. Temperature, 16 above. On the 8th instant, loaded up boats and broke camp at 9.50 a.m.; returned at 11 a.m., owing to wind getting too strong for the double boats in tow. Sent Corporal Conway, Constables Pasley and Pook with the motor boat, but they also returned, as the water was coming over the boat. After lunch, we unloaded boats, and unlashed them, again re-loading all three, with the idea of trying them singly. Temperature 12 above. Wind northwest. On the 9th instant, blowing hard from the east, we pulled out at 3 p.m., under sail, native boat towing Fullerton boat; motor boat had canoe in tow, which capsized, and the ring on the bow pulled out, this took us two and a half hours to land it on beach, intending to pick it up on our return. Went about 6 miles and camped at 7.45 p.m. Cached motor and barrel of gasolene; broke one oar. Temperature, 6 above. On the 10th instant, we left camp at 9 a.m., northwest wind. Tacked for an hour but made no headway, nearly lost motor boat, through tiller breaking, whilst rounding a point, broke one oar and lost boat-hook. Seas breaking over boats. Made camp at 10 a.m., and looked for place to put up dog house, as the weather is getting cold, and everything froze up and breaking. Discharged boats and carried everything up beach. Laid down dog house floor. Temperature, 2 above. On the 11th instant, all hands working at putting up dog house, finished in p.m., carried stores up beach and put them in house. Wind from west and north. Temperature, 2 above. On the 12th instant, breakfast at 5 a.m. Found all boats frozen in, cut them out, and pulled out Fullerton boat, and left her on beach. Left at 8 a.m., had to cut ourselves out of ice for 300 yards, made open water at 12.45 p.m. Ice from one to three inches thick. Put up sail, travelling south east, through slush ice; found channel at end of Big Cock island frozen solid, made for south end of island and got stuck in ice about 6 miles from shore, and 13 miles from detachment. Put up shelter on boats, had dinner at 11 p.m. On the 13th instant, had breakfast at 5 a.m. and at daylight unloaded boats, and cut ice from around them, and hauled out native boat. Got motor boat out halfway, and had to leave it as it was too heavy for us to handle. At 1.30 p.m., I left camp with Constable Pasley and native Friday for detachment to get dog teams and more help, arrived at detachment at 5.30 p.m. Temperature 2 above. On the 14th instant, Sergeant Major Caulkin, Constable Pasley and natives Joe and Friday, with two dog teams (20 dogs), left at 6.30 a.m., for boat-camp. During the p.m. of this date they succeeded in hauling the motor boat out onto the ice, with the aid of blocks and tackle and dogs. On the 15th instant, they succeeded in hauling the native whale boat to the land, about two miles; also repeated attempts were made to haul the motor launch to land, but owing to the soft snow and the heaviness of the boat, all efforts were unavailable, and for the time being will have to be abandoned until a crust forms on top of the snow. This party returned in the p.m. of the 16th instant, bringing the camp outfit, etc.

GENERAL.

Owing to arriving here so late, viz., the 8th of September, and after discharging cargo and putting in ballast by the 14th inst., I sent Corporal Conway, Constable Pasley and native Akular every morning, for four days, to pull the schooner into the stream. They would leave at 6 a.m. and the captain kept them until about 3 p.m. every day, and for some reason of his own would not pull out, and when he did, on the morning of the 18th inst., the motor broke down, after getting the schooner into the stream. On Constable Pasley examining the engine, he found a loose screw in the cylinder, also the bearings were worn out. After working at it for three days he got it running, but I am sorry to say that when we started from here on the 25th instant it again broke down for good, after running for about two hours.

As the wind was always unfavourable for us to proceed up the lake, I returned to the detachment for the canoe-motors. Sergeant-Major Caulkin and Constable Pasley made a bracket for them, to fit on the motor launch, and both motors worked good for for about an hour, when the crank on one of the motors broke, through a flaw, and went through the cylinder, the other one was not strong enough by itself for a loaded boat, but it helped out quite a bit.

We tried sailing when the wind was favourable, but it generally got too strong for us, and we would have to make for shore. On two occasions we came nearly swamping and losing the boats, as well as the stores on board, which were mostly soaked with the waves washing over. I do not think they will spoil, as they are frozen, and I expect to use them up before the thaw sets in.

At one camp we had to lay up for seven days on account of stormy weather. The weather was mild at first, but soon got colder, and we were forced to put up the dog house on the north shore of the lake, about 40 miles from the detachment, as the sails, ropes, etc., were all frozen and continually breaking. Whilst rounding a point on the 10th instant the tiller on the motor boat broke, and we nearly lost her on the rocks, but got out of it safely, after breaking a couple of oars and losing the boat-hook. I have sufficient supplies in the dog house to enable us to proceed north, and will relay it to the end of timber as soon as travelling with dog team gets good.

On the 12th inst., when we were ready to return, we found the boats were froze in the bay where we were, and after chopping them out and pulling out the Fullerton boat, I left with the motor boat and the native whale-boat for the detachment, expecting to make it before dark, but after proceeding for a few hours we could see the weather had been colder at the lower end of the lake, and eventually we run into more solid ice, and got frozen in before we could get away again.

The next day we unloaded boats and managed to get the native whale-boat out onto the ice but could only get the motor boat halfway out. That day I returned to the detachment, and sent Sergeant-Major Caulkin and native Joe with two dog teams, and they managed to get the motor boat out onto the ice, but were unable to haul it ashore, as the boat is very heavy, and the snow was too soft, on the top of the ice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX E.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS—BAKER LAKE TO THELON RIVER AND RETURN.

BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, January 31, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"M" Division,
Port Nelson.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made from here, to a few miles below Lookout point, on the Thelon river, for the purpose of making a cache of grub, also procuring dog feed for a trip to Bathurst inlet in the month of March.

On the 9th of December, Reg. No. 4217 Corporal Conway, P.R., and natives Joe Akular and Harry and myself, with three dog teams of eight dogs each, left the detachment at 8.40 a.m., and camped at 3 p.m. on Small Cock island. Fair going 16 miles. Mild. Snowing all day. South wind. Dogs fed deer-meat.

December 10. Cold, northwest wind. Left camp at 7.50 a.m. Travelled northwest by west. Made an igloo at 2.15 p.m. at Big Hill point, where the doghouse is. Good going, 26 miles. Lost an axe to-day. Dogs fed deer.

December 11. Cold. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Travelled west. Camped at 3 p.m. on upper end of small brush island. Going good, 26 miles. Picked up two cases of bacon, 200 pounds flour, 36 pounds candles, 5 pounds potatoes, 35 pounds beans, 1 case coal oil, 44 pounds tobacco, and sundry tools to cache on the Thelon river. Dogs fed deer.

December 12. Cold and cloudy. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. Travelled across Baker lake until 10.30 a.m., then went across land to Little creek, and camped at 3 p.m. Going good on lake, but heavy on land. 25 miles. Dogs fed deer.

13th instant. Very cold. Left camp at 9 a.m., travelled on creek for two hours, then across land for two hours, north-west. Camped on E-teu-lik lake at 5 p.m. Fair going. 28 miles. Dogs fed deer.

14th instant. Very cold. Snow drifting. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled across a chain of lakes, northwest and west, had to camp at noon as it got too stormy to travel. 14 miles.

December 15. Very cold. Very strong southwest wind. Snow drifting. Too stormy to travel. Natives out hunting, but saw no signs of game. Dogs fed deer.

16th instant. Very cold, west wind. Left camp at 9.30 a.m. Travelled across land struck Schultz lake at 1 p.m.; travelled on it. Made camp at 3.30 p.m. Saw three deer, but could not get near them. 20 miles. Dogs fed deer.

17th instant. Very cold, southeast wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and travelled across land most of the time; made narrow part of lake at 1 p.m. Passed Beacon put up by Radford and Street. Camped at 4 p.m. Fair going. 26 miles.

18th instant. Very cold east wind. Both lamps not working good, could not get breakfast until 10 a.m. Left camp at noon. Struck native fishing camp on inlet, between Aberdeen and Schultz lakes (Igloogulik), but saw no natives; went on and camped at 4 p.m. Fed the last of our deer to the dogs. Good going. 12 miles.

19th instant. Very cold. Corporal Conway and natives out hunting, and looking for native camp. Corporal Conway and Akular returned at 4.30 p.m. with fish for the dogs. Joe returned at 6.30 p.m. having shot 2 deer. Dogs fed fish.

20th instant. Very cold and stormy. Left camp at 10 a.m. and travelled south-east past native fishing camp, and on to small lake where natives have their igloos. Made camp at 1 a.m. Eight families camped here. Bought 48 fish, and told natives to fish for us, as there is no deer in this part of the country. 10 miles. Dogs fed fish.

21st instant. Very cold and stormy. Snow drifting. Every one stayed in camp. In p.m. traded with natives for fish. Dogs fed fish.

22nd instant. Very cold. Natives Joe and Akular out hunting; did not see a track. Natives out fishing, but did not bring their catch home, so we will have to stay another day.

23rd instant. Cold. Northwest wind. Police natives out fishing, but only got 8 between them. Traded with natives, this p.m., for fish. Dogs fed fish.

24th instant. Cold. Left camp at 8 a.m. and travelled west over land. Camped at 12.30 p.m. on small lake, on account of breaking sled. Good going. 10 miles. Dogs fed fish.

25th instant. Very cold. Left camp at 8.10 a.m., and travelled across land until 10 a.m., and then travelled on Aberdeen lake. Made camp at 4 p.m. on a point. Good going. 25 miles. Dogs fed deer.

26th instant. Cold. Left camp at 8.50 a.m. and travelled along Aberdeen, passed two Eskimo families making an igloo at 3 p.m. Saw deer tracks. Camped at 4 p.m. Fair going. 21 miles. Cached 24 fish. Dogs fed deer.

27th instant. Very cold, clear. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled along Aberdeen lake, came to Narrows in p.m. Saw deer; camped at 2.45 p.m. on mainland. Fair going, 18 miles. Cached 24 fish. Dogs fed fish.

December 28. Very cold. Corporal Conway and natives out hunting; Akular shot one deer. Dogs entered cache and ate parts of 14 sets of harness, repaired harness in p.m. Dogs fed fish.

29th instant. Very cold. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled along a chain of lakes, saw three deer, and natives shot them, picked up deer shot yesterday. Camped at 3.20 p.m. on river between the two lakes. Fed two deer to dogs, and had a fresh feed ourselves. Cached 48 fish. 12 miles.

30th instant. Very cold. Southeast wind. Drifting in a.m. Left camp at 8.40 a.m. Travelled across lakes, and into Dubawnt river. Made Beverly lake at noon, and travelled across. Camped at 4.45 p.m. off an island. Fair going. 20 miles. Dogs fed fish.

December 31. Very cold and stormy. East wind, stayed in camp. Dogs fed fish.

January 1, 1916. Very cold. West wind. Left camp at 8.40 a.m., travelled along lake, and made Thelon river at noon. Camped at 4 p.m. on west side. Ice on river rough. Cached 48 fish. 18 miles.

2nd instant. Very cold and stormy. Head wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; travelled up river. Camped at 3.30 p.m. Good going. 20 miles. Dogs broke into cache during night, and got away with 36 pounds bacon. Broke a thermos bottle. Cached 24 fish.

3rd instant. Very cold and stormy. North wind. Snow drifting. Stayed in camp, fixing up axes, etc. Dogs set about and killed Dog, Reg. No. 86 (Mite) this a.m. Dogs not fed.

4th instant. Very cold. Too stormy to travel. Stayed in camp. Joe out hunting, saw no tracks. Dogs not fed.

5th instant. Very cold. Northwest wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled up river. Trail rough and heavy. Made camp on edge of timber belt at 5.30 p.m. 15 miles. Dogs fed deer. Broke lantern to-day. Polly ate a set of harness.

6th instant. Very cold. North wind. Corporal Conway and Joe looking for a place to build cache. Akular repairing tent, which caught fire this a.m. Dogs fed deer and fish.

7th instant. Very cold. Corporal Conway and natives building cache, finished cache and piled stores on. Dogs fed bacon.

8th instant. Very cold. North wind. Left camp at 9 a.m. and travelled down river. Passed our old igloo at 3 p.m. Camped at 4.30 p.m. on an unchartered river on north shore. Fair going. 20 miles. Dogs fed bacon.

9th instant. Very cold. North wind. Ground drift. Left camp at 7.50 a.m., travelled down river, passed beacon on island, near end of river at 2 p.m. and camped on south side of Beverley lake at 4 p.m. Picked up fish from cache at noon. Fair going. 26 miles. Dogs fed fish.

10th instant. Very cold west wind. Snow drifting. Left camp at 9 a.m. and travelled across Beverley lake, from west side to islands, between lakes. Camped at 4 p.m. on a point. Picked up fish from cache. Fair going. 20 miles. Dogs fed fish.

11th instant. Very cold. Southwest wind. Ground drift. Left camp at 8.10 a.m.; reached cache on point of island, lost an hour and a half cutting out fish from the ice, travelled across necks, and camped on Aberdeen lake at 5 p.m. Dog Murphy played out to-day, and was turned loose. 22 miles. Fed dogs fish.

12th instant. Very cold. Southeast wind. Left camp at 10 a.m., reached cache at 10.45 a.m., left again at 11.30 a.m., travelled across Aberdeen lake till 2.45 p.m., then across a chain of lakes, and camped at 5.45 p.m. at our old igloo. Lamp on the buck. Supper 11.30 p.m. Dog Murphy failed to follow. 30 miles.

15th instant. Very cold. Left camp at noon. Slight north wind when we started, and turned into a blizzard after a while. Akular and myself with head team got separated from the others. About as soon as I lost sight of them I stopped and sent Akular back to look for them, and he returned at 5.45 p.m. without finding them. We made camp at once. Corporal Conway and two teams passed us and camped at 4.30 p.m. on side of a hill. Akular's dogs not fed, others fed fish. I had no bedding tonight, as it was on one of the other sleds. Nothing to eat but biscuits. Lamp out of business. No tools with us. 3 miles.

14th instant. Very cold. Strong north wind. Too stormy to travel. Our dog team not fed, others fed fish. Dog Shy-uk, with Corporal Conway's outfit, died during the night.

15th instant. Very cold north wind. Left camp at 9.45 a.m., and travelled along Aberdeen lake. Met other dog teams at noon. We all had a bad time for the last two days, as they had all the grub, with the exception of the biscuits, and we had the lamp, but no kettles, and the lamp would not burn. I was the worst off, as I had no bedding for two nights. Camped at 3 p.m. in the narrows. Saw one deer and Akular shot it. Dogs fed deer, fish and bacon. Most of the dogs all in. Will have to cache a sled to-morrow. Ten dogs buried in a snow drift during the night, and three were pretty near gone when dug out, but recovered in the fresh air, and followed behind. Corporal Conway and Joe hitched on to sled. Fair going. 11 miles.

16th instant. Very cold. Very strong east wind. Snow drifting. Too stormy to travel. Dogs not fed.

17th instant. Very cold. Strong north wind. Snow drifting. Left camp at 9 a.m. and travelled on lake, and across point. Made native camp at noon, and made igloo. Dogs fed fish. 10 miles. Traded this p.m. with natives for fish. Left one sled behind.

18th instant. Very cold. North wind. Stayed in camp. Had natives out fishing for return trip. Our natives mudding sleds. Dog Bright sick; would not eat. Dogs fed fish.

19th instant. Very cold. North wind. Stayed in camp, waiting for natives to bring in fish. Traded with natives in p.m. for fish, also for one dog. Dog Bright sick. Dogs fed fish.

20th instant. Very cold. Northwest wind. Dog Bright died during the night. Two natives out hunting, but saw no tracks. Joe repairing harness. Traded in p.m. with natives for fish, and two dogs. Natives brought in sled. Tu-lor-tok's wife gave birth to a girl. Dogs fed fish.

21st instant. Very cold. North wind. Waiting for natives to bring in fish, traded in p.m. for fish. Dogs fed fish.

22nd instant. Very cold. Northwest wind. Ground drift. Left camp at 9 a.m. and travelled across land, and along Schultz lake. Camped on Big island at 4.30 p.m. Passed three igloos. 20 miles. Dogs fed fish.

23rd instant. Very cold. West wind. Left camp at 10 a.m. Travelled east across land. Camped at 3.45 p.m. on Little bay. Fair going. 20 miles. Dogs fed fish.

24th instant. Very cold. West wind. Fine in a.m. snow drifting in p.m. Left camp at 8.50 a.m. and travelled east across land and a chain of lakes. Camped at 3.30 p.m. on Deer Trap lake. Rough going. 18 miles. Ka-tuk-tuk riding on sled. Slim and Shorty running loose. Fed fish.

25th instant. Very cold. West wind. Snow drifting. Left camp at 10 a.m. and travelled across land. Camped on a creek at 3.45 p.m.; Ka-tuk-tuk on sled, refused to eat at night, so had him shot as he was suffering from the cold. Slim and Shorty running loose. Dogs fed fish. 12 miles.

26th instant. Very cold west wind. Snow drifting. Too stormy to travel. Dogs fed fish.

27th instant. Very cold west wind. Snow drifting. Left camp at 7.50 a.m., travelled across land, and then across Baker lake. Made camp on mainland at 4.45 p.m. Brownie and Shorty running loose. Slim carried on sled all day, and then I had him shot as he was freezing. Fair going. 33 miles. Dogs fed fish. Broke our last Thermos bottle.

28th instant. Cold west wind. Slight drift. Left camp at 9.30 a.m., and travelled along Baker lake. Camped at doghouse at 3 p.m. Three dogs running loose. Fed dogs bacon. 12 miles.

29th instant. Cold west wind. Slight drift. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. and travelled along Baker lake. Arrived at detachment at 5.45 p.m. Fair going. 40 miles. Five dogs running loose. Dogs fed deer.

General.—I left the detachment with 10 days dog feed, which consisted of deer meat, as it was all we could carry, as we had quite a load with our own rations, and the other supplies I intended cacheing at the timber. I expected we would encounter deer on the journey, but they were very scarce this winter; we only got seven on the whole trip. We ran into a native encampment at the foot of Aberdeen lake, and they informed us that the deer were very scarce this winter, and advised me not to go any further, also our natives wanted to turn back, but as they were catching quite a quantity of fish, I stayed at their camp for three days, and got what I thought sufficient to carry us to the timber and back to their camp, also relying on a few deer on the way, but again deer were scarce, and the nearer we got to the timber the signs became extinct. I intended cacheing 350 pounds of bacon there, but when I reached the timber, and reckoned the number of days getting there, and what it would take to get back to the native camp, I only left 50 pounds, as I found I would need the rest for ourselves and the dogs. When we got to the timber we found it very small, and not at all suitable for building. I erected a cache, and cached the following: 200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds bacon, 30 pounds beans, 40 packages matches, 15 pounds tea, 21 pounds lard, 4 pounds butter, 200 cartridges, 20 pounds candles, 20 pounds molasses, stove, tent, and a few tools.

On our return to the native camp, we learnt from the natives that we went up a blind branch of Thelon river, and that there was better timber on the main branch. I did not stay there as long as I intended, as we were short of dog feed, and the weather

was extremely cold, and the snow too deep and soft for cruising around. On my return to the native camp, I found the natives had not put up the fish they had promised for my home trip, and we were lucky that night to get a feed for the dogs. I stayed there four days before we could get enough to see us to the doghouse. I carried a tradebox and paid the natives for the fish.

There are 8 families of Kinipitu's camped there, and they reported that at times this winter, they were very hungry, as they got no deer in the fall of the year, and had been living on fish all the time. These natives had no flour, tea, or tobacco, and lived on fish straight. I traded them tea, tobacco, and matches, and hardware, but could not spare any flour, as they would have taken all I had. They live a very hard life, and have no fire in their igloos but the kettle is boiled with moss as a fuel, in an out igloo. All their wet clothing and new deerskins are dried on them in bed.

On the home trip I met three natives from the Backes River country, and traded with them for two dogs, and also for fish. They reported game very scarce since last spring, and that at times they were starving. Fish has been their principal diet. Neither of the natives we met knew anything fresh about the Killin-o-muit tribe, but the Backes river ones expect to meet some of them this spring. We experienced very cold weather on our trip, especially on the return journey, when we encountered a lot of stormy weather, and travelled a lot of days that we should have stayed in camp, but did not do so, owing to being short of dogfeed.

On our return trip, our dogs started to get very thin, and getting played out, I only missed feeding them four days on the trip of 52 days. The cold weather and the strong winds seemed to knock the life out of them, also being fed frozen fish, as we had no means to thaw them out for them. I lost six dogs on the trip, and think we were lucky, as it is sure a hard trip on the dogs, as they have no shelter of any kind.

We all enjoyed good health on the trip, but felt the cold, as there is no warm fire at night to warm up by. This sure is the hardest country to travel in that I have experienced in the force: for instance, we have breakfast between five or six, and at noon a couple of biscuits, with a quarter of a pint of Oxo, and then comes supper, anywhere between 6 and 11 p.m., owing to what luck we have with the Primus lamp, as they are always going out of order, and cannot be depended on.

There is only a difference of about 15 degrees in the temperature of the igloo and out in the open. Of course these igloos are built tight, and hardly any wind gets through. Even with a lamp burning you cannot have it very warm, as the heat all ascends and then the roof starts dripping, and you have to put out the lamp, or make a couple or holes for air to come in.

We travelled about 328 miles going to the timber on the Thelon river, and about 257 miles returning, as we came back a shorter way. We were 52 days on the trip, and we were very glad to see the detachment building heave in sight, to enable us to thaw out once again.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake sub-district.

APPENDIX F.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS—BAKER LAKE TO CHESTERFIELD INLET TO MEET SCHOONER *VILLAGE BELLE*.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, July 18, 1916.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, "M" Division,
Port Nelson.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made from Baker lake to Chesterfield inlet, for the purpose of meeting the schooner *Village Belle*.

On the 11th instant, accompanied by Reg. No. 4557 Sergeant-Major Caulkin, T. B., and Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, E., and native "Joe," I left Baker lake at 7.15 a.m., in detachment whaleboat. Slight west wind at start, at 9 a.m. it changed to the south. Passed native "Poak" in whaleboat, with 25 natives aboard, at the mouth of the Quoich river, going west. Reported no deer and having a hard time existing. It was fine until about 2 p.m., and then a heavy rain. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at Teek-a-ra-guar, ran through ice for about 25 miles, and then the inlet was free from ice, except a little on the banks.

On the 12th instant, very heavy rain at night and strong west winds. Moved everything out of boat at 4 a.m. on account of rough water. Calmed down at 2 p.m. and we pulled out, but had to camp again at 5.30 p.m. on account of dead calm. Cloudy and dull, with slight southeast wind.

On the 13th instant, left camp at 6 a.m. and camped again at 8 a.m., on account of strong sea running. Wind southeast, had to tack. Rain all day.

On the 14th instant left camp at 5.30 a.m. and put ashore at 8.30 a.m. as southeast wind got too strong, and we were shipping water. Tacked about 8 miles. Rained and stormed all day.

On the 15th instant it stormed until about 7 a.m., calmed down, and about 8 a.m. we left. North wind, good breeze. Camped at 6.30 p.m. on small island between Deer and Ellis islands.

On the 16th instant we left camp at 5.45 a.m. and passed Ellis island at 7.30 a.m., arriving at Spurrell harbour at 10.30 a.m. Fine north wind. Very strong wind in p.m. Low water when we arrived, so anchored boat off, and at 3 p.m. unloaded boat and pitched camp in front of Roman Catholic Mission.

Found the natives here good, and healthy, as they were getting lots to eat; walrus are very plentiful this year, and the natives are killing a large number, which they sell to the Hudson Bay Company. I have arranged with Mr. S. Ford to put up 30 barrels of walrus meat for dogfeed, at the rate of 3 cents per pound. Mr. Hall left in a whaleboat for York Factory, about a week before we got down, so I was unable to send my mail down.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector*,
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX G.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS. CHESTERFIELD INLET TO FULLERTON AND RETURN.

CHESTERFIELD INLET,
JULY 29, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, "M" Division,
Port Nelson.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made from Chesterfield inlet to Fullerton and return.

On the 21st instant, accompanied by Reg. No. 4557 Sergeant-Major Caulkin, T., Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, E., and native "Joe", I left Spurrell harbour at 6.50 a.m. in whale-boat for Fullerton. Lots of ice coming into inlet with the tide. Fine, slight north wind. Wind died down at 11 a.m. and we landed. Went on again at noon. Camped at 5 p.m. on a small island north of Wegg island.

On the 22nd instant, fine, west wind Left camp at 5.30 a.m. We passed Depot island at noon, and camped on Walrus island at 4.30 p.m. Five native boats arrived from Fulledton at 6 p.m. Mr. Leyden was with them.

On the 23rd instant, we left camp at 5.45 a.m. West wind for an hour, and then it changed to north; we tacked for two hours. Mr. Cleveland met us at 8 a.m. with his gasolene launch, and towed us into Fullerton, where we arrived at 11 a.m. Stopped at the detachment.

On the 24th instant. At Fullerton. Got a new mast from Mr. Cleveland as ours was not safe. Fixing up mast, sail, etc., and cleaning up quarters.

On the 25th instant. Fine in a.m., showery p.m. Left Fullerton at 10 a.m. Head wind. Tacked all day. Camped at 7 p.m. on north point of Daly bay.

The 26th instant. Fine, northeast wind. Left camp at 6 a.m., tacking all day. Camped at 5 p.m. on Depot island.

On the 27th instant. Fine, east wind in a.m., west in p.m. Left camp at 10.45 a.m. Tacked until about 10 p.m., when wind died down, and we rowed into Chesterfield inlet, arriving there at 2.30 a.m. of the 28th instant.

General.—Most of the natives were away at Fullerton, but their families were camped near the detachment. They were all healthy and were drawing rations from Cleveland.

I found the floors in the kitchen and barrack room very wet and damp, as the roofs leak; also quite a number of panes of glass are broken, owing to the pressure of snow against them in the winter time.

I have no list of stores, etc., on charge, but think there will be quite a number of things missing, as the locks seem to be tampered with. I put a padlock on the detachment, also on the storehouse. Mr. Cleveland has been looking after the place for us, but as his place is a distance from the detachment, and he is also away at times, I think the natives have been helping themselves to things.

There is about 40 tons of coal on the island, and as all the bags have rotted away, new bags will have to be sent in from outside if the coal has to be removed, as our old bags will not stand to be used again.

I have taken a few articles from Fullerton for use at the detachment and will have them taken on charge at Baker lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commander Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX H.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS—RETURN TO PORT NELSON FROM BAKER LAKE.

Port Nelson, September 25, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
"M" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Port Nelson.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Baker lake on the 11th July for Chesterfield, and I arrived there on the 16th, and waited there for the *Village Belle*, or some other boat from Port Nelson.

On the 11th August Mr. H. Hall, of the Hudson Bay Company, returned from York Factory, and he informed me that the police schooner was not coming up, and that the *Nascopie* was bringing up our supplies, so I arranged with him to ship to Baker Lake, per coast boat, 20 tons 1,800 pounds coal, and 4 tons 1,963 pounds walrus meat for dog feed, at the rate of $10 per ton; as he informed me that they would be using their coast boat after the arrival of the steamer, as they were opening a post on Baker lake.

I purchased the walrus meat for dog feed, at the rate of 3 cents per pound.

The steamer *Nascopie* arrived at Chesterfield on the 9th instant, at 7.30 p.m., with Inspector French and three constables on board. I received instructions from the commissioner, to hand over command to Inspector French, and give him all the information possible, the latter has been done, but I could not hand over the detachment properly, as there was no time for us to go to Baker lake.

For two days after the arrival of the steamer the weather was very stormy, and no discharging was done, but by the night of the 15th everything was discharged. On the morning of the 16th the weather was very stormy and the ship put to sea. I noticed the Hudson Bay Company's coast boat lying on the rocks, having dragged her anchors during the night, and the mate told me that he thought that some of the police gasolene and coal oil was in her, as she only left the ship at 10 p.m., and it was too late to unload that night.

Reg. No. 5626 Constable A. B. Kennedy was at Baker lake, and I could not get him down as instructed, but Reg. No. 4217 Corporal P. R. Conway was allowed to come in to see dentist, as he suffered very much last winter from neuralgia, caused by a bad tooth.

The motor-launch *Lady Borden* was launched safely, and Inspector French intended towing about 5 whale-boats, with supplies actually needed, storing some with the Hudson Bay Company and cacheing the remainder.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS,
Inspector.

APPENDIX J.

SERGEANT-MAJOR T. B. CAULKIN—BAKER LAKE TO CHESTERFIELD INLET AND FULLERTON, AND RETURN.

Baker Lake Detachment,
March 27, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Baker Lake Sub-district.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith report of the patrol to the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, and north to Cape Fullerton, made by Constable Kennedy, A.B., native "Akular," and myself, with dog-team (10 dogs), leaving Baker Lake detachment on Thursday, February 10, in accordance with your instructions.

The objects of the patrol being to connect with the Nelson and Churchill patrol, and exchange mails, also to patrol to Fullerton with a view to collecting the duty on the goods shipped to G. G. Cleveland, trader, per the schooner *A. T. Gifford,* arriving from the U.S. last fall. During the patrol we encountered very bad weather, heavy ground drifts, and head winds prevailing almost throughout.

Proceeding down the inlet we had a fair wind for the first two days, cold, and fair travelling; on the third day the wind changed to southeast and a storm arose, which kept us to our igloo for two days. Continuing on the 16th February with a northwest wind and ground drift, we made Ellis island, going mostly on the inlet ice, which was smooth, and good going. On Thursday the 17th we left camp; it was drifting, but not too stormy to travel, but became stronger as the day advanced, and ended up in a blizzard in p.m., and we were fortunate to make the settlement at Chesterfield inlet in p.m. For a full week, after our arrival at that point, it stormed incessantly and we were unable to proceed on to Fullerton.

Constable Kennedy had frozen his legs very badly on the trip down, and was scarcely able to walk. He was given medicine by the Rev. Father Turquetil, at the Roman Catholic mission, but did not make a speedy enough recovery to be able to make the patrol on to cape Fullerton; although starting out with us, he was forced to give in and go back after an hour's run. He returned to the mission, where he recovered by our return from Fullerton.

Upon our arrival at Chesterfield I found that the patrol had arrived from Nelson two days previous to us, viz.: native "Albert" from Nelson, and "Parker" from Churchill, with ten dogs.

I looked over the Churchill dog-team: they were all in very poor shape; three especially being in too poor a condition to make the return trip. I purchased three dogs from natives to replace them, and took the played-out dogs over. I fed two deer each night to both teams, which I purchased from the Hudson Bay Company.

Dog-feed was very scarce, the weather being too stormy for the natives to hunt over the ice, or at the floe for seal; deer was also very scarce.

I rationed the Churchill patrol during the time they rested up at Chesterfield, and for their return patrol from the supplies we had left behind for this purpose the previous year.

On February 24 it cleared up and was much warmer; the Churchill patrol left on their return trip, and myself and native "Akular" left for Fullerton. Travelling

was rather rough from time to time, and we had again to contend with the head winds and ground drifts as before. We made three camps going up, and camped in the detachment at Fullerton. We stayed at Fullerton four days, during which time it stormed continually; we had 16 dogs, including the three poor ones I had taken over from the Churchill patrol, and three I had purchased for detachment use.

At Fullerton we had a cache of walrus meat which we had put in, in the spring previously, this I fed to the dogs during our stay there and it greatly improved the condition of them, after the continual feeding of deer meat inland.

I fixed up another sled, and split up the dogs, making up two teams. I looked over the various buildings at Fullerton, everything was in a fair and tidy condition, although some things appeared to have been taken away, and others seemed to have decreased in quantities, since the patrol I made there in the spring of 1915.

Articles such as rope, lumber for making sled runners, appeared to have gone, also tobacco and ammunition seemed to be reduced considerably in the trade store. There were no lists or books on the detachment, and I could not check over any stores.

I did not see native "Oug-juk," who had charge of the detachment the summer before, he being away musk-ox hunting.

Mr. Cleveland who is now looking after the buildings, informed me that he would be moving his entire outfit up the inlet during the coming summer, and that there would be no white settlers at Fullerton. This means that the entire police property will be at the mercy of the natives, who will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity and outfit themselves with whatever takes their fancy.

I was unable to see the coal, owing to the deep snow covering same, so I cannot form an estimation of what supply remains there.

Should this detachment be opened up again, at any future date it will require new stove-pipes throughout, as those now in use are unfit and unsafe for further service. The detachment itself, and effects, such as cooking utensils, stoves, etc., all appear to be in good condition, and would require very little to again place the detachment on a running basis.

I interviewed G. G. Cleveland with regard to the payment of duty on his last summer's shipment of supplies, but he informed me that he had received no invoices, and that his employer, Mr. Monjo, of New York, U.S.A., had, or was, making negotiations with the Commissioner of Customs, at Ottawa, with regard to the payment of duty on the outfit brought in, owing to their being no police at Fullerton, and no duty was collected by me.

I left cape Fullerton on March 3. Fresh snow had fallen during our stay there, and had blown into drifts, which impeded the travelling somewhat. The second day out from Fullerton came up stormy, and we had to make camp on Walrus island; here we found three igloo's of Netchillik Eskimos, who had been fortunate in spearing two walrus the day previous to our arrival. I bought a quantity of meat from them for dog feed. The two days following were fine, and I made Chesterfield inlet on March 7, where I stayed on the 8th and 9th instants, fixing up mail, and preparing food for the return to Baker lake. On March 10 we left for Baker lake with two sleds and teams, the weather was similar to that experienced throughout, and we were held up one and a half days in one igloo, we arrived back at detachment in the p.m. of the 15th. All dogs were in good condition. During the patrol we saw no game and did not get a shot. Fortunately we came in contact with natives, from time to time, who had a little meat to dispose of, otherwise our dogs would have fared badly for food.

This winter the whole country appears to be void of deer, only an occasional few being seen, and obtained here and there. No bands of any size have been seen, and most natives are just getting enough to keep them going. Matters are of a similar nature with regard to the fur-bearing animals, there is, it seems, a great scarcity of

all furs this season, such as white fox, bear, and musk-ox, both Mr. Cleveland at Fullerton, and Hall of the Hudson Bay Company informed me as to this.

At Fullerton there were no natives camped, the natives who usually have their camp there, being on an island half way from Fullerton to Depot island. Mr. Cleveland informed me that they had had no luck seal hunting during the winter, and that he had fed them practically all the time.

With regard to the health of the natives, there seems to have been some epidemic prevailing amongst them during the latter months of 1915, particularly amongst the Ivilliks, a great number having succumbed to some sickness, probably arising from exposure. The fall of 1915 was very wet and damp to those generally experienced on the sea coast, and it was very late in the winter before the snow became sufficiently hard to allow them to build igloo's, therefore, they had to remain in their tents until late in the season, and some of them suffered from exposure, being poorly clad. Two cases of suicide were reported, of two well-known Ivillik huskies, known as "Jim Palmer" and "Old Harry." These are said to have shot themselves last fall in Chesterfield inlet; they are said to have been tired of continual sickness, and both getting on in years, were afraid of becoming a burden to the younger generation, so each took his rifle and shot himself. Many cases were treated by the fathers of the Roman Catholic Mission at Chesterfield, in all as far as I could gather, some fifteen adults of the Ivillik and Kinipitu's died during the past winter, which has somewhat reduced the tribes, who were not very numerous previously.

Dogs appear to be very scarce, in many cases natives having to all club together to make up a team, when travelling from one settlement to another. In some cases dogs have died from starvation. Purchased six dogs during the patrol, three for the Churchill patrol, and three for detachment's use, having to pay an average of $10 per head, in accordance with the rate paid by the white settlers now here.

We had much trouble with the primus lamps during the trip, and were unable to fix same, they evidently having become burnt out and need new parts; some nights it was 11.30 p.m. before we got our supper, and we had to start in cooking at 3 a.m. to get breakfast and an early start, otherwise it meant half-frozen food and a delay in getting off. We had to make several holes in our igloo to allow the fumes from the lamp to escape, which were impossible to stand.

The following is a copy of the Diary of patrol:—

Thursday, February 10. Sergeant Major Caulkin, Constable Kennedy and native Akular left detachment at 9 a.m. with 10 dogs. Weather very cold. Wind northwest. Patroled along inlet. Fair going. Camped at Cross bay. 25 miles.

Friday, February 11. Left camp at 8 a.m., going over Cross bay and overland at points. Going good. Wind northwest. Light ground drift. Made camp at 4.30 p.m. 26 miles.

Saturday, February 12. Left camp at 8 a.m., going along south side of inlet, crossing various points overland. Going good in a.m. Came up to native igloo at noon and traded for deer-meat. Proceeded on in p.m. Snow soft. Made camp at 4 p.m. Wind changed to southeast. Met two natives, who built igloo close to ours; bought one dog from them. Mileage, 26 miles.

Sunday, February 13. Storm arose during night, later developed into blizzard. Stayed in igloo all day.

Monday, February 14. Storm still raging. Unable to continue.

Tuesday, February 15. Fine in a.m. Light ground drift. Left camp at 8.15 a.m. Going good on sea ice, soft overland. Camped in p.m. near Deer and Centre islands. Mileage, 28 miles.

Wednesday, February 16. Ground drift prevailing, and cold northwest wind. Left igloo at 8.30 a.m., going overland. Snow soft, heavy travelling. Came onto sea ice at noon, travelling much better. Made good time. Camped in channel between Ellis island and mainland in p.m. 30 miles.

Thursday, February 17. Heavy ground drift. Left camp at 8 a.m., going on sea ice along inlet. Stormed badly in p.m. Made Chesterfield at 5 p.m. and put up at Roman Catholic Mission. Mileage, 25 miles.

Friday, February 18. Heavy blizzard all day. Stayed at mission. Bought deer from Hudson Bay Company for dog teams of both patrols.

Saturday, February 19. Storming all day. Stayed at mission. Dried out and got clothing repaired. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, storming all the time, stayed at the mission.

Thursday, February 24. Left settlement in a.m. going over sea ice. Made camp in p.m. on coast. Natives Albert and Parker left for Churchill. Mileage, 15 miles.

Friday, February 25. Left camp in early a.m., strong ground drift prevailing. Wind northwest. Proceeded north overland throughout day. Going fair. Camped at 4 p.m. Mileage, 30 miles.

Saturday, February 26. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Cold wind, northwest. Passed Depot and Walrus islands and made camp at 4 p.m. Mileage, 28 miles.

Sunday, February 27. Left camp at 8 a.m. Weather fine, sunny. Going fair. Arrived at Fullerton at 3 p.m. Stayed at detachment. Mileage, 27 miles. Stayed at Fullerton from February 28 to March 2. Fed dogs blubber.

Thursday, March 2. Left Fullerton at 8.15 a.m., with two teams and sleds. Weather dull; much warmer; snow soft and deep; going heavy. Made camp in igloo used going up. Mileage, 27 miles.

Friday, March 3. Left igloo at 7.30 a.m. Proceeded south. Wind southeast, and ground drift prevailing. Travelling heavy. Came on stormy and had to make camp at noon on Walrus island. Found encampment of Notchillik natives. Bought walrus meat from them for dogs. Mileage, 16 miles.

Saturday, March 4. Left Walrus island. Wind southwest. Ground drift. Going heavy. Ice very rough in places. Made camp on mainland at 5 p.m. 28 miles.

Sunday, March 5. Left camp at 7 a.m. Strong southwest wind and ground drift. Going very rough through ice hummocks. Arrived at Chesterfield at 4 p.m. Mileage, 29 miles.

March 6, 7 and 8. Stayed at Chesterfield fixing up mail and accounts, etc.

Thursday, March 9. Left Chesterfield at 8.30 a.m. with two teams (16 dogs). Overcast. Warm. Wind northeast. Light ground drift. Going fair. Made igloo at 3 p.m. Mileage, 25 miles.

Friday, March 10. Fine, sunny. Proceeded along inlet ice. Going good. Made camp on point at 4 p.m. Mileage, 30 miles.

Saturday, March 11. Left igloo at 7 a.m. Proceeded west overland. Came to native encampment at 5.15 p.m. Made camp. Bought deer meat, 30 miles.

Sunday, March 12. Heavy blizzard all day. Stayed in camp.

Monday, March 13. Left camp at 7 a.m. Ground drift. Northwest wind. Bad travelling. Too stormy, had to camp at 1 p.m. near Cross bay. Mileage, 30 miles.

Tuesday, March 14. Left camp at 7 a.m. Patroled west over Cross bay, and along inlet. Going fair. Wind strong, northwest. Arrived at detachment at 6.30 p.m. Mileage, 35 miles. Total mileage, 495 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

T. B. CAULKIN, *Sergeant-Major,*
Reg. No. 4557.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX K.

SERGEANT-MAJOR T. B. CAULKIN—BAKER LAKE TO CHESTERFIELD INLET AND RETURN.

BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, May 23, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Baker Lake Sub District.

SIR,—I have the honour to report herewith, relative to a patrol made by Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, E., myself, and police native Joe, with a team of ten dogs, to the Hudson Bay Co.'s post at the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, taking returns and reports to go down with the company's coast boat during the coming summer.

Leaving the detachment in the a.m. of May 4, we found going very heavy, owing to the fall of fresh snow that had occurred prior to our starting out, and we had to use snowshoes during the whole of the trip. The weather was fine, sunny and warm, and there was a strong glare on the snow to contend with, which rendered both Constable Pasley and myself snowblind, despite the fact that we wore snow goggles, we were fortunate in being able to secure medicine to cope with this matter, upon our arrival at the Roman Catholic Mission, at Chesterfield inlet.

The trip down the inlet took us six days, being unusually long for so short a trip, but owing to conditions we could not make better time. On the return trip we travelled at night time and rested during the day, and only took three camps.

During the trip we lost two dogs, one going down, "Chippy," and one on the return journey, "Poon-uk," both these dogs went crazy, and had to be destroyed, as they began to attack the other dogs. I again picked up police dog Reg. No. 230 "Bull" at Chesterfield inlet, and brought same back to detachment.

Dog feed was very scarce at Chesterfield, and I was not able to purchase sufficient to be able to commence the return trip with enough for one night, so I sent Constable Pasley and native Joe to Fairway island with the team, to bring in part of a walrus, that had been thrown up at that point during the freeze up the fall of 1915, and ample supply was brought back, and came in very handy on the return journey. We saw many deer tracks during the patrol, which showed there were plenty of game in the district, we saw one or two small bunches, but they were in too open a position to allow us to get more than one.

The following is a copy of diary:—

May 4. Northwest ground drift all day, Sergt.-Major Caulkin, Reg. No. 5720 Constable Pasley, E., and police native Joe, with team of ten dogs left detachment at 8 a.m., patroling east, overland, and along inlet. Going heavy. Snow soft and deep. Had to break trail all day. Made camp at 4 p.m. Dogs fed deer meat, 25 miles.

May 5. Dull. Light snowfall during night. Wind southeast. Left camp at 6.15 a.m., and patrolled across Cross bay. Going heavy and slow. Came up stormy in p.m., with strong head wind. Made camp at 5 p.m. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 26 miles.

May 6. Dull and snowing early a.m., cleared later. Left igloo at 6.15 a.m. Became warm and sunny, and a heavy glare on snow. Constable Pasley snowblind. Made camp at 7 p.m. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 24 miles.

May 7. Fine, calm, and sunny. Left igloo at 6 a.m. and proceeded east. Strong snowglare all day. Heavy going. Made camp at 7 p.m. Sergt.-Major Caulkin suffering from snowblindness. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 25 miles.

May 8. Dull, warm, bad on the eyes. Left camp at 6 a.m. Patrolled east across Danger point to Ellis island. Going much better in places. Made camp at 5 p.m. Dog "Chippy" went crazy to-day and had to be destroyed. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 30 miles.

May 9. Dull, east wind. Left camp at 6.10 a.m., patrolling east over inlet ice. Travelling better. Made Chesterfield at 3 p.m. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 20 miles.

May 10. Fine and sunny. Stayed at Roman Catholic Mission.. Received medicine for eyes. Dried clothing and sleeping bags. Fed dogs deer meat in p.m..

May 11. Constable Pasley and native, with team, to Fairway island during day, returning with walrus meat for dog feed. Sergeant Major Caulkin employed fixing up outgoing mail and putting up grub for return patrol. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 24 miles.

May 12. Left Chesterfield inlet at 6.30 p.m. with ten dogs, and patrolled west along inlet, going overland at points. Made kettle of tea at midnight and proceeded on.

May 13. Fine, sunny. Continued on in a.m. Light all night. Going fairly good. Camped at 8 a.m. Fed dogs. Mileage, 50 miles.

May 14. Fine, sunny. Left camp at 7 p.m. and made good time overland Made kettle of tea at 1 a.m. Continued on and made camp at 8 a.m. Light all night. Sunrise at 2 a.m. Saw a small band of deer in open; native shot one. Dogs fed deer meat. Mileage, 50 miles.

May 15. Heavy mist, raw, and cold. Left camp at 8 p.m., proceeding overland. Travelling difficult, owing to mist and frozen crust on top of deep snow. Had to break trail for dogs. Made camp at 12 noon, on east side of Cross bay. Dogs fed deer meat.

May 16. Fine, sunny. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., proceeding west. Going heavy in places, but much better on inlet ice. Dog "Poon-uk" went crazy and was destroyed. Very warm during day. Arrived at detachment at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. CAULKIN, *Sergeant Major.*

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, "M" Division,
Port Nelson, H. B.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

APPENDIX L.

CONSTABLE A. B. KENNEDY—SURVEY WORK CARRIED OUT BY BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT.

BAKER LAKE DETACHMENT, August 1, 1916.

The Officer Commanding
Baker Lake Sub-district.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, a report of the survey work carried out from this detachment, between the dates of August 1, 1915, and August 1, 1916.

Area Surveyed.—The area covered by the three surveys of Chesterfield inlet, Beyt's Cove and Baker lake, is about 1,154 square miles, or approximately 32 townships. Of these, 900 are on a scale of one-half inch to the mile, 250 are on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, and 4 are on a scale of 6 inches to the mile.

Coast Line.—About 350 miles of coast line have been delineated.

Soundings.—Approximately 150 miles of soundings have been run. Most of the work to be done lies in this direction.

Tracings.—Traeings of such work as could be shown on paper, have been submitted to you from time to time.

Dangers to Navigation.—At least five indications of these have been discovered. Of these only one has been further examined, and it has been proved to be a very real danger: namely, a pinnacle rock with less than 6 feet of water over it, in the centre of a deep and narrow channel, between Baker lake and Chesterfield inlet. Eddies give no clue as to its whereabouts, the channel being full of them. Leading marks, clearing this danger, have been erected. Of the other dangers at present examined, two are in Chesterfield inlet and two in Baker lake. These last two are in the form of barrier reefs, one blocking the northern channel, past Christopher island, the other appearing to bar the entire width of the lake, about 6 miles west of the west end of the same island.

New Discoveries.—Upwards of thirty islands have been located and charted for the first time; these vary in size from approximately 100 square miles in area to mere islets of an acre or so. The largest of these islands lies in the inlet, about 35 miles from its mouth.

The first party of white men to pass completely round it was the Chesterfield patrol, in the winter of 1916, of which Sergt-Major Caulkin was in charge, and the island has therefore been named after him. The next largest island, lying about 40 miles east of here, has been named after Commissioner A. Bowen Perry. A harbour in Baker lake, with deep water, entirely land locked, having a national breakwater across its mouth, suitable for a fair-sized vessel to winter in, has been discovered. It lies on the north shore of the lake, about 15 miles from here. It may prove some day to be of great value.

A very large lake, about half the size of Baker lake, has been discovered lying about 10 miles to the north of Baker lake, into which it empties, by a series of small lakes and connecting rapids, thence into a creek on Baker lake. The lake, river and creek have been named after the comptroller.

New names to places have been given only to such islands, headlands, coves, etc., which must be named in order that they may be referred to in the Sailing Directions. Native names have been obtained whenever possible.

I would like to take this opportunity of recording my deep sense of obligation to Sergeant Major Caulkin, who has frequently performed the duties of a constable round the detachment, in order that I might be free to carry on this work, and to yourself, sir, for giving me every facility for prosecuting it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED B. KENNEDY, Constable,
Reg. No. 5626.

(Sgd.) T. B. CAULKIN, *S.M.*
CHESTERFIELD, August 23, 1916.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"M" Division,
Port Nelson.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, Inspector,
Commanding Baker Lake Sub-district.

The Commissioner,—

Forwarded. I shall bring out with me the charts which Constable Kennedy has made.

J. D. MOODIE, Superintendent,
Commanding "M" Division.

PORT NELSON, September 25, 1916.

PART V

MANITOBA

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTOR S. T. WOOD—MANITOBA BOUNDARY PATROL.

EMERSON, MANITOBA, October 31, 1916.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Manitoba Boundary Patrol, for the five months ended the 30th September, 1916.

The patrol, consisting of one officer, thirty-two non-commissioned and constables, and thirty-six saddle horses, under Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson, left Regina, per C.P.R. train, on the 7th May last. At Brandon, the assistant commissioner, with seventeen men and eighteen horses, detrained and proceeded to Boissevain; men and horses going by trail. The remainder of the party, fifteen men and eighteen horses, in my charge, continued on to Emerson, via Winnipeg. On arrival at Boissevain and Emerson, arrangements were at once made for billeting the various detachments along the boundary. Sixteen detachments were established by Assistant Commissioner Wilson by the 20th May, and he returned to Regina on that date. The number of detachments was later increased to eighteen. Emerson was made the headquarters of the patrol, and to facilitate the handling of the 276 miles of Manitoba boundary, Boissevain was made the headquarters of a sub-district, in charge of Reg. No. 4608 Sergeant-Major Green, H. U., with nine detachments.

Duties.—The duty assigned to the patrol is to enforce the provisions of all Orders in Council relative to alien enemies and, in particular, to prevent aliens, of enemy nationality, from leaving or entering Canada; also to interrogate all parties entering Canada by trail and direct them to the nearest port of entry or immigration office.

Foreign settlements.—Practically all foreign settlements in the vicinity of the border, lie in the Emerson sub-district. The district from Ridgeville east to the province of Ontario is almost entirely settled by Austro-Hungarians. These people are well behaved and have given no trouble. The large Mennonite colony extends from Emerson, west to the Pembina mountains, 35 miles. There are a number of German families living in the vicinity of Cartwright and Goodlands. With some few exceptions, all these Germans are naturalized. Small settlements of Icelanders and Norwegians are located in the Pembina mountains and at Sprague.

Prisoners of war.—The number of arrests made in the five months is 112. These were disposed of as under: Interned, 34; parolled, 31; discharged, 47; total, 112.

Aliens Reporting.—There are 181 aliens reporting to detachments; of these 175 are Austrians and six are Germans. This number only includes those aliens working or residing within eight miles of the International boundary. During harvest operations there were some 260 reporting. Most of these came from the cities and from the foreign settlements east of Emerson. Some idea of the amount of work entailed may be gathered from the fact that the patrol has handled in all 635 aliens since May, and in each case, full particulars and a complete description has been taken. On our arrival, I found that the great majority of registered aliens were very

lax in the matter of reporting, and of obtaining the necessary permission before leaving their district. There is, of late, a noticeable improvement in this respect. Investigations go to show that during the fall of 1915 and early this spring, before our arrival, numbers of foreigners were to be seen passing through the towns on both sides of the line. This is no longer the case. The Order in Council of the 20th September, 1916, will be of material assistance to us, and is most opportune. Under this Order in Council all alien enemies of no permanent place of residence are required to register within twenty days and obtain a certificate of parole and thereafter to report monthly. Failure on their part to comply with these regulations, or to leave their district without permission, is punishable, under Part XV. of the Criminal Code, by the imposition of a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine, not exceeding $500, or to both fine and imprisonment. This Order in Council has filled a long felt want. Many enemy aliens who have come into the district have returned to the cities, but others have obtained permanent employment with farmers, replacing a large number of farm hands, who have enlisted during the past year.

Prohibited Newspapers.—Several Germans living in the vicinity of the border are suspected of obtaining German newspapers published in the States, which are on the prohibited list. One Albert Gasche, an American citizen, living south of Cartwright, was known to be obtaining his mail from Hansboro, N.D. A search warrant was executed on Gasche's house and four copies of the *Vochentliche Volkszeitung*, a German paper published in St. Paul, Minn., were found and seized. The papers in question together with the complete file were turned over to the Attorney General's Department on the 9th August last. A close watch is being kept on certain persons living in the border towns on this side, who are suspected of carrying mail to and from States. While on this mission, one Fred Pohorecki, an Austrian reservist, living in Gretna, was arrested by Reg. No. 6488 Constable Hall, O.L., of that detachment, on his return from Neche, N.D. Pohorecki was a tailor in Gretna. He was interned and escorted to Lethbridge internment camp.

Assistance to Other Departments.—Immigration.—A large amount of work has been done in this connection. Immigration inspectors, assisted by a member of the force, search all south bound passenger trains, with the result that six enemy aliens have been taken off trains and interned. During July and August particular attention was paid to examining all freight trains from the States and watching the highways for undesirables of the hobo class. Eighty-seven arrests were made and the parties turned over to the immigration authorities for examination. Among this number were many members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, during the past summer, have caused much serious trouble in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota. Prosecutions were instituted in some cases and the parties fined and deported.

Customs.—Members of the force have reported thirty-two cases of actual smuggling to the Customs officials. The majority of cases have occurred in the Boissevain sub-district. The articles smuggled over include automobiles, separators and other farm implements, horses, hogs, gasolene and groceries. Our presence on the line has put a stop to this smuggling on a large scale, and commercial travellers and storekeepers report a great increase in trade, and appreciate our work in this respect. Customs receipts have also increased generally since the patrol has been established. Reg. No. 4608 Sergeant-Major Green, H.U., visited the border towns in North Dakota last month, and from inquiries made, learnt that business in these towns had greatly decreased owing to the merchants losing a great deal of the Canadian trade. One merchant in Antler, N.D., places his loss at $20,000. One case is worthy of mention, namely, that of one Clifford Hughes. This man came down to Emerson

from Winnipeg, his actions were suspicious and he was watched. He made a trip across the line to Noyes, Minn., and on his return was met by Reg. No. 5320 Acting-Sergeant Binning, G. Hughes disappeared in the bush, but was followed up and arrested in the act of burying a diamond ring valued at $400. The ring was recovered and turned over to the Customs.

Billets.—The members of detachments are, for the most part, boarded out at hotels and farm houses, with the exception of Sprague, Gretna and Bannerman detachments, where, through the kindness of the immigration officials, we occupy the immigration detention houses. These latter make ideal quarters.

Horses and mileage.—There are thirty-six saddle horses on the patrol, all of which, with the exception of four, are in excellent condition and fit for hard work. We have no team horses. The total mileage for the five months is 58,709.

Saddlery.—The saddlery is in first-class order, and sufficient for our requirements.

Transport and Harness.—We have no wheeled transport or sleighs on charge, and therefore no harness.

Automobiles.—Two McLaughlin-Buick five-passenger touring cars, rated horse-power 40-45, were received from the McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, on the 1st July. One car is stationed at Boissevain and the other at Emerson. These cars are well suited for our purposes; have stood the work and roads well, and have added materially to the efficiency of the patrol. Both cars are in excellent running order. The mileage for the two cars is 7,714. Both cars average 17¾ miles per gallon of gasolene.

Clothing and Kit.—All members of the patrol have a complete issue, with the exception of gauntlets.

Health.—The general health of members of the patrol has been good. Shortly after our arrival in May, Reg. No. 6515 Constable Faris, A.J., of Cartwright detachment, developed measles and was off duty for ten days. Reg. No. 6475 Constable Shepherd, R., of Sprague detachment had an attack of pneumonia in May and had to be brought into Emerson for medical attention. He was able to return to duty at the end of twelve days. Reg. No. 4525 Acting-Corporal Hobbs, P., of Ridgeville detachment, was kicked by a remount, causing a bad flesh wound on the left thigh. This put him off duty for three weeks.

Drill and Training.—The members of the patrol, as a body, received some three weeks' special training in mounted and dismounted drill, with arms, before leaving Regina. They also received a course of lectures on police duties and animal management. The annual revolver practice was not carried out.

Inspections.—All detachments have been inspected monthly by Sergeant-Major Green and myself. Since the arrival of the automobiles we have been able to visit each detachment several times a month and to personally supervise the work of each. On account of the roads, it was impossible to use the automobiles east of Stuartburn.

Patrols.—An effective patrol service is continually kept up along the International boundary line, at uncertain hours, both by day and night. All persons and vehicles are stopped and examined. All towns on railways within 15 miles of the boundary are visited regularly. Mounted patrols occupied 2,132 days and 1,024 nights.

Conduct and Discipline.—Taking into consideration the fact that, with six exceptions, none of the members of the patrol had ever been on detachment before, and were for the most part recruits of less than one year's service, I consider the general conduct to be good.

General Remarks.—On our arrival on the line in May last, we experienced much wet weather. On account of the Red River overflowing, the roads and bridges around Emerson were under water for a week or more. Roads, culverts and bridges were in bad shape all summer, as it was not until the latter part of September that the farmers had time to do any road work. I regret to report that the crops along the boundary have been a failure due to black rust and Hessian fly. The district north of Waskada was hailed out on 9th August, causing a 60 per cent loss. The average yield of wheat is from eight to ten bushels to the acre. About one in every three elevators were opened. The first car of wheat to move in Manitoba left Gretna on the 15th August. This averaged fifteen bushels to the acre and was graded as No. 3 Northern. The hay and oat crops have been good.

As already stated, large numbers of aliens came down to the vicinity of the boundary for harvesting. Many of these tried to hold the farmers up for exorbitant wages and after working a few days, drifted on to other parts. There have been several alarming reports of mysterious meetings of aliens and concealment of arms and bombs, all of which were at once investigated and proved to be unfounded. Our presence on the line has evidently acted as a great preventative measure, as there has been little movement, if any, on the part of aliens attempting to cross the line. We have co-operated with the registrar of alien enemies, at Winnipeg, in checking up transient aliens. The general feeling amongst the Austro-Hungarians regarding the war would appear to be one of indifference. Very few read the newspapers. The Brandon internment camp was closed on the 31st July, which has necessitated our escorting all prisoners of war, since that date, to Regina. Escorts have travelled 15,919 miles by train on this duty.

Prohibition came into force in this province on the 1st June, and beneficial results are to be observed in all towns near the International boundary. North Dakota and all northern Minnesota having been "dry" for some time, it was not an uncommon sight to see a dozen or more American cars lined up, at any time of the day or night, in front of hotels on this side. This led to a certain amount of laxness among motorists in the matter of reporting on crossing the line. This latter is also a thing of the past.

A large number of excellent recruits have been enlisted from the towns and farms in the vicinity of the bourdary for overseas battalions. Recruiting at present is quiet.

It is gratifying to mention the amicable relations existing between members of the Canadian and United States immigration department and ourselves. We have been assisted by them in every way.

We are also indebted to members of the provincial police in this province, stationed near the boundary, for much valuable information and assistance.

In concluding my report, I wish to bring to your favourable notice the efficient and energetic work of Reg. No. 4608 Sergeant Major Green, H.U., in charge of Boissevain sub-district. I would also mention Reg. No. 5320 Acting Sergeant Binning, G., in charge of Emerson detachment. This non-commissioned officer has been invaluable to me.

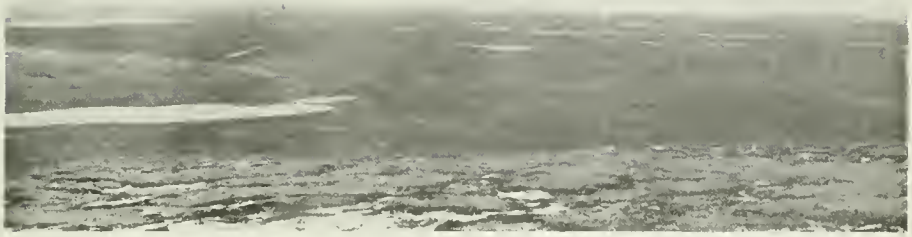
I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD, *Inspector,*

PART VI

PHOTOGRAPHS



The Dease River Valley, looking N.W., from Observation Hill, N.W.T.

Winter scene near shore of Dease Bay, N.W.T.

En route to the Barren Lands with pack dogs. N.E. extremity of Great Bear Lake.

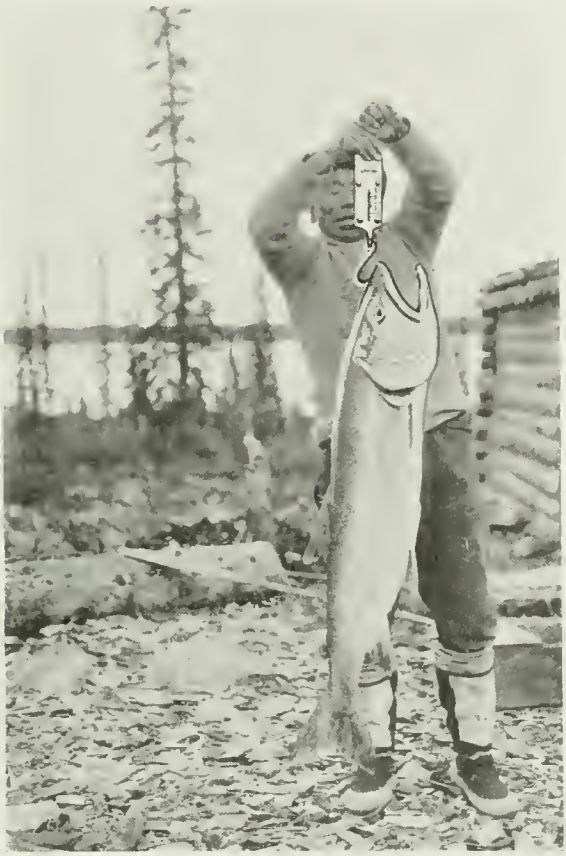
Cabin of Reverend Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier, murdered by Eskimos, as found by Mounted Police, September, 1915.

Base of Reverend Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier on Dease Bay. R.N.W.M. Police Winter Quarters, 1915.

A "Spell" on the Barren Lands, N.E. of Big Stick Island. (Great Bear Lake Patrol.)

Special Constable Ilavinch and Family outside their cabin.

Constables Withers and Wight, building a storehouse, Dease Bay, N.W.T.



Special Constable Ilavinch with a 30-lb. lake trout.

Ruins of Mr. Stefansson's house on N.E. Dease River, N.W.T.

Last timber on Coppermine River—on creek running in from East Bank.

Frozen waterfall above Bloody Falls, East Bank of Coppermine River, N.W.T.

Rough ice on the Lower Coppermine River, N.W.T.

East Bank of Coppermine River, above Bloody Falls.

West bank of Coppermine River, N.W.T., above Bloody Falls, near scene of the murder of Revd. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier.

Eskimos visiting the R.N.W.M. Police tent at "Innuairnerit."

Old stone house near Point Lockyer, N.W.T.

Eskimos in the Dolphin and Union Straits, N.W.T.

Eskimos running out to witness the arrival of strangers, Dolphin and Union Straits.

Some of the Victoria Land Eskimos inspecting their visitors.

"Sinnisiak"—"Copper" Eskimo. Arrested on south coast of Victoria Land, May 15, 1916, by Great Bear Lake Patrol, and charged with the murder of Rev. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier.

Corporal Bruce and Constable Wight watch prisoner "Sinnisiak" load up his sleigh.
South Victoria Land.

Prisoner "Sinnisiak" starts to move his effects. (× Sinnisiak.)

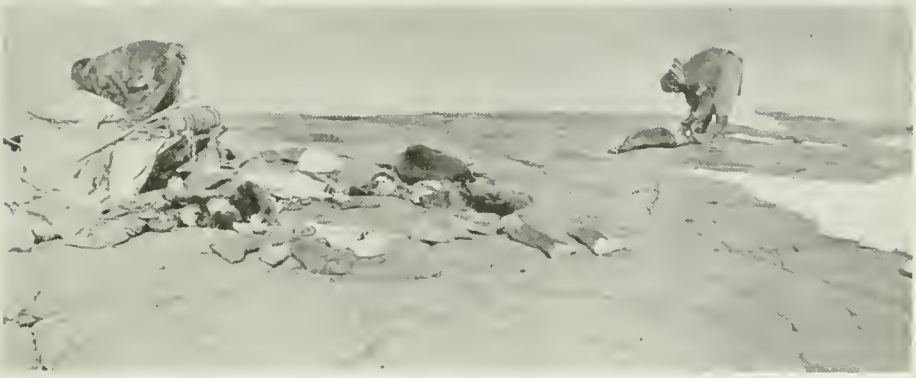
View in Coronation Gulf. "Nowyeat" or Young Sea-gull Islands.

Island off the mouth of the Coppermine River in Coronation Gulf. "Iroktoon", where prisoner "Uluksak" was arrested.

Police camp on an island at mouth of Coppermine River, where Revd. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier started from on their fatal journey in 1913.

Eskimos at "Iroktoon" watch Special Constable Ilavinch have a wash.

'Uluksak"—"Copper" Eskimo. Arrested on an Island in Coronation Gulf, May 22, 1916, by Great Bear Lake Patrol, and charged with the murder of Rev. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier.



Drying footgear, etc., in the warm sun at "Innuairnerit". Prisoner "Uluksak" skinning a seal shot from camp.

Crossing the portage at Cape Krusenstein. Mt. Barrow in distance.

Inspector La Nauze and prisoners "Simnisiak" and "Uluksak" at Bernard Harbour, Dolphin and Union Straits, June, 1916.

Corporal W. V. Bruce and prisoners "Sinnisiak" and "Uluksak" at Bernard Harbour.

Dr. R. M. Anderson.
Leader, Southern Party, Canadian Arctic Expedition.

Camp of the Canadian Arctic Expedition—Southern Party, at Bernard Harbour.

The "Alaska" in the ice in June at Bernard Harbour, N.W.T.

The Revd. W. Girling, Church of England, chats to Eskimos at Bernard Harbour.

Eskimo "Ohomih", who carried the letter to Bear Lake, which he gave to the Indians, from Capt. Bernard, asking the Roman Catholic Mission to establish a Post in Coronation Gulf.

Eskimo Hupo's wife "Ohoviloh", who sewed clothes for Revd. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier.

Eskimo stone fish traps East of Bernard Harbour, N.W.T.

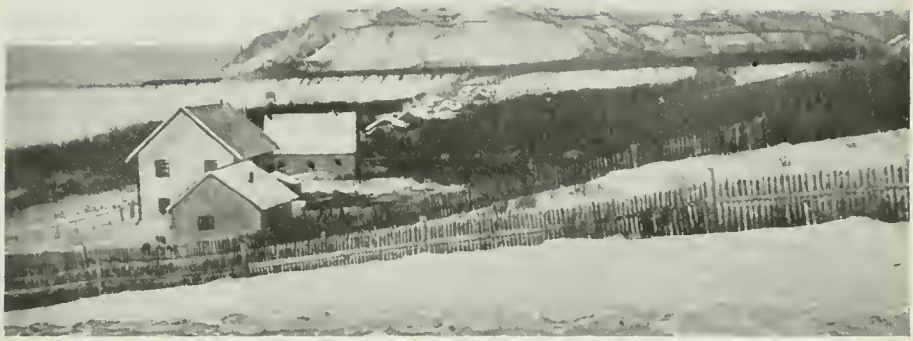
Eskimo drying trout caught in stone traps.

The "Alaska" leaves Bernard Harbour, July 13th, 1916.

The "Alaska" tied up in the ice waiting for an opening to get through.

The most northerly trading post in Canada. "Baillie Island" Settlement on Cape Bathurst, and the schooner "Rosie H."

Prisoners "Sinnisiak" and "Uluksak" are entertained by the Baillie Island Eskimos.



Fort Norman, N.W.T., on the Mackenzie River.

R.N.W.M.P. Barracks at Fort Fitzgerald on Great Slave River.

Fort Fitzgerald in winter.

R.N.W.M. Police detachment at Fort McMurray, Alberta.

R.N.W.M. Police shelter cabin at Sulphur Point, Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.

Dog Rib Indians receiving Treaty Payment at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., July, 1915.

Herschell Island, Yukon Territory.

Whale boats, Eskimos tents and schooners at Herschell Island.

R.N.W.M. Police whale boat in harbour, Herschell Island.

Return of Dawson-McPherson Patrol. On Yukon River, March, 1916.

Loading up stores for shipment to Supply Depot at West End of Baker Lake, Hudson Bay District, N.W.T. (Baker Lake Patrol.)

1916
ROUTE OF GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL
Inspector C. D. La Nauze, R. N. W. M. Police
in charge
PRINCE ALBERT LAND
BARING LAND
PRINCE ALBERT SOUND
VICTORIA LAND
WOLLASTON LAND
KENT PENINSULA
CORONATION GULF
DEASE STRAIT
DOLPHIN AND UNION STR.
THE BARREN GROUNDS
GREAT BEAR LAKE
Melville Mountains
Franklin Bay
Darnley Bay
Good Harbour Bay
Minto Inlet
Dease Bay
Bathurst Inlet
Arctic Sound
Backs Western R
Legend
Places where Eskimos assemble in the beginning of November before the sea is firmly frozen.
Places in the vicinity of which settlements of Eskimos will be found from December to March.
PUIVLIK Names underlined in red, e.g. Puivlik, are districts from which the different groups or tribes derive their names; e.g. Puivlirmut are the people whose usual hunting-ground in summer is Puivlik, on Victoria Land.
Sled route of Patrol, from March 29th, 1916, to May 26th, 1916.
July 13th to July 28th per H.M.C.S. "Alaska" to Herschel Island.
Base of Schooner "Mary Sachs"
Base of G.t Bear Lake Patrol
Fort Confidence
Point where Patrol met C.A.E. Party
Spot where information was gained
Point where Sinnisiak was arrested
Scene of Murder
Spot where probably Radford & Street were murdered
Tinney Cove
KANGHIRJUACHIAK
KANGHIRYUAK
HANERAK
PUIVLIK
KIGLINIRK
NAGYUKTOK
NOAHOGNIRK
AKULLIAKATTAK
PALLIK
WALLIAK
KOGLUKTOK
ASIAK
NENITAK
PINGANGNAKTOK
KILUSIKTOK
UMINGMAKTOK
SANINGAIVOK
To Herschel Is. per H.M.C.S. ALASKA